

2017版前言

本套模拟试卷自首次出版以来，市场销量一直遥遥领先，成为国内广大有志于考取MBA、MPA、MPAcc等专业硕士考生的一致选择。多年的市场检验充分证明了本套试卷对考生在管理类联考中获得理想成绩的有效性和实用性。

本书作者均为管理类联考英语（二）领域的一线名师，代表了国内管理类联考领域辅导的最高水平。同时，在本书编写过程中，命题研究组的核心师资队伍对本书的撰写倾注了大量精力，确保内容精准、体系合理，并对提高笔试成绩有直接的帮助作用。

相信广大MBA、MPA、MPAcc考生通过本书的学习，对管理类联考英语（二）科目的考试题型、考核重点有更多的了解，同时解题技巧也将有一个质的飞跃，这也正是命题研究组团队编写本书的初衷。

为了方便本书读者更好地进行联考笔试备考，凡本书读者都可以免费获得一套联考笔试题课。本书读者只需将个人联系电话、邮箱和主要报考院校（含专业）信息发送至邮箱zhuanshuo2017@sina.com，即可免费获得本书附赠的一套在线网课。

最后，谨祝愿全体MBA、MPA、MPAcc考生在2017年联考笔试和面试中交出好成绩，顺利进入各大院校的学术殿堂，开启自己美好的学习生涯！

编者

2016年3月20日

第一篇 基础篇

本部分的3套试卷侧重基础应试能力的培养和对试卷结构的熟悉，题目难度略低于联考试卷实际难度水平，以便培养考生的初步应试能力。

在本阶段，考生在解答MBA、MPA、MPAcc联考英语科目模拟试卷时，应主要力图达到以下目标。

1.提高对联考英语科目试卷结构、试题类型、分值比重和答题分配时间的掌握，适应联考命题的基本形式和方向。

2.熟悉联考英语科目的命题思路和命题角度。

3.培养自己解答相关题型的解题思路和方法。

4.锻炼自己在规定时间内（MBA、MPA、MPAcc联考英语科目的考试时间为3小时）完成试卷的全部题目，掌握在有限的考试时间里获得最高分数的技巧和相应习惯。

5.对解答模拟试卷过程中遇到的尚未完全掌握的知识点及时查漏补缺，避免知识掌握的漏洞和死角。

同时，在本阶段，考生应注意以下几方面的问题。

1.尽量在规定3个小时的考试时间里完成各套模拟试卷。

2.建议各套模拟试卷的解答间隔一定时间，以确保模拟试卷演练效果和应试能力的提升效果。

3.每套试卷解答完及时结合答案和解析进行总结，查漏补缺。

4.基于自身的知识掌握程度、知识基础、答题难度和答题习惯，选择联考英语科目各部分试题的答题顺序和具体分配时间。

2017年全国攻读管理类硕士学位研究生入学考试英语（二）模拟试卷一

考生须知

- 1. 选择题的答案须用2B铅笔填涂在答题卡上，其他笔填涂的或做在试卷或其他类型答题卡上的答案无效。
- 2. 其他题一律用蓝色或黑色钢笔或圆珠笔在答题纸上按规定要求作答，凡做在试卷上或未做在指定位置的答案无效。
- 3. 交卷时，请配合监考人员验收，并请监考人员在准考证相应位置签字（作为考生交卷的凭据）。否则，所产生的一切后果由考生自负。

Section I Use of English

Directions: Read the following text. Choose the best word (s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Comparisons were drawn 1 the development of television in the 20th century and the diffusion of printing in the 15th and 16th centuries. Yet much had happened 21. As was discussed before, it was not 2 the 19th century that the newspaper became the dominant pre-electronic 3 , following in the wake of the pamphlet and the book and in the 4 of the periodical. It was during the same time that the communications revolution 5 up, beginning with transport, the railway, and leading 6 through the telegraph, the telephone, radio, and motion pictures 7 the 20th-century world of the motor car and the airplane. Not everyone sees that process in 8 . It is important to do so.

It is generally recognized, 9 , that the introduction of the computer in the early 20th century, 10 by the invention of the integrated circuit during the 1960s, radically changed the process, 11 its impact on the media was not immediately 12 . As time went by, computers became smaller and more powerful, and they became "personal" too, as well as 13 , with display becoming sharper and storage 14 increasing. They were thought of, like people, 15 generations, with the distance between generations much 16 .

It was within the computer age that the term "information society" began to be widely used to describe the 17 within which we now live. The communications revolution has 18 both work and leisure and how we think and feel both about place and time, but there have been 19 views about its economic, political, social and cultural implications. "Benefits" have been weighed 20 "harmful" outcomes. And generalizations have proved difficult.

- 1. [A] between
- [B] before
- [C] since
- [D] later
- 2. [A] after
- [B] by
- [C] during
- [D] until
- 3. [A] means
- [B] method

[C] medium

[D] measure

4. [A] process

[B] company

[C] light

[D] form

5. [A] gathered

[B] speeded

[C] worked

[D] picked

6. [A] on

[B] out

[C] over

[D] off

7. [A] of

[B] for

[C] beyond

[D] into

8. [A] concept

[B] dimension

[C] effect

[D] perspective

9. [A] indeed

[B] hence

[C] however

[D] therefore

10. [A] brought

[B] followed

[C] stimulated

[D] characterized

11. [A] unless

[B] since

[C] lest

[D] although

12. [A] apparent

[B] desirable

[C] negative

[D] plausible

13. [A] institutional

[B] universal

[C] fundamental

[D] instrumental

14. [A] ability

[B] capability

[C] capacity

[D] faculty

15. [A] by means of

[B] in terms of

[C] with regard to

[D] in line with

16. [A] deeper

[B] fewer

[C] nearer

[D] smaller

17. [A] context

[B] range

[C] scope

[D] territory

18. [A] regarded

[B] impressed

[C] influenced

[D] effected

19. [A] competitive

[B] controversial

[C] distracting

[D] irrational

20. [A] above

[B] upon

[C] against

[D] with

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions: Read the following four passages. Answer the questions below by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

Text 1

We can see how the product life cycle works by looking at the introduction of instant coffee. When it was introduced, most people did not like it as well as “regular” coffee, and it took several years to gain general acceptance (introduction stage). At one point, though, instant coffee grew rapidly in popularity, and many brands were introduced (stage of rapid growth). After a while, people became attached to one brand and sales leveled off (stage of maturity). Sales went into a slight decline (衰退) when freeze-dried coffees were introduced (stage of decline).

The importance of the product life cycle to marketers is this: Different stages in the product life cycle call for different strategies. The goal is to extend product life so that sales and profits do not decline. One strategy is called market modification. It means that marketing managers look for new users and market sections. Did you know, for example, that the backpacks that so many students carry today were originally designed for the military?

Market modification also means searching for increased usage among present customers or going for a different market, such as senior citizens. A marketer may re-position the product to appeal to new market sections.

Another product extension strategy is called product modification. It involves changing product quality, features, or style to attract new users or more usage from present users. American auto manufacturers are using quality improvement as one way to recapture world markets. Note, also, how auto manufacturers once changed styles dramatically from year to year to keep demand from falling.

21. According to the passage, when people grow fond of one particular brand of a product, its sales will ____.

- [A] decrease gradually
- [B] remain at the same level
- [C] become unstable
- [D] improve enormously

22. The first paragraph tells us that a new product is ____.

- [A] not easily accepted by the public
- [B] often inferior to old ones at first
- [C] often more expensive than old ones
- [D] usually introduced to satisfy different tastes

23. Marketers need to know which of the four stages a product is in so as to ____.

- [A] promote its production
- [B] work out marketing policies
- [C] speed up its life cycle
- [D] increase its popularity

24. The author mentions the example of "backpacks" (Line 4, Para.2) to show the importance of ____.

- [A] pleasing the young as well as the old
- [B] increasing usage among students
- [C] exploring new market sections
- [D] serving both military and civil needs

25. In order to recover their share of the world market, U.S. auto makers are ____.

- [A] improving product quality
- [B] increasing product features
- [C] modernizing product style
- [D] re-positioning their product in the market

Text 2

When it comes to the slowing economy, Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet. But the 47-year-old manicurist isn't cutting, filling or polishing as many nails as she'd like to, either. Most of her clients spend \$12 to \$50 weekly, but last month two longtime customers suddenly stopped showing up. Spero blames the softening economy. "I'm a good economic indicator," she says. "I provide a service that people can do without when they're concerned about saving

some dollars." So Spero is downscaling, shopping at middle-brow Dillard's department store near her suburban Cleveland home, instead of Neiman Marcus. "I don't know if other clients are going to abandon me, too", she says.

Even before Alan Greenspan's admission that America's red-hot economy is cooling, lots of working folks had already seen signs of the slowdown themselves. From car dealerships to Gap outlets, sales have been lagging for months as shoppers temper their spending. For retailers, who last year took in 24 percent of their revenue between Thanksgiving and Christmas, the cautious approach is coming at a crucial time. Already, experts say, holiday sales are off 7 percent from last year's pace. But don't sound any alarms just yet. Consumers seem only concerned, not panicked, and many say they remain optimistic about the economy's long-term prospects, even as they do some modest belt-tightening.

Consumers say they're not in despair because, despite the dreadful headlines, their own fortunes still feel pretty good. Home prices are holding steady in most regions. In Manhattan, "there's a new gold rush happening in the \$4 million to \$10 million range, predominantly fed by Wall Street bonuses," says broker Barbara Corcoran. In San Francisco, prices are still rising even as frenzied overbidding quiets. "Instead of 20 to 30 offers, now maybe you only get two or three," says John Tealdi, a Bay Area real-estate broker. And most folks still feel pretty comfortable about their ability to find and keep a job.

Many folks see silver linings to this slowdown. Potential home buyers would cheer for lower interest rates. Employers wouldn't mind a little fewer bubbles in the job market. Many consumers seem to have been influenced by stock-market swings, which investors now view as a necessary ingredient to a sustained boom. Diners might see an upside, too. Getting a table at Manhattan's hot new Alain Ducasse restaurant need to be impossible. Not anymore. For that, Greenspan & Co. may still be worth toasting.

26. By "Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet" (Line 1, Para 1), the author means ____.

- [A] Spero can hardly maintain her business
- [B] Spero is too much engaged in her work
- [C] Spero has grown out of her bad habit
- [D] Spero is not in a desperate situation

27. How do the public feel about the current economic situation?

- [A] Optimistic.
- [B] Confused.
- [C] Carefree.
- [D] Panicked.

28. When mentioning "the \$4 million to \$10 million range" (Lines 3-4, Para 3) the author is talking about ____.

- [A] gold market
- [B] real estate
- [C] stock exchange
- [D] venture investment

29. Why can many people see "silver linings" to the economic slowdown?

- [A] They would benefit in certain ways.
- [B] The stock market shows signs of recovery.
- [C] Such a slowdown usually precedes a boom.
- [D] The purchasing power would be enhanced.

30. To which of the following is the author likely to agree?

- [A] A now boom, on the horizon.
- [B] Tighten the belt, the single remedy.
- [C] Caution all right, panic not.
- [D] The more ventures, the more chances.

Text 3

As a wise man once said, we are all ultimately alone. But an increasing number of Europeans are choosing to be so at an ever earlier age. This isn't the stuff of gloomy philosophical contemplations, but a fact of Europe's new economic landscape, embraced by sociologists, real-estate developers and ad executives alike. The shift away from family life to solo lifestyle, observes a French sociologist, is part of the "irresistible momentum of individualism" over the last century. The communications revolution, the shift from a business culture of stability to one of mobility and the mass entry of women into the workforce have greatly wreaked havoc (扰乱) Europeans' private lives.

Europe's new economic climate has largely fostered the trend toward independence. The current generation of home-aloners came of age during Europe's shift from social democracy to the sharper, more individualistic climate of American-style capitalism. Raised in an era of privatization and increased consumer choice, today's tech-savvy (精通技术的) workers have embraced a free and temperamentally independent enough to want to do so.

Once upon a time, people who lived alone tended to be those on either side of marriage—twenty something professionals or widowed senior citizens. While pensioners, particularly elderly women, make up a large proportion of those living alone, the newest crop of singles are high earners in their 30s and 40s who increasingly view living alone as a lifestyle choice. Living alone was conceived to be negative—dark and cold, while being together suggested warmth and light. But then came along the idea of singles. They were young, beautiful, strong! Now, young people want to live alone.

The booming economy means people are working harder than ever. And that doesn't leave much room for relationships. Pimpi Arroyo, a 35-year-old composer who lives alone in a house in Paris, says he hasn't got time to get lonely because he has too much work. "I have deadlines which would make life with someone else fairly difficult." Only an Ideal Woman would make him change his lifestyle, he says. Kaufmann, author of a recent book called "The Single Woman and Prince Charming", thinks this fierce new individualism means that people expect more and more of mates, so relationships don't last long—if they start at all. Eppendorf, a blond Berliner with a deep tan teaches grade school in the mornings. In the afternoon she sunbathes or sleeps, resting up for going dancing. Just shy of 50, she says she'd never have wanted to do what her mother did—give up a career to raise a family. Instead, "I've always done what I wanted to do: live a self-determined life."

31. More and more young Europeans remain single because ____.

- [A] they are driven by an overwhelming sense of individualism
- [B] they have entered the workforce at a much earlier age
- [C] they have embraced a business culture of stability
- [D] they are pessimistic about their economic future

32.What is said about Europeans society in the passage?

- [A] It has fostered the trend towards small families.
- [B] It is getting closer to American-style capitalism.
- [C] It has limited consumer choice despite a free market.
- [D] It is being threatened by irresistible privatization.

33.According to Paragraph 3, the newest group of singles are_____.

- [A] warm and lighthearted
- [B] on either side of marriage
- [C] negative and gloomy
- [D] healthy and wealthy

34.The author quotes Eppendorf to show that_____.

- [A] some modern women prefer a life of individual freedom
- [B] the family is no longer the basic unit of society in present-day Europe
- [C] some professional people have too much work to do to feel lonely
- [D] most Europeans conceive living a single life as unacceptable

35.What is the author' s purpose in writing the passage?

- [A] To review the impact of women becoming high earners.
- [B] To contemplate the philosophy underlying individualism.
- [C] To examine the trend of young people living alone.
- [D] To stress the rebuilding of personal relationships.

Text 4

I had an experience some years ago which taught me something about the ways in which people make a bad situation worse by blaming themselves. One January, I had to officiate at two funerals on successive days for two elderly women in my community. Both had died "full of years", as the Bible would say both yielded to the normal wearing out of the body after a long and full life. Their homes happened to be near each other, so I paid condolence (吊唁) calls on the two families on the same afternoon.

At the first home, the son of the deceased (已故的) woman said to me, "If only I had sent my mother to Florida and gotten her out of this cold snow, she would be alive today.It' s my fault that she died." At the second home, the son of the other deceased woman said, "If only I hadn' t insisted on my mother' s going to Florida, she would be alive today.That long airplane ride, the abrupt change of climate, was more than she could take.It' s my fault that she' s dead."

When things don' t turn out as we would like them to, it is very tempting to assume that had we done things differently, the story would have had a happier ending.Priests know that any time there is a death, the survivors will feel guilty.Because the course of action they took turned out badly, they believe that the opposite course-keeping mother at home, postponing the operation—would have turned out better.After all, how could it have turned out any worse?

There seem to be two elements involved in our readiness to feel guilt.The first is our pressing need to believe that the world makes sense, that there is a cause for every effect and a reason for everything that happens.That leads us to find patterns and connections both where they really exist and where they exist only in our minds.

The second element is the notion that we are the cause of what happens, especially the bad things that happen.It seems to be a short step from believing that every event has a cause to believing that every disaster is our fault.The roots of this feeling may lie in our childhood.Psychologists speak of the infantile myth of omnipotence (万能) .A baby comes to think that the world exists to meet his needs, and that he makes everything happen in it.He wakes up in the morning and summons the rest of the world to its tasks.He cries, and someone comes to attend to him.When he is hungry, people feed him, and when he is wet, people change him.Very often, we do not completely outgrow that infantile notion that our wishes cause things to happen.

36.What is said about the two deceased elderly women?

- [A] They lived out a natural life.
- [B] They died due to lack of care by family members.
- [C] They died of exhaustion after the long plane ride.
- [D] They weren' t accustomed to the change in weather.

37.The author had to conduct the two women' s funerals probably because_____.

- [A] he had great sympathy for the deceased
- [B] he wanted to console the two families
- [C] he was priest of the local church
- [D] he was an official from the community

38.People feel guilty for the deaths of their loved ones because_____.

- [A] they believe that they were responsible
- [B] they had neglected the natural course of events
- [C] they couldn' t find a better way to express their grief
- [D] they didn' t know things often turn out in the opposite direction

39. In the context of the passage, "http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...the world makes sense" (Line 2, Para 4) probably means that ____.

- [A] we have to be sensible in order to understand the world
- [B] everything in the world is predetermined
- [C] there' s an explanation for everything in the world
- [D] the world can be interpreted in different ways

40. People have been made to believe since infancy that ____.

- [A] every story should have a happy ending
- [B] their wishes are the cause of everything that happens
- [C] life and death is an unsolved mystery
- [D] everybody is at their command

Part B

Directions: You are going to read a list of headings and a text about a park naturalist. Choose a heading from the list A-G that best fits the meaning of each numbered part of the text. The first paragraph of the text is not numbered. There is two extra headings which you do not need to use. Mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

- [A] Becoming a Naturalist.
- [B] Seeing Wonder in the Ordinary.
- [C] A Changing Role.
- [D] Disgusting and Embarrassing Moments.
- [E] What does a Park Naturalist Do?
- [F] What does It Take to Be a Park Naturalist?
- [G] Management Decisions Involved.

I have the best job in the Wisconsin State Park System. As a park naturalist at Peninsula State Park, I am busy writing reports, creating brochures about trees or flowers, and sometimes visiting schools. And, of course, I make sure Peninsula' s feathered friends are well fed.

41. ____ As a park naturalist I am a writer, a teacher, a historian and, if not a social worker, at least an instructor for young people interested in the environment. I love the diversity of my job. Every day is different. Most tasks require creativity. Now that I am an experienced naturalist, I have the freedom to plan my own day and make decisions about the types of programs that we offer at Peninsula.

42. ____ In my first naturalist job, I spent four out of five days leading school field trips and visiting classrooms. As a state park naturalist I still work with students, but more often lead programs like bird walks, nature crafts, outdoor

skills, and trail hikes. I also find myself increasingly involved in management decisions. For example, sometimes the park naturalist is the person who knows where rare orchids grow or where ravens nest. When decisions are made about cutting trees, building trails, or creating more campsites, naturalists are asked to give the "ecological perspective".

43. ____ Perhaps the grossest thing I've done as a naturalist is to boil animal skulls. Visitors like seeing bones and skins—at least after they have been cleaned up! Once, our nature needed more skulls. A trapper gave me muskrat, raccoon and fox skulls but I had to clean them. First, I boiled the skin and meat off. Boy, did that smell! Then I used dissecting tools and old toothbrushes to clean out the eyeballs. Finally, I soaked the skulls in a bleach solution I've had some embarrassing experiences, too. On my first hike as Peninsula's new naturalist, I was so excited that I identified a white pine tree as a red pine tree! That's quite a mistake since the trees are so easy to tell apart. White pine needles are in bundles of five and red pine needles are in bundles of two.

44. ____ Not all State parks are as busy or as big as Peninsula. Not all park naturalists spend the seasons as I do. Nevertheless, Park naturalists share certain common interests and responsibilities: A park naturalist might notice that branches of a red maple growing in a field reach out to the side while those of a red maple in a thick forest reach up, and wonder why the trees look different. A naturalist makes things happen. It might be working with workers to clean up part of a river. Park naturalists share knowledge in different ways, but all of them communicate with people. A love of learning from other people, from plants and animals, from books, and more is an essential quality. Most naturalists don't work in places of rare beauty. Many work in city parks or in places that show "wear and tear", if you can wonder about an a pine bush, or a robin and cause others to wonder, too, then you are ready to become a park naturalist.

45. ____ If you think you want to become a park naturalist, do the following: Explore your home landscape. Knowing how people have shaped the land where you live and how the land has shaped them will lend a comparison that will serve you well. Start a field sketch book. Sketch what you see, where and when. The reason is not to practice art skills (though you may discover you have a talent) but, rather, to practice observation skills. Go to college. You will need a 4-year degree. There are several academic routes that lead to the naturalist's road. I have found ornithology, plant classification and human growth and development to be among my most helpful courses. Listen and learn. A college degree is like a ticket. It lets you board the plane but is only the beginning of the journey. Look and listen to those who have already traveled the road for ideas, knowledge and inspiration.

Section III Translation

46. **Directions:** In this section there is a text in English. Translate the text into Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)

The free market economy is no doubt the primary stimulus that has led to the United States' dominance in the world economic community. By naturally rewarding those producers that excel, excellence is actively encouraged and those that inefficiently produce goods or services are eliminated; thus, the economy becomes a self-sustaining and self-maintaining machine, consistently and constantly achieving the best possible result.

The free market economy is entirely based on the principle of supply and demand. Under this concept, consumers decide for themselves which companies will stay in business, voting with their dollars by spending on those businesses they consider most worthy. By doing so, those companies that are best liked, or most in demand, are granted the privilege of supplying the goods and services that consumers pay for. In that sense, efficiency is achieved. For those companies that best perform to the expectations of consumers are left prosperous in the market, while their less efficient

counterparts simply die out of the market, starved of the dollars of consumers who simply prefer not to buy their products.

SectionIV Writing

Part A

47.Directions: Suppose you will apply for a job as an English teacher.You are required to write a letter of 100 words.The letter must contain all the information as following:

- 1.your educational background.
- 2.your working experience.
- 3.why do you think that you are capable for the work? (10 points)

Part B

48.Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition of no less than 100 words on Income Sources between Chinese and American Students.Study the following table carefully and your composition must be based on the in formation given in the table.Write three paragraphs to:

- 1.Describe the differences of the income sources between Chinese and American students.
- 2.Analyze possible reasons for these differences.
- 3.Predicate future tendency. (15 points)

Source of income Percentage of Total Income

	Parents	Part- time job	Fellowship or Scholarship
American students	50%	35%	15%
Chinese students	90%	5%	5%

英语（二）模拟试卷一答案解析

Section I Use of English

1.【答案】A

【解析】 本题考察对上下文句意的理解。第1句指出：人们常拿20世纪电视的发展同十五六世纪印刷术的普及做比较。第2句承上转折，但在（十五六世纪到20世纪）这段时间内发生了许多事，强调两者是不能相提并论的。4个选项都是时间副词，但只有betweenhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...Aandhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?

path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...B结构，表示介于某两个时间或地点之间的时间或地点，此时between=in between, adv.

2. 【答案】D

【解析】until表示“直到……才”，在it was not until+时间that+句子中，句中谓语动词用一般过去时，句意为：直到19世纪，报纸才成为主要媒介。如果使用by，则句子时态应改为完成时，即“by the 19th century the newspaper had become the dominant medium”。在19世纪之前，报纸已成为主要媒介。而选项A、C均不符合历史事实，报纸就是在19世纪开始发展成为主要媒介的。

3. 【答案】C

【解析】Medium是媒体、媒介的意思，复数形式为media，mass media指大众传媒、大众传播工具（尤指电视、报纸、无线电等），考生往往熟知media，却不知道其单数形式medium。

4. 【答案】B

【解析】从the pamphlet和the book推断the periodical应该也是和newspaper处于并列关系。In the company of sth.=together with表示“与……一起”的意思。全句意思为：继宣传小册子和书本之后，直到19世纪，报纸才同杂志一起，成为电子时代之前的主要媒体。

5. 【答案】B

【解析】Speed up为不及物动词短语，意为“加速”，只有此选项符合题意，全句意为：通信革命也是在19世纪加速发展，从铁路运输开始，经过电报、电话、无线电和电影，直到20世纪的摩托车和飞机。Gather意为“聚集”；work up一般作及物动词短语，如：work up a business拓展业务，work up the feelings of an audience煽动听众情绪；pick up意为“拾起，捡起”。

6. 【答案】A

【解析】On表示“进展，向前，继续活动”，是一个持续的状态，与句意“从铁路运输开始，一直经过一系列的发明（电报、电话……）”相符。短语lead off是“开始”的意思，与句意不符。

7. 【答案】D

【解析】该句从“the communications revolution”开始的主要骨干为：the revolution speeded up, beginning with
http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/..., and leading on through
http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/..., http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/..., into the 20th-century world of
http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...

8. 【答案】D

【解析】短语in perspective=in the right perspective，意为“以正确的观点；正确地”，这句话意思是：“并不是每个人都能正确地看待这一进程。”In concept“在概念上”，in effect则指“规则、法律仍在实施中，仍然有效”，或指“in fact, actually”，都与句意不符。

9. 【答案】C

【解析】从上下文句意推断，上文强调“并不是每个人都能正确地看待这一进程”，这里却说“20世纪初电子计算机的出现以及

20世纪60年代集成电路的发明极大地改变了这一进程，这一点为大家所公认”。很显然这里是一种转折关系，只有however符合题意，indeed表示强调，hence和therefore则是顺承的关系（因此，所以）。

10. 【答案】B

【解析】从上下文时间关系上推断，20世纪60年代集成电路的发明②应该是在20世纪初电子计算机的使用①之后，因此用“followed by”，而brought by则指②带来①，stimulated by指②刺激了①的产生，明显颠倒了两者之间的前后关系，characterized by则是说②是①的特征，也与事实不符。

11. 【答案】D

【解析】由上下文句意推断，前半句“20世纪初电子计算机的出现以及20世纪60年代集成电路的发明极大地改变了这一进程，这一点为大家所公认”，是对计算机的肯定，而后半句“它对媒体的影响并不是立竿见影”，两句之间应是转折的关系，故选although。Unless“除非”，since“由于”，lest“以免”，都不符合逻辑关系。

12. 【答案】A

【解析】结合上题分析，应选A，即“尽管计算机对媒体的影响并不是立竿见影，人们却公认……”选desirable、negative都与上文逻辑联系相悖，plausible是“可行的”，与impact“影响”不能搭配。

13. 【答案】A

【解析】Institutional（社会机构的；公共场合的）与personal形成相对的关系，意指计算机不仅为个人广泛使用，也被社会机构广泛采用。从as well as推断，所填单词应与personal“个人化的”形成一种对应关系，而universal“普遍性的”、fundamental“基础性的”、instrumental“工具性的”都不能满足这种关系。

14. 【答案】C

【解析】Ability一般指有生命的人，动物的能力；capability指人具体做某事的能力，含“能否胜任某项工作”的意思；而faculty则指人的才能、能力，如the faculty for learning languages“学习语言的才能”；而capacity可指非生命体的能力、容量，storage capacity指“存储容量，内存大小”。

15. 【答案】D

【解析】该句意为：人们认为，不同时代的电脑就像人一样，也分为一代、二代……只是两代电脑之间的相隔时间相对要短得多。In terms of“措辞，说法”；by means of则是指“通过……的手段”；with regard to意为“鉴于，考虑到”；in line with意为“与……一致”，意思同in agreement with。

16. 【答案】D

【解析】这里考查的是与distance的搭配问题，只有D项smaller能与其搭配，常用的还有a great distance, a long/short distance等。

17. 【答案】A

【解析】本题实际上是找一个与“information society”相对应的词，而“信息社会”应该是指我们所生活的时代、社会背景，而context不仅有我们所熟知的“上下文”之意，也指某一事件发生的环境、背景。此时context的意思同“circumstances, background situation”；range则指一定的范围，如射程、音域、价格上下浮动范围等；scope指活动范围或观察范围、眼界等；territory则指领土、领域、区域，都没有环境、背景之意。

18. 【答案】C

【解析】Influence意为“影响”，regard指“注视，视为……”，impress指“给……留下印象”，而effect作及物动词是指“实现，完成”，只有C符合句意。全句意为：通信革命不仅影响了我们的工作和休闲，还影响到我们的时空观，但是……

19. 【答案】B

【解析】由“but”可以推断后半句是承前转折，前半句说“通信革命不仅影响了我们的工作和休闲，还影响到我们的时空观”，但即使如此，“人们对其在经济、政治、社会和文化上的影响依然持的观点”。Competitive指“竞争性的”，distracting指“令人分神的”，irrational则指“非理智的”，只有controversial“有争议的”符合上下文句意，即在此问题上人们各持己见，说法不一。

20. 【答案】C

【解析】Weigh sth.against sth.是一个短语，表示将两者进行对比、比较、两相权衡，尤其是两种相对的事物，如本题的权衡利弊；weigh upon sb./sth.是“某件事使某人产生焦虑，某事沉甸甸地压在某人心头”之意；sth.weigh with sb.是“某事影响某人，对某人而言有分量”的意思。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

21. According to the passage, when people grow fond of one particular brand of a product, its sales will _____.	21. 根据文章，当人们喜欢某一特定品牌的产品时，它的销售将会_____。
[A] decrease gradually	[A] 总体上下降
[B] remain at the same level	[B] 保持相同水平
[C] become unstable	[C] 变得不稳定
[D] improve enormously	[D] 大幅提高

【答案】B

【考点】细节题

【解析】根据第1段第4句：After a while, people became attached to one brand and sales leveled off.解题的关键点是level off的意思，这里是“达到平衡，稳定”，故B正确。

22. The first paragraph tells us that a new product is _____.	22. 第1段告诉我们，一个新的产品_____。
[A] not easily accepted by the public	[A] 不容易被大众接受
[B] often inferior to old ones at first	[B] 起初经常不如老产品
[C] often more expensive than old ones	[C] 通常比老产品贵
[D] usually introduced to satisfy different tastes	[D] 通常为满足不同需求

【答案】A

【考点】推断题

【解析】在第1段的开始作者就以速溶咖啡为例，说明一个新产品不容易被大众接受：When it was introduced, most people

did not like it as well as “regular” coffee, and it took several years to gain general acceptance.故A正确。

23. Marketers need to know which of the four stages a product is in so as to _____.	23. 营销人员需要知道产品是在 4 个阶段的哪一个阶段是为了_____。
[A] promote its production	[A] 促进产品生产
[B] work out marketing policies	[B] 出台营销政策
[C] speed up its life cycle	[C] 加速生命周期
[D] increase its popularity	[D] 增加它的流行度

【答案】B

【考点】推断题

【解析】根据关键词marketers可确定答案在第2段。作者在首段中讲述了产品寿命周期的4个阶段，在第2段的开头部分讲道：The importance of the product life cycle to marketers is this: Different stages in the product life cycle call for different strategies.故B正确。

24. The author mentions the example of “backpacks” (Line 4, Para 2) to show the importance of _____.	24. 作者在文章第2段第4行提到“backpacks”是为了说明_____的重要性。
[A] pleasing the young as well as the old	[A] 同时取悦年轻人和老年人
[B] increasing usage among students	[B] 增加学生的使用量
[C] exploring new market sections	[C] 开拓新的市场领域
[D] serving both military and civil needs	[D] 满足军用和民用的需求

【答案】C

【考点】推断题

【解析】题目答案在第2段。文章说：One strategy is called market modification.It means that marketing managers look for new users and market sections.Did you know, for example, that the backpacks that so many students carry today were originally designed for the military? 作者以背包为例，说明了开拓新的市场领域的重要性。

25. In order to recover their share of the world market, U. S. auto makers are _____.	25. 为了重振产品在全球的市场份额，美国的汽车制造人员_____。
[A] improving product quality	[A] 提高产品质量
[B] increasing product features	[B] 提升产品性能
[C] modernizing product style	[C] 使产品的风格更现代
[D] re-positioning their product in the market	[D] 在市场中重新定位产品

【答案】A

【考点】细节题

【解析】答案在第4段，第4段的第1~2句是主旨句。作为举例文章接着又说：American auto manufacturers are using quality improvement as one way to recapture world markets.故A正确。

26. By “Ellen Spero isn’t biting her nails just yet” (Line 1, Para 1), the author means _____.	26. “Ellen Spero isn’t biting her nails just yet” (第1段, 第1行), 作者的意思是_____。
[A] Spero can hardly maintain her business	[A] Spero 几乎无法维持生意
[B] Spero is too much engaged in her work	[B] Spero 太专注于她的工作
[C] Spero has grown out of her bad habit	[C] Spero 已经摆脱了坏习惯
[D] Spero is not in a desperate situation	[D] Spero 并没有表现出焦虑不安

【答案】D

【考点】句意理解题

【解析】题干中短语的位置出现在原文第1段。该表达与该段发展句之间构成了“一般—解释”关系。此外，该表达与第3段的“not in despair”构成了照应关系，根据篇章的一致性，选项D“Spero并没有表现出焦虑不安”与上文构成了较佳的衔接关系。而选项C“Spero已经摆脱了坏习惯”是该表达字面化的含义，非上下文含义。选项A“Spero几乎无法维持生意”，和选项B“Spero太专注于她的工作”都无法构成这种最佳的概念性的重复和衔接关系，甚至是根据原文片语信息的断章取义。

27. How do the public feel about the current economic situation?	27. 公众对现在经济情况的感觉如何?
[A] Optimistic.	[A] 乐观的。
[B] Confused.	[B] 迷惑的。
[C] Carefree.	[C] 无忧无虑的。
[D] Panicked.	[D] 惊慌失措的。

【答案】A

【考点】细节题

【解析】文章第2段先列举了反映经济减速现象的例子，然后在后半段开始谈及公众对此的看法：“不过，目前还不必拉响警报。消费者似乎只是适度关注，没有恐慌，很多人说，即使当他们稍微勒紧裤腰带的时候，他们对经济的远景也仍然是乐观的。”故A符合文义。

28. When mentioning “the \$4 million to \$10 million range” (Lines 3-4, Para 3) the author is talking about _____.	28. 当作者提到 “the \$4 million to \$10 million range”, (第3段, 第3~4行) 其正在谈论的是_____。
[A] gold market	[A] 黄金市场
[B] real estate	[B] 房地产
[C] stock exchange	[C] 股票交易
[D] venture investment	[D] 风险投资

【答案】B

【考点】理解题

【解析】本题考查识别论点与论据的能力。The \$4 million to \$10 million range是第3段提到的曼哈顿股票经纪人的评论。其上

文即第3段第2句提到了作者的观点是“大部分地区房价保持稳定”，接着文章开始分别介绍曼哈顿和旧金山的情况，并引用相关人士的评论，可见后面部分是例证和引证，都属于论据，应该是围绕房地产这个主题开展的论述。文中John Tealdi的同位语a Bay Area real-estate broker中也有暗示，因此正确选项为B。

29. Why can many people see “silver linings” to the economic showdown?	29. 为什么许多人看到了经济下滑中的“银色的衬里”？
[A] They would benefit in certain ways.	[A] 他们可以在某些方面受益。
[B] The stock market shows signs of recovery.	[B] 股票市场显示出某些复苏的迹象。
[C] Such a slowdown usually precedes a boom.	[C] 这种下滑往往出现在繁荣之前。
[D] The purchasing power would be enhanced.	[D] 购买力将会提高。

【答案】A

【考点】推理题

【解析】根据题干定位到文章最后一段的首句。该句之后，作者罗列了多个事例对其加以说明：买房人会因低利率而欢呼；雇主不介意人才市场少些泡沫；投资者把股市波动看作繁荣必不可少的一部分；就餐者也可以光顾以前上不起的餐厅。从这些事实中我们也可以引申出，“银色的衬里”的意思是他们得到了好处，因此A正确。Silver linings来自一句谚语Every cloud has a silver lining，意思是“黑暗中总有一丝光明”或“情况总会好转”。

30. To which of the following is the author likely to agree?	30. 作者可能会认同下面哪项？
[A] A now boom, on the horizon.	[A] 崭新的繁荣就在地平线。
[B] Tighten the belt, the single remedy.	[B] 节俭是唯一的办法。
[C] Caution all right, panic not.	[C] 只需谨慎，不必惊慌。
[D] The more ventures, the more chances.	[D] 投资越多，机会越多。

【答案】C

【考点】观点题

【解析】这篇文章主要涉及美国经济，开篇以一个事例引出讨论题目：美国经济滑坡。紧接着第2段谈到，人们已经感觉到了经济在滑坡。但消费者只是关注而没有恐慌。第3段延续第2段后半部分，分析消费者没有处于绝望境地的原因。最后一段指出，他们在经济滑坡中还得到很多的实惠。综合全文，C选项最能反映出作者的态度。A和B选项的态度分别过于乐观和悲观。D选项不合文义。

Text 3

31. More and more young Europeans remain single because _____.	31. 越来越多的年轻人保持单身的原因是什么？
[A] they are driven by an overwhelming sense of individualism	[A] 他们过于受独身主义的影响。
[B] they have entered the workforce at a much earlier age	[B] 他们在过早的年龄进入了劳动力市场。
[C] they have embraced a business culture of stability	[C] 他们已经接受了稳定的商业文化。
[D] they are pessimistic about their economic future	[D] 他们对于自己未来的经济状况持悲观态度。

【答案】A

【考点】推理题

【解析】根据题干，定位到文章的第1段：“The shift away from family life to solo

lifestyle<http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?>

path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...is part of the ‘irresistible momentum of

individualism’ over the last century.”越来越多的欧洲人决定选择单身生活方式的年龄越来越小，这种从家庭生活向单身生活方式的转型在20世纪是“个人主义不可抗拒势头”的一部分。选项A是这句话的同意转述；选项B、D与文中的内容相违背，属于无中生有的选项；文中提到静态的商业文化向动态转型，这是大大扰乱欧洲平静生活的原因，并非更多年轻人保持单身的原因，所以C项不正确。故选择A选项。

32. What is said about Europeans society in the passage ?	32. 文章是如何讲述欧洲社会的？
[A] It has fostered the trend towards small families.	[A] 欧洲社会培育出小家庭趋势。
[B] It is getting closer to American-style capitalism.	[B] 欧洲社会的形态越来越趋向于美国资本主义社会。
[C] It has limited consumer choice despite a free market.	[C] 欧洲社会尽管是自由市场但限制了消费者的选择。
[D] It is being threatened by irresistible privatization.	[D] 欧洲社会正在经受不可抗拒的私有化的威胁。

【答案】B

【考点】推理题

【解析】定位在文章的第2段：“Europe’ s shift from social democracy to the sharper, more individualistic climate of

American-style capitalism.” 欧洲社会经历了从民主社会向美国资本主义社会转变的过程。由此得知欧洲社会的形态越来越趋向于美国资本主义社会。因此答案为B。

33. According to Paragraph 3 , the newest group of singles are _____ .	33. 根据第 3 段，最新的单身一族是什么样的人？
[A] warm and lighthearted	[A] 温暖的和轻松的。
[B] on either side of marriage	[B] 有未婚的，也有结过婚的。
[C] negative and gloomy	[C] 消极的和忧郁的。
[D] healthy and wealthy	[D] 健康的和富有的。

【答案】D

【考点】细节题

【解析】定位到文章第3段：“the newest crop of singles are high earners in their 30s and

40s<http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?>

path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...They were young, beautiful, strong! ” 新一代独居的人是高收入阶层，他们年轻、健康、漂亮。因此选择D。

34. The author quotes Eppendorf to show that _____.	34. 作者引用 Eppendorf 是为了表明什么？
[A] some modern women prefer a life of individual freedom	[A] 一些现代女性崇尚个人自由的生活。
[B] the family is no longer the basic unit of society in present-day Europe	[B] 家庭不再是当今欧洲社会的基本组成单元。
[C] some professional people have too much work to do to feel lonely	[C] 一些专业人员有太多的事情要做，无暇感受孤独。
[D] most Europeans conceive living a single life as unacceptable	[D] 大多数欧洲人认为单身生活是不可接受的。

【答案】A

【考点】细节题

【解析】定位到文章第4段Eppendorf的例子，作者对Eppendorf一天的生活做了描述：她上午在学校教课，下午日光浴或睡觉，然后去跳舞，并且对她选择这种生活方式的原因做了说明，即文章的最后两句引用了她的话，“我做我想做的：过自己做主的生活”。Eppendorf是典型独居女子的例子。因此选择A。

35. What is the author's purpose in writing the passage ?	35. 作者写这篇文章的目的是什么？
[A] To review the impact of women becoming high earners.	[A] 评论女性成为高薪阶层的影响。
[B] To contemplate the philosophy underlying individualism.	[B] 考虑个人主义的哲学基础。
[C] To examine the trend of young people living alone.	[C] 调查年轻人独居生活的趋势。
[D] To stress the rebuilding of personal relationships.	[D] 强调个人关系的重建。

【答案】C

【考点】主旨题

【解析】通过对语篇的分析，我们从文章的每一段内容上可以归纳几个关键词：alone, the trend toward independence, live alone等。作者写作的目的是为了对年轻人选择单身这一趋势进行调查。A, B选项虽然在文章中都有涉及，但不够全面；而D项的结论在文章中没有提及。因此选择C。

36. What is said about the two deceased elderly women?	36. 关于两位已故的老妇人，文章说了什么？
[A] They lived out a natural life.	[A] 她们是自然死亡。
[B] They died due to lack of care by family members.	[B] 她们的死归于缺乏家庭成员的关心。
[C] They died of exhaustion after the long plane ride.	[C] 她们死于长时间飞行后导致的疲劳。
[D] They weren't accustomed to the change in weather.	[D] 她们不习惯天气的变化。

【答案】A

【考点】细节题

【解析】定位到文章的第1段第3句，即 “Both had died ‘full of years’ , as the Bible would say both yielded to the normal wearing out of the body after a long and full life.” 本句指出两位老人都是寿终正寝，而非死于事故或者亲人的过失。可以看出两位老人是正常的、自然的死亡。因此选择A选项。

37. The author had to conduct the two women's funerals probably because _____ .	37. 作者主持两位老妇人的葬礼是因为_____。
[A] he had great sympathy for the deceased	[A] 他对于死者怀有深深的同情
[B] he wanted to console the two families	[B] 他想安慰两位老妇人的家人
[C] he was priest of the local church	[C] 他是当地教堂的牧师
[D] he was an official from the community	[D] 他是社区的官员

【答案】C

【考点】细节题

【解析】题目问的是为老妇人主持葬礼的原因。A项是作者对于死者怀有深深的同情；B项是作者想要安慰两位老妇人的家人，都不能成为主持葬礼的充分理由。而C是干扰项，因此C正确。

38. People feel guilty for the deaths of their loved ones because _____ .	38. 人们对所爱的人的死亡感到内疚是因为_____。
[A] they believe that they were responsible	[A] 他们认为他们是有责任的
[B] they had neglected the natural course of events	[B] 他们忽视了事件的自然过程
[C] they couldn't find a better way to express their grief	[C] 他们找不到更好的方式表达他们的悲伤
[D] they didn't know things often turn out in the opposite direction	[D] 他们不知道事情经常向相反的方向发展

【答案】A

【考点】细节题

【解析】定位到文章第3段 “Because the course of action they took turned out badly, they believe that the opposite course-keeping mother at home, postponing the operation—would have turned out better.” 人们之所以自责是因为他们认为自己的过失导致了亲人的死亡，他们对其亲人的死亡负有责任。因此，选择A选项。

39. In the context of the passage, “... the world makes sense” (Line 2, Para 4) probably means that _____.	39. 根据上下文, “... the world makes sense” (第4段第2行) 意思是_____。
[A] we have to be sensible in order to understand the world	[A] 为了理解世界, 我们要保持敏感
[B] everything in the world is predetermined	[B] 世界上的每一件事情都是事先预定好的
[C] there's an explanation for everything in the world	[C] 世界上的每一件事情都是可以解释的
[D] the world can be interpreted in different ways	[D] 世界可以以不同的方式被解释

【答案】C

【考点】推理题

【解析】根据题干定位到 “The first is our pressing need to believe that the world makes sense, that there is a cause for every effect and a reason for everything that happens.” 从这个句子可以看出, “that there is a cause for every effect and a reason for everything that happens.” 是对 “the world makes sense” 的解释, 即世界上的每一件事情都是可以解释的, 有因必有果。因此, 选择C选项。

40. People have been made to believe since infancy that _____.	40. 人们自婴儿期就形成的意识是_____。
[A] every story should have a happy ending	[A] 每个故事都应该有个美好的结局
[B] their wishes are the cause of everything that happens	[B] 他们的愿望是所有事情的起因
[C] life and death is an unsolved mystery	[C] 生命和死亡是未解之谜
[D] everybody is at their command	[D] 每个人都在他们的命令中

【答案】B

【考点】细节题

【解析】定位到文章的最后一段, 即 “A baby comes to think that the world exists to meet his needs, and that he makes everything happen in it.” 婴儿认为世界因为他们的需求而存在, 他们是一切事情的起因, 这种想法一直延续到成人之后, 人们总是认为自己就是事情的起因。因此选择B选项。

Part B

41. 【答案】E

【解析】第2段衔接第1段, 进一步说明 “我” 从事的工作的内容和特点。E强调公园博物学家工作的内容, 是对本段的最佳概括。A、F有一定的干扰, 但A强调的是成为公园博物学家的过程, F强调成为公园博物学家的条件, 没有涉及具体内容的工作内容, 故排

除。

42. 【答案】C

【解析】第3段仍然在介绍“我”作为公园博物学家的工作内容，但是关键词In my first naturalist job和As a state park naturalist暗示了“我”角色的变化。再根据段落内容，“我”的工作重心产生了变化，从最初重复性的工作到现在多样化工作，甚至参与管理决策。所以本题应选C。

43. 【答案】D

【解析】第4段的内容分两个层次。第一层讲述“我”工作中令人恶心的事情，关键词为the grossest thing，Gross意为“令人恶心的”，且从下文的描述，特别是段中的感叹句Boy, did that smell可以猜测出其含义。第二层讲述“我”工作中令人尴尬的事情主题词embarrassing experiences，因此，D正好是该段内容的概括，其中disgusting和gross同义；embarrassing直接为文中原词；moments和experiences同义。

44. 【答案】F

【解析】第5段的主题句是第3句，即“公园博物学家有一些共同的兴趣和责任”。下文具体指出做一名公园博物学家所需具备的素质和能力。F项是对本段的概括。B“从平凡中看到奇迹”只是对该段最后一点的概括，是公园博物学家需要具有的众多品质之一，不足以概括全段内容。

45. 【答案】A

【解析】第6段的主题句是首句，即想成为一名公园博物学家，做以下几件事情。下文从4个方面说明当一名公园博物学家需要做的具体准备。A项becoming的现在进行时态表明了准备工作的漫长过程，是对第6段的深度概括。F具有干扰性，但它强调的是成为公园博物学家的个人品质，与本段内容不符。

Section III Translation

46.

毫无疑问，自由市场经济是使得美国取得世界经济领域优势地位的主要促进因素。通过奖励那些出类拔萃的制造商，优势得到了积极的鼓励，那些生产劣质商品或提供效率低下的服务的制造商被淘汰了；因此，经济就成为一台能自我维持、自我维修的机器，始终如一地取得可能的最好结果。

自由市场经济完全建立在供需原则的基础之上。根据这一概念，消费者可以自己决定哪些公司将继续在商界生存，他们通过把钱花在那些他们认为最值得的企业上来表示对企业的支持。通过这种方式，那些最受欢迎或人们最需要的企业获得了为消费者提供所需商品和服务的特权。这样，效率得以实现。那些最好地满足了消费者需求的企业在市场中发展良好，而那些效率较低的同行则从市场上消失了，这是由于消费者完全不愿意购买效率较低的企业的产品，从而使得它们陷入缺少资金的困境。

Section IV Writing

Part A

47.

Sample:

Dear Sir/Madam,

I happened to read from newspaper that you are looking for a teacher of English. I'm writing to apply for a job you mentioned in the advertisement on the local newspaper. I would be pleased if you could be kind enough to offer me an opportunity to talk with me.

At first, major in English literature, I started my work in a middle school. Second, working there for three years, I have gained wide teaching experience in listening and oral speaking. Such experience, I believe, will be helpful for me to apply for the position at your school. Third and last, as a teacher with three-year experience, I have patience and a sense of responsibility, which are important in the teaching practice.

I sincerely hope that I can have the honor to work in your esteemed school. Look forward to your reply.

Sincerely Yours

Part B

48.

Sample:

Income Sources Between Chinese Students and American Students

Income sources of Chinese students are quite different from those of American students. In China, students get 90% of their money from their parents while in America, only 50% of students' money is provided by parents. In addition, Chinese students earn only 5% of their money from part-time jobs and 5% from fellowship or scholarship while income from these two resources for American students takes up 35% and 15% respectively of their total income.

I think there are probably three reasons for their difference. First, because of the influence of different social and family values, Chinese students have formed the habit of asking for money from their parents while American students have developed more sense of being financially independent. Second, most Chinese parents devote too much care to their children and they would rather save up to afford their children's education rather than encourage them to take part-time jobs. But in America, many parents pay more attention to developing the students' ability of self-reliance, so they encourage their children to find part-time job to earn some money by themselves. Third, since America is more developed than China, it is relatively easy for students to find part-time jobs. In China, such opportunities are rather rare.

I believe with the development of China, more and more Chinese students will realize and pay more attention to the necessity of self-dependence. In addition, more and more opportunities will be provided for them to take part-time jobs. So more students will go out of the ivory tower to broaden their knowledge and to become the master of their own lives.

绝密★启用前

2017年全国攻读管理类硕士学位研究生入学考试英语（二）模拟试卷二

考生须知

1. 选择题的答案须用2B铅笔填涂在答题卡上，其他笔填涂的或做在试卷或其他类型答题卡上的答案无效。

- 2.其他题一律用蓝色或黑色钢笔或圆珠笔在答题纸上按规定要求作答，凡做在试卷上或未做在指定位置的答案无效。
- 3.交卷时，请配合监考人员验收，并请监考人员在准考证相应位置签字（作为考生交卷的凭据）。否则，所产生的一切后果由考生自负。

Section I Use of English

Directions: Read the following text.Choose the best word (s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

The idea that some groups of people may be more intelligent than others is one of those hypotheses that dare not speak its name.But Gregory Cochran is 1 to say it anyway.He is that 2 bird, a scientist who works independently 3 any institution.He helped popularize the idea that some diseases not 4 thought to have a bacterial cause were actually infections, which aroused much controversy when it was first suggested.

5 he, however, might tremble at the 6 of what he is about to do.Together with another two scientists, he is publishing a paper which not only 7 that one group of humanity is more intelligent than the others, but explains the process that has brought this about.The group in 8 are a particular people originated from central Europe.The process is natural selection.

This group generally do well in IQ test, 9 12-15 points above the 10 value of 100, and have contributed 11 to the intellectual and cultural life of the West, as the 12 of their elites, including several world renowned scientists, 13 .They also suffer more often than most people from a number of nasty genetic diseases, such as breast cancer.These facts, 14 , have previously been thought unrelated.The former has been 15 to social effects, such as a strong tradition of 16 education.The latter was seen as a (an) 17 of genetic isolation.Dr.Cochran suggests that the intelligence and diseases are intimately 18 .His argument is that the unusual history of these people has 19 them to unique evolutionary pressures that have resulted in this 20 state of affairs.

1. [A] selected

[B] prepared

[C] obliged

[D] pleased

2. [A] unique

[B] particular

[C] special

[D] rare

3. [A] of

[B] with

[C] in

[D] against

4. [A] subsequently

[B] presently

[C] previously

[D] lately

5. [A] Only

[B] So

[C] Even

[D] Hence

6. [A] thought

[B] sight

[C] cost

[D] risk

7. [A] advises

[B] suggests

[C] protests

[D] objects

8. [A] progress

[B] fact

[C] need

[D] question

9. [A] attaining

[B] scoring

[C] reaching

[D] calculating

10. [A] normal

[B] common

[C] mean

[D] total

11. [A] unconsciously

[B] disproportionately

[C] indefinitely

[D] unaccountably

12. [A] missions

[B] fortunes

[C] interests

[D] career

13. [A] affirm

[B] witness

[C] observe

[D] approve

14. [A] moreover

[B] therefore

[C] however

[D] meanwhile

15. [A] given up

[B] got over

[C] carried on

[D] put down

16. [A] assessing

[B] supervising

[C] administering

[D] valuing

17. [A] development

[B] origin

[C] consequence

[D] instrument

18. [A] linked

[B] integrated

[C] woven

[D] combined

19. [A] limited

[B] subjected

[C] converted

[D] directed

20. [A] paradoxical

[B] incompatible

[C] inevitable

[D] continuous

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions: Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

Text 1

The United States is a country made up of many different races. Usually they are mixed together and can't be told from one another. But many of them still talk about where their ancestors came from. It is something they are proud of.

The original Americans, of course were the Indians. The so-called white men who then came were mostly from England. But many came from other countries like Germany and France.

One problem the United States has always had is discrimination. As new groups came to the United States they found they were discriminated against. First it was the Irish and Italians. Later it was the blacks. Almost every group has been able to finally escape this discrimination. The only immigrants who have not are the blacks. Surprisingly enough the worst discrimination today is shown towards the Indians.

One reason the Indians are discriminated against is that they have tried so hard to keep their identity. Of course they are not the only ones who have done so. The Japanese have their Little Tokyo in Los Angeles and the Chinese a Chinatown in New York. The Dutch settlement in Pennsylvania also stays separate from other people. Their towns are like something from the 19th century. They have a different reason from the other groups for staying separately. They live separately for religious reasons rather than keep together in a racial group.

Although some groups have kept themselves separate and others have been discriminated against, all groups have helped make the United States a great country. There is no group that has not helped in some way. And there is no group that can say they have done the most to make it a great country.

Many people still come from other countries to help the United States grow. A good example is the American project that let a man walk on the moon. It was a scientist from Germany who was most responsible for doing that. It is certain that

in the future the United States will still need the help of people from all racial groups to remain a great country.

21.Which of the following statements can best describe the main idea of this passage?

- [A] The United States is a country made up of many different races.
- [B] Discrimination is the most serious problem in the United States.
- [C] All races in the United States have helped make the country a great one.
- [D] The prosperity of the United States is mainly due to the hard work of the most discriminated races.

22.In the first paragraph the word "told" means_____.

- [A] separated
- [B] distinguished
- [C] revealed
- [D] made known

23.This passage implies that discrimination is a problem which_____.

- [A] many races in the United States have experienced
- [B] will still be very serious in the United States in the future
- [C] has already been solved in the United States
- [D] is strongly opposed by many different races in the United States

24.The main reason why the Indians are most discriminated against is that_____.

- [A] they have tried hard to keep their religions
- [B] they have tried hard to live together to keep their Indian customs
- [C] they are the only ones who have tried to keep their identity
- [D] they discriminate many other races

25.The Dutch live separately in Pennsylvania_____.

- [A] to escape discrimination
- [B] to keep together in a racial group
- [C] to enjoy themselves in their own towns
- [D] for religious reasons

Text 2

The simple act of surrendering a telephone number to a store clerk may not seem harmful—so much so that many consumers do it with no questions asked.Yet that one action can set in motion a cascade of silent events, as that data point is acquired, analyzed, categorized, stored and sold over and over again.Future attacks on your privacy may come

from anywhere, from anyone with money to purchase that phone number you surrendered. If you doubt the multiplier effect, consider your E-mail inbox. If it's loaded with spam, it's undoubtedly because at some point in time you unknowingly surrendered your E-mail to the wrong Web site.

Do you think your telephone number or address is handled differently? A cottage industry of small companies with names you've probably never heard of—like Acxiom or Merlin—buy and sell your personal information the way other commodities like corn or cattle futures are bartered. You may think your cell phone is unlisted, but if you've ever ordered a pizza, it might not be. Merlin is one of many commercial data brokers that advertises sale of unlisted phone numbers compiled from various sources—including pizza delivery companies. These unintended, unpredictable consequences that flow from simple actions make privacy issues difficult to grasp, and grapple with.

In a larger sense, privacy also is often cast as a tale of "Big Brother"—the government is watching you or a big corporation is watching you. But privacy issues don't necessarily involve large faceless institutions: A spouse takes a casual glance at her husband's Blackberry, a co-worker looks at E-mail over your shoulder or a friend glances at a cell phone text message from the next seat on the bus. While very little of this is news to anyone—people are now well aware there are video cameras and Internet cookies everywhere—there is abundant evidence that people live their lives ignorant of the monitoring, assuming a mythical level of privacy. People write E-mails and type instant messages they never expect anyone to see. Just ask Mark Foley or even Bill Gates, whose E-mails were a cornerstone of the Justice Department's antitrust case against Microsoft.

And polls and studies have repeatedly shown that Americans are indifferent to privacy concerns. The general defense for such indifference is summed up in a single phrase: "I have nothing to hide." If you have nothing to hide, why shouldn't the government be able to peek at your phone records, your wife see your E-mails or a company send you junk mails? It's a powerful argument, one that privacy advocates spend considerable time discussing and strategizing over.

It is hard to deny, however, that people behave differently when they're being watched. And it is also impossible to deny that Americans are now being watched more than at any time in history.

26. In the first paragraph, the telephone number is cited to show ____.

- [A] many customers didn't keep their privacy confidential
- [B] it is harmful to give a store clerk a telephone number
- [C] careless disposal of personal information can be harmful
- [D] customers should inquire its use when giving telephone numbers to others

27. What do companies like Acxiom and Merlin do?

- [A] Compile telephone directories for businessmen.
- [B] Collect and sell personal information to make a profit.
- [C] Trade commodities like corn on the market.
- [D] Crack down crimes like stealing private information.

28. From Paragraph 3, we learn that ____.

- [A] cases of privacy intrusion happen only in large institutions
- [B] people are quite aware of how their privacy is intruded
- [C] it is not privacy intrusion when a wife glances at her husband' s cell phone
- [D] Bill Gates' E-mail messages were cited as evidence against him

29.It can be inferred from the fourth paragraph that the author thinks_____.

- [A] Americans are actually concerned about privacy issues
- [B] Americans are indifferent to privacy concerns
- [C] Americans are very frank about privacy concerns
- [D] Americans are puzzled about privacy concerns

30.Which of the following is the author' s viewpoint?

- [A] Never give your private information to anyone.
- [B] People should pay more attention to their privacy issues.
- [C] Do not surrender your E-mail to any website.
- [D] It does no good saying "I have nothing to hide" .

Text 3

You' ve now heard it so many times, you can probably repeat it in your sleep.President Obama will no doubt make the point publicly when he gets to Beijing: the Chinese need to consume more; they need—believe it or not—to become more like Americans, for the sake of the global economy.

And it' s all true.But the other side of that equation is that the U.S.needs to save more.For the moment, American households actually are doing so.After the personal-savings rate dipped to zero in 2005, the shock of the economic crisis last year prompted people to snap shut their wallets.

In China, the household-savings rate exceeds 20%.As we' ve seen, wage earners are expected to care for not only their children but their aging parents.And there is, to date, publicly-funded health care and pension systems which increases incentives for individuals to save while they are working.But China is a society that has long esteemed personal financial prudence (谨慎) .There is no chance that will change anytime soon, even if the government creates a better social safety net and successfully encourages greater consumer spending.

Why does the U.S.need to learn a little frugality (节俭) ? Because healthy savings rates are one of the surest indicators of a country' s long-term financial health.High savings lead, over time, to increased investment, which in turn generates productivity gains, innovation and job growth.In short, savings are the seed corn of a good economic harvest.

The U.S.government thus needs to act as well.By running constant deficits, it is dis-saving, even as households save more.Peter Orszag, Obama' s Budget Director, recently called the U.S.budget deficits unsustainable and he' s right.To date, the U.S.has seemed unable to see the consequences of spending so much more than is taken in.That needs to change.

That's what happens when you're the world's biggest creditor: you get to drop hints like that, which would be enough by themselves to create international economic chaos if they were ever leaked. (Every time any official in Beijing deliberates publicly about seeking an alternative to the U.S. dollar for the \$ 2.1 trillion China holds in reserve, currency traders have a heart attack.) If Americans saved more and spent less, consistently over time, they wouldn't have to worry about all that.

31. How did the economic crisis affect Americans?

- [A] They had to tighten their belts.
- [B] Their bank savings rate dropped to zero.
- [C] Their leadership in the global economy was shaken.
- [D] They became concerned about China's financial policy.

32. What should be done to encourage Chinese to consume?

- [A] Changing their traditional way of life.
- [B] Providing fewer incentives for saving.
- [C] Improving China's social security system.
- [D] Cutting down the expenses on child-rearing.

33. What does the author mean by saying "savings are the seed corn of a good economic harvest" (Line 4, Para 4) ?

- [A] The more one saves, the more returns one will reap.
- [B] A country's economy hinges on its savings policy.
- [C] Those who keep saving will live an easy life in the end.
- [D] A healthy savings rate promotes economic prosperity.

34. In what circumstances do currency traders become scared?

- [A] When Chinese government allows its currency exchange rates to float.
- [B] When China starts to reduce its current foreign reserves.
- [C] When China talks about switching its dollar reserves to other currencies.
- [D] When Chinese government mentions in public the huge debts America owes China.

35. What is the author's purpose of writing the passage?

- [A] To urge the American government to cut deficits.
- [B] To encourage Chinese people to spend more.
- [C] To tell Americans not to worry about their economy.

[D] To promote understanding between China and America.

Text 4

At the fall 2001 Social Science History Association convention in Chicago, the Crime and Justice network sponsored a forum on the history of gun ownership, gun use, and gun violence in the United States. Our purpose was to consider how social science history might contribute to the public debate over gun control and gun rights. To date, we have had little impact on that debate. It has been dominated by mainstream social scientists and historians, especially scholars such as Gary Kleck, John Lott, and Michael Bellesiles, whose work, despite profound flaws, is politically congenial to either opponents or proponents of gun control. Kleck and Mark Gertz, for instance, argue on the basis of their widely cited survey that gun owners prevent numerous crimes each year in the United States by using firearms to defend themselves and their property. If their survey respondents are to be believed, American gun owners shot 100,000 criminals in 1994 in self-defense—a preposterous number. Lott claims on the basis of his statistical analysis of recent crime rates that laws allowing private individuals to carry concealed firearms to deter murders, rapes, and robberies, because criminals are afraid to attack potentially armed victims. However, he biases his results by confining his analysis to the year between 1977 and 1992, when violent crime rates had peaked and varied little from year to year. He reports only regression models that support his thesis and neglects to mention that each of those models find a positive relationship between violent crime and real income, and inverse relationship between violent crime and unemployment.

Contrary to Kleck and Lott, Bellesiles insists that guns and America's "gun culture" are responsible for America's high rate of murder. In Bellesiles' opinion, relatively few Americans owned guns before the 1850s or know how to use, maintain, or repair them. As a result, he says, guns contributed little to the homicide rate, especially among Whites, which was low everywhere, even in the South and on the frontier, where historians once assumed gun and murder went hand in hand. According to Bellesiles, these patterns changed dramatically after the Mexican War and especially after the Civil War, when gun ownership became widespread and cultural changes encouraged the use of handguns to command respect and resolve personal and political disputes. The result was an unprecedented wave of gun-related homicides that never truly abated. To this day, the United States has the highest homicide rate of any industrial democracy. Bellesiles' low estimates of gun ownership in early America conflict, however, with those of every historian who has previously studied the subject and has thus far proven irreproducible. Every homicide statistic he presents is either misleading or wrong.

Given the influence of Kleck, Lott, Bellesiles and other partisan scholars on the debate over gun control and gun rights, we felt a need to pull together what social scientists and historians have learned to date about the history of gun ownership and gun violence in America, and to consider what research methods and projects might increase our knowledge in the near future.

36. Which of the following statements is TRUE about the public debate over gun ownership?

- [A] It has little influence on the forum sponsored by the Crime and Justice network.
- [B] Neither supporters nor opponents of gun control cite the works of scholars.
- [C] The works of mainstream social scientists have great impact on it.
- [D] Many social science historians have so far failed to take part in it.

37. The author mentions Kleck, Lott, and Bellesiles mainly to ____.

- [A] illustrate the influence they have on the issue of gun control

- [B] refute the claim that private ownership of firearms will deter violent crimes
- [C] support the thesis that gun ownership leads to more violence
- [D] demonstrate why research methods should be improved in the study of the gun ownership history

38.The author' s main criticism of John Lott is that he_____.

- [A] advocates private ownership of firearms
- [B] is not objective in his analysis
- [C] has analyzed a wrong period
- [D] has cited dubious statistics

39.With which of the following will Bellesiles most probably agree?

- [A] Gun control should be tightened.
- [B] Guns have little to do with murder.
- [C] "Gun culture" was the result of high homicide rates in America.
- [D] The statistics that earlier historians produced of gun ownership is reliable.

40.The passage is primarily concerned with_____.

- [A] resolving a public dispute over gun control
- [B] describing the effects of earlier studies on gun control
- [C] analyzing the flaws in the previous theories about gun control
- [D] summarizing the recent development in the studies of gun control

Part B

Directions: You are going to read a list of headings and a text about leadership.Choose a heading from the list A-F that best fits the meaning of each numbered part of the text (1~5) .The first and last paragraphs of the text are not numbered.There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. (10 points)

- [A] Thinks Positively.
- [B] Knows That Principles Are More Important than Rules.
- [C] Possesses a Sense of Humor.
- [D] Communicates Facts That Are Hard to Take.
- [E] Cares for Others and Their Well-being.
- [F] Has Integrity and Authenticity.

Much has been written about the tasks of leaders and the skills required for leadership. There has been considerable debate about the question of whether leaders are born or made. Likely behind these arguments is the difference between personal characteristics that some people have at birth and skills that one can acquire through education and practice. But the important personal characteristics, while they may seem innate in some people, can be cultivated, and indeed, require cultivation in all of us. For unless they are strengthened through conscious attention and cultivation, they can, for example, easily be forgotten or ignored in the craziness of activity often associated with leadership. What are some of these characteristics? One could make many lists, but here are five personal traits that seem especially important. A good leader:

41. ____ An effective leader is “genuine” , internally and externally consistent. A good leader is one of whom it can be said, “What you see is what you get” —there is never any wonder as to whether the image, the “person” presented to the world, really reflects the person. Such a leader has honesty—he/she says what he/she means, means what he/she says. A good leader has a consistency of purpose, operates out of discernible principles, and “stands for” something worthwhile and detectable. Honesty and reliability require self-reflection, the ability to understand oneself honestly, the capacity to assess one’s strengths and weaknesses accurately, and acceptance of one’s self.

42. ____ A good leader takes responsibility seriously but never takes himself seriously. Such a leader can help people relax and get through tough situations in good spirits.

43. ____ A good leader understands that nothing except a great work of art can be done by one person alone—that something of lasting value is almost always the result of a group effort. But even more than that, a good leader genuinely is concerned with and interested in others. Such concern means that a good leader is collegial, building a sense of group identity and purpose. A good leader “brings out the best” in each of those who follow, seeks the development and advancement of each member of the group, and delights in each person’s growth in ability and of character. A good leader rejoices in the success of group members without announcement of jealousy. A good leader is deliberative, involving the group in decisions wherever possible and encourages, supports, and applauds the members of the group.

44. ____ One of the primary roles of the leader is to inspire hope, even in a difficult situation. This is not the same as being blindly optimistic. We think, for example, of Franklin Roosevelt’s “We have nothing to fear but fear itself” or of Desmond Tutu’s observation about apartheid in South Africa that since “it is difficult to be optimistic, one must have hope.” Such a leader empowers followers, making them believe that they can accomplish worthwhile but very difficult things. He actually creates energy for the group by being active without becoming unrealistic.

45. ____ A good leader understands that order is important to a group but that rigidity destroys the followers’ emotion state. Lasting, empowering order comes more from trust and the development of group norms than from regulations imposed by a leader.

Doubtless, everyone would develop a somewhat different, and in many cases, a longer list of personal characteristics. But a leader who is conscious of such a list, who questions the extent to which he or she lives and acts in accord with these traits, and who deliberately cultivates these characteristics is likely to be a successful and appreciated leader.

46.**Directions:** In this section there is a text in English.Translate it into Chinese.Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)

Climate change is the greatest challenge facing humanity: drastic reduction of carbon emissions is vital if we are to avoid a catastrophe that devastates large parts of the world.Governments and businesses have been slow to act and individuals now need to take the lead.

The Earth can absorb no more than 3 tons of carbon dioxide emissions each year for every person on the planet if we are to keep temperature and rainfall change within tolerable limits.Yet from cars and holiday flights to household appliances and the food on our plates, Western consumer lifestyles leave each of us responsible for over 12 tons of carbon dioxide a year——four times what the Earth can handle.

Individual action is essential if we want to avoid climate chaos.How to Live a Low-Carbon Life shows how easy it is to take responsibility, providing the first comprehensive, one-stop reference guide to calculating your CO2 emissions and reducing them to a sustainable 3 tons a year.

SectionIV Writing

Part A

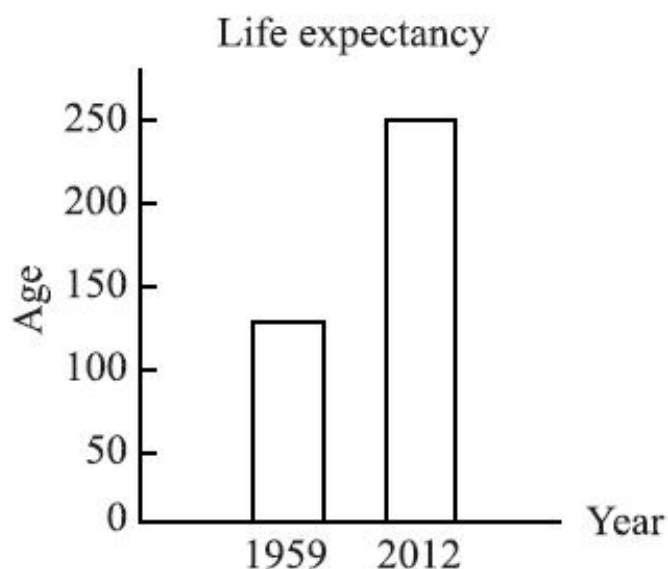
47.**Directions:** Write a notice in about 100 words to inform the students and English teachers of a lecture on Australian studies.The letter should at least contain the information as follows:

- 1.the time, address and content of the lecture.
- 2.the scope of students to participate.
- 3.the subject and background of the lecture. (10 points)

Part B

48.**Directions:** The graphs below show the change of infant mortality and life expectancy in a country.Write an essay of 200 words.Your essay must be based on the instructions as follows:

- 1.Describe the graphs.
- 2.Give some reasons.
- 3.Predict the future. (15 points)



英语（二）模拟试卷二答案解析

Section I Use of English

1. 【答案】B

【考点】语义衔接题

【解析】本题目选择动词过去分词形式，构成be+过去分词的结构，在句子中充当谓语。选项A.selected选择；B.prepared准备；C.obliged迫使，责成；D.pleased高兴。前边相邻句子The idea that some groups of people may be more intelligent than others is one of those hypotheses that dare not speak its name. “一些人比另一些人聪明，这一观点一直是人们不敢明确提出来的假设之一。” 本题所在句子由But一词引导，在句义上与前一句相反，即“打算或准备说了”，故选B。

2. 【答案】D

【考点】语义衔接/词汇辨析题

【解析】本题目选择形容词，在句子中充当定语。选项A.unique独一无二的；B.particular特殊的，特别的；C.special特殊的；D.rare珍惜的，罕见的，珍贵的。rare birds意为“稀世珍品，旷世奇才，罕见人（物）”，Gregory Cochran打破常规，准备说了，因此像是“出头鸟”。

3. 【答案】A

【考点】惯用衔接题

【解析】Independently其后应搭配of，意为“独立于，不依赖于”。还应注意dependent后面还可搭配on，但意为“依赖于，依靠于”。He is that rare bird, a scientist who works independently of any institution. “他就是那个稀有之人，是一位不依赖于任何机构的独立的科学家。”

4. 【答案】C

【考点】语义衔接题

【解析】本题目选择副词，在句子中充当状语。句子叙述到He helped popularize the idea that some diseases not___thought to have a bacterial cause were actually infections, which aroused much controversy when it was first suggested. “他普及了这种观点，即某些以前人们认为不是由细菌引起的疾病实际上是传染病，这一观点一经提出就引起了极大的争议。”分析本句结构可以看出：that引导的是同位语从句，说明idea的内容，从句中some diseases not___thought to have a bacterial cause是主语部分，谓语是were actually infections，而后面which引导的非限定定语从句是修饰the idea这个名词的。解本题的关键词是actually “实际上”，隐含转折之意，即过去的看法和实际情况不同。选项A.subsequently随后；B.presently当前；C.previously先前；D.lately近来，最近。为了与本句子中的“actually，实际上”相互呼应，要体现时间上的先后交替关系。因此，正确答案为C。

5. 【答案】C

【考点】逻辑关系/语义衔接题

【解析】由本句中的however可知，“虽然如此，一想到他即将要做的，他本人也会有点战战兢兢”，Even符合逻辑关系，So和Hence表示因果关系，与前文所述无内在的逻辑关系。

6. 【答案】A

【考点】语义衔接/固定搭配题

【解析】At和4个选项中的名词都可搭配，但意思相去甚远。选项A.at the thought of一想到.....；B.at the sight of一看到.....；C.at the cost of以.....为代价；D.at the risk of冒.....的风险。根据句意，正确答案为A。

7. 【答案】B

【考点】词汇辨析题

【解析】本题目选择动词，在句子中充当谓语。选项A.advises建议；B.suggests提出；暗示，建议；C.protests对.....提出异议；D.objects反对。Gregory Cochran “不但.....，而且解释了出现这种情况的过程”，从本题所在的句意可以看出，B正确。另注意：suggest有两个基本意义，一为“建议”，其后的宾语从句要用虚拟语气；二为“提出，暗示”，其后的宾语从句不用虚拟语气。

8. 【答案】D

【考点】语义衔接/固定搭配题

【解析】本题目选择介词短语，在句子中充当定语，修饰前面的the group。选项A.in progress在.....的进程中；B.in fact事实上；C.in need在危难（急）中；D.in question讨论中的，考虑中的。前句提到人类某些人的平均智商要高一些，词句衔接上一句，由此可知空格处要表达的是“正在被讨论的这个群体”。选项D符合句意。

9. 【答案】B

【考点】词汇辨析/惯用搭配题

【解析】本题目选择动词，在句子中充当谓语。选项A.attaining获得（经过长期努力）；B.scoring得分；C.reaching达到；D.calculating通过计算得出。句子中的宾语是分数，因此要选择得分。因此，正确答案为B。

10. 【答案】C

【考点】词汇辨析题

【解析】本题目选择形容词，在句子中充当定语，修饰后面的名词，scoring 12-15 points above the___value of 100，“这个群体在智商测试中成绩最好，比100分的___分多得12~15分。”选项A.normal正常的；B.common普通的；共同的；C.mean平均

的；D.total总共的。一般来说，average表示“平均的”较常用，mean表达这个意义时比较正式。100分是个参照值，这个数字是大多数人的基本智商数值。因此，正确答案为C。

11. 【答案】B

【考点】语义衔接题

【解析】本题目选择副词，在句子中充当状语。This group generally do well in IQ tests, scoring 12-15 points above the mean value of 100, and have contributed ____ to the intellectual and cultural life of the West, “这个群体在智商测试中成绩很好，比100分的平均分多12~15分。这个群体为西方的学术和文化做出的贡献是……”，选项B.disproportionately不成比例地；不相称地，比例太大（或太小的），与题意相符合。选项A.unconsciously无意识地；C.indefinitely不确定地；D.unaccountably不能说明的，不可理解的。这三项都不符合题意。

12. 【答案】D

【考点】语义衔接题

【解析】本题目选择名词，在as引导的非限制性定语从句中充当主语，意为“正如他们的精英（包括一些世界知名的科学家）从事的职业所证实的”。选项A.missions使命，任务；B.fortunes财富，运气；C.interests利益，兴趣；D.career生涯，事业。因此，正确答案为D。

13. 【答案】A

【考点】语义衔接/词义辨析题

【解析】本题目选择动词，在非限制性定语从句中充当谓语。选项A.affirm证实，确定；B.witness目击，证明；C.observe观察，遵守；D.approve赞成，批准。选项B常用作及物动词；选项C和选项D一般以人作主语。因此，正确答案为A。

14. 【答案】C

【考点】逻辑衔接题

【解析】本题目选择逻辑关系词，体现前后两个句子的逻辑关系。They also suffer more often than most people from a number of nasty genetic diseases, such as breast cancer. These facts, ____, have previously been thought unrelated. “此外，与多数人相比，他们更容易患一些恶性的遗传病，例如乳腺癌……人们以前认为这些情况是没有关联的。”选项A.moreover此外，而且；B.therefore因此；C.however然而，但是；D.meanwhile同时。前后两个句子表现出转折关系。因此，正确答案为C。

15. 【答案】D

【考点】词汇辨析/语义衔接题

【解析】本题目选择动词短语，在句子中充当谓语。选项A. (be) given up (to) 让与……；B.get over克服（不与to连用）；C.carry on继续（不与to连用）；D. (be) put down (to) 归因于。选项D.be put down to归因于，句意为“智商归因于社会影响”，符合句子含义。因此，正确答案为D。

16. 【答案】D

【考点】词汇辨析题

【解析】本题目选择动词形式。选项A.assessing评估，评价；B.supervising监督；C.administering管理，掌管；D.valuing重视。Assessing通常表示“估计”出某物的价值，以更有效地利用它。此句要表达的意思是“高度重视教育”，因此选D项。

17. 【答案】C

【考点】语义衔接题

【解析】本题目选择名词，构成as...of的结构。The latter was seen as a (an) ____ of genetic isolation. “后者被视为遗传隔离的.....” 选项A.development发展；B.origin起源；C.consequence结果；D.instrument工具，器皿。此处与第15题形成“对应结构”，前后呼应，“前者归因于社会影响，例如重视教育的优良传统”，“后者被认为是遗传隔离的结果”。因此，正确答案为C。

18. 【答案】A

【考点】词汇辨析题

【解析】本题目选择动词，在句子中充当谓语。选项A.linked两者之间的关联或联系；B.integrated两者结合为一个整体；C.woven（原形weave；过去式wove）摇摆；D.combined两者结合，连接。句子表达的含义为“智力和疾病是紧密相关的”。因此，正确答案为A。integrate隐含“部分是整体不可缺少的”，而intelligence和disease是两类不同属性的事物；weave通常表示“编入”，意为“相互交织的”。

19. 【答案】B

【考点】语义衔接/固定搭配题

【解析】本题目选择动词，在句子中构成固定搭配，充当谓语。His argument is that the unusual history of these people has ____ them to unique evolutionary pressures. “他的观点是，这些人非同寻常的经历使其更容易遭受独特的进化压力。” 选项A.limited (to) 局限于，限制（只能构成be limited to短语，被限制在.....）；B.subjected (to) 使遭受（经受），屈服（subjecthttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...tohttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...使.....屈服于.....）；C.converted (to) 转变为，改变；D.directed (to) 指向，导向。选项B符合题意。

20. 【答案】A

【考点】词汇辨析/语义衔接题

【解析】His argument is that the unusual history of these people has ____ them to unique evolutionary pressures that have resulted in this ____ state of affairs. “他的观点是，这些人非同寻常的经历使其更容易遭受独特的进化压力，而这些压力导致了这种似乎矛盾的状况。” 本文一方面说，这类人贡献很大；但另一方面他们经受的独特的进化压力使他们更容易患上恶性疾病，看似矛盾，令人困惑，故A项正确。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

21. Which of the following statements can best describe the main idea of this passage?	21. 下面哪一句能最贴切地概括文章大意?
[A] The United States is a country made up of many different races.	[A] 美国是一个由多民族组成的国家。
[B] Discrimination is the most serious problem in the United States.	[B] 歧视是美国最严重的问题。
[C] All races in the United States have helped make the country a great one.	[C] 所有美国的民族都帮助美国成为一个伟大的国家。
[D] The prosperity of the United States is mainly due to the hard work of the most discriminated races.	[D] 美国的繁荣主要归功于最受歧视的民族的努力。

【答案】C

【考点】主旨题

【解析】A选项虽然没有错误但不是文章的主要内容。根据原文，歧视是美国的一个问题但并非最严重的，B不选。而根据文章第5段第1句，可以得出，C正确而D不正确。

22. In the first paragraph the word “told” means _____.	22. 第1段中，“told”的意思是_____。
[A] separated	[A] 分开的
[B] distinguished	[B] 区别的
[C] revealed	[C] 透露的
[D] made known	[D] 使了解

【答案】B

【考点】词汇题

【解析】该题是词汇题，解题技巧是要根据上下文语境猜测词义。分析该句，只要明白tell from是辨别的意思，就不难选出正确的选项B。

23. This passage implies that discrimination is a problem which _____.	23. 文章表明歧视是一个_____的问题。
[A] many races in the United States have experienced	[A] 很多民族在美国所遭遇到
[B] will still be very serious in the United States in the future	[B] 在未来的美国将会很严重
[C] has already been solved in the United States	[C] 在美国已经解决
[D] is strongly opposed by many different races in the United States	[D] 被在美国的很多不同民族强烈反对

【答案】A

【考点】推断题

【解析】只要读懂文章大意，在文章第3段第5句Almost every group has been able to finally escape this discrimination，根

据这句可以推断出，大部分民族都被歧视过，就不难选出正确选项A。

24. The main reason why the Indians are most discriminated against is that _____.	24. 印第安人被歧视的主要原因是_____。
[A] they have tried hard to keep their religions	[A] 他们努力保持自身信仰
[B] they have tried hard to live together to keep their Indian customs	[B] 他们努力生活在一起以保持印第安的风俗
[C] they are the only ones who have tried to keep their identity	[C] 他们是唯一一个试图保持民族特性的民族
[D] they discriminate many other races	[D] 他们歧视很多其他的民族

【答案】B

【考点】细节题

【解析】首先在题干中找到关键词，即“Indians”和“discriminated against”，然后带着关键词回到原文中定位，找到了文章第4段第1句：One reason the Indians are discriminated against is that they have tried so hard to keep their identity.这句话的后一部分就是原因。C选项非常有迷惑性，但是根据原文下一句话：Of course they are not the only ones who have done so.可见印第安人并非唯一保持其风俗的民族，排除C。因而应该选B，B的意思是原文的解释。

25. The Dutch live separately in Pennsylvania _____.	25. 荷兰人独自生活在宾夕法尼亚是为了_____。
[A] to escape discrimination	[A] 不被歧视
[B] to keep together in a racial group	[B] 和自己的民族待在一起
[C] to enjoy themselves in their own towns	[C] 在自己的城镇享受生活
[D] for religious reasons	[D] 宗教信仰

【答案】D

【考点】细节题

【解析】找到题干中的关键词The Dutch settlement in Pennsylvania also stays separate from other people[http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/..](http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/..http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/..)They live separately for religious reasons rather than keep together in a racial group.很容易选出答案D选项。

26. In the first paragraph, the telephone number is cited to show _____.	26. 在第1段中, 引用电话号码的例子是为了说明_____。
[A] many customers didn't keep their privacy confidential	[A] 许多消费者没有保守他们的个人隐私
[B] it is harmful to give a store clerk a telephone number	[B] 给商店员工电话号码是有害的
[C] careless disposal of personal information can be harmful	[C] 疏忽的处理个人信息是有害的
[D] customers should inquire its use when giving telephone numbers to others	[D] 当把电话号码给他人时, 消费者应该询问其用途

【答案】C

【考点】细节题

【解析】首段第1句提到泄露电话号码是有害的, 第2~3句指出这一行为可能带来的麻烦, 故选C。A、B本身正确但只停留在例子本身, 并没有指明举例要表明的问题。D在文中没有提及。

27. What do companies like Acxiom and Merlin do?	27. Acxiom 和 Merlin 公司是做什么的?
[A] Compile telephone directories for businessmen.	[A] 为商人汇编电话号码。
[B] Collect and sell personal information to make a profit.	[B] 收集出售个人信息盈利。
[C] Trade commodities like corn on the market.	[C] 买卖大宗商品期货, 如玉米。
[D] Crack down crimes like stealing private information.	[D] 破解窃取个人信息的犯罪行为。

【答案】B

【考点】细节推断题

【解析】根据Acxiom和Merlin定位到第2段第2句。该句第2个破折号说明了这两家公司的性质, 指出它们买卖个人信息就像在市场买卖玉米和牛期货证券一样, 故选B。文中提到Merlin公司出售那些未登记过的电话号码, 这些号码汇编来源多样, A只是利用原文个别单词设置的干扰项; 文中只是说这些公司买卖个人信息的方式就像在市场买卖玉米一样, 故C错; D“破解窃取个人信息的犯罪行为”在文中没有提及。

28. From Paragraph 3, we learn that _____.	28. 从第3段, 我们了解到_____。
[A] cases of privacy intrusion happen only in large institutions	[A] 隐私受侵犯的事件只在大公司发生
[B] people are quite aware of how their privacy is intruded	[B] 人们对于隐私受侵犯有很强的意识
[C] it is not privacy intrusion when a wife glances at her husband's cell phone	[C] 妻子看丈夫的手机不属于侵犯个人隐私
[D] Bill Gates' E-mail messages were cited as evidence against him	[D] 比尔·盖茨的邮件信息被引用作为控告他的证据

【答案】D

【考点】细节题

【解析】由第3段第2句可知A错误；由该段倒数第2、3句可知人们对隐私受侵犯并没有很强的意识，故B也错。But一句指出隐私问题并不一定只涉及大机构，冒号后所列举的例子即是对此观点的支持，可见C的说法也是不正确的。末句指出司法部控告微软公司就是利用比尔·盖茨的邮件为证据，故D正确。

29. It can be inferred from the fourth paragraph that the author thinks _____.	29. 从第4段可以推断出, 作者认为_____。
[A] Americans are actually concerned about privacy issues	[A] 美国人一般都关心个人隐私问题
[B] Americans are indifferent to privacy concerns	[B] 美国人对隐私问题漠不关心
[C] Americans are very frank about privacy concerns	[C] 美国人对于个人隐私问题很坦白
[D] Americans are puzzled about privacy concerns	[D] 美国人对于个人隐私问题有些迷惑

【答案】A

【考点】推理判断题

【解析】第4段第1句指出调查和研究证明美国人对隐私问题漠不关心，但根据后文连续几个假设问句可以推断出美国人实际上很关注他们的隐私问题，故C错误；B只是一种表面现象；文中没有提及他们对隐私的关注是否“迷惑”，D也不对。

30. Which of the following is the author's view-point?	30. 下列哪个是作者的观点？
[A] Never give your private information to anyone.	[A] 不要把你的个人信息给任何人。
[B] People should pay more attention to their privacy issues.	[B] 人们应该更加关注个人隐私问题。
[C] Do not surrender your E-mail to any website.	[C] 不要将你的邮件放到任何网站上面。
[D] It does no good saying "I have nothing to hide".	[D] 说“我没有什么可以隐藏的”没有好处。

【答案】B

【考点】推理判断题

【解析】文章首段就提到了隐私无意间的泄漏可能会带来的麻烦，接下来几段分别从个人信息被滥用、隐私问题无处不在、美国人对隐私的态度等方面说明，在当今时代，由于通信技术的发展，对于个人隐私的保护问题越来越复杂，因此人们对隐私问题应给予更多的重视，故选B。A、C说法太过绝对；D项也不能概述作者的观点。

Text 3

31. How did the economic crisis affect Americans?	31. 经济危机如何影响美国人？
[A] They had to tighten their belts.	[A] 他们不得不收紧钱包。
[B] Their bank savings rate dropped to zero.	[B] 他们的银行储蓄率下降到零。
[C] Their leadership in the global economy was shaken.	[C] 他们在全球经济的领导地位受到动摇。
[D] They became concerned about China's financial policy.	[D] 他们开始关心中国的财政政策。

【答案】A

【考点】细节题

【解析】从原文第2段最后一句话 “the shock of the economic crisis last year prompted people to snap shut their wallets” 可见，经济危机使得美国民众收紧钱包，即少花钱，也就是答案中tighten their belts（勒紧腰带，节省开支）的意思。所以正确答案为A。

32. What should be done to encourage Chinese people to consume?	32. 鼓励中国人民消费应该做什么？
[A] Changing their traditional way of life.	[A] 改变中国人传统的生活方式。
[B] Providing fewer incentives for saving.	[B] 提供更少的储蓄激励。
[C] Improving China's social security system.	[C] 改善中国的社会保障体系。
[D] Cutting down the expenses on child-rearing.	[D] 削减抚养子女的费用。

【答案】C

【考点】细节题

【解析】从原文中的 “even if the government creates a better social safety net and successfully encourages greater consumer spending” 可见，如要鼓励中国人消费更多，就需要改善社会保障体系。

33. What does the author mean by saying “savings are the seed corn of a good economic harvest” (Line 5, Para 4)?	33. 作者说“储蓄是经济丰收的玉米种子”(第4段,第5行)是什么意思?
[A] The more one saves, the more returns one will reap.	[A] 储蓄越多,收获越多。
[B] A country's economy hinges on its savings policy.	[B] 一个国家的经济状况取决于它的储蓄政策。
[C] Those who keep saving will live an easy life in the end.	[C] 坚持储蓄的人最后将过上轻松惬意的生活。
[D] A healthy savings rate promotes economic prosperity.	[D] 健康的储蓄率促进经济的繁荣。

【答案】D

【考点】细节题

【解析】根据题干提示,定位至第4段倒数第2句,我们发现这句话是前面几句话的概括,那根据前面“High savings lead, over time, to increased investment, which in turn generates productivity gains, innovation and job growth.”可知,高储蓄率能够促进投资,进而促进生产率、创新和岗位增长,即促进经济的繁荣。所以正确答案为D。

34. In what circumstances do currency traders become scared?	34. 在什么情况下货币交易员变得害怕?
[A] When Chinese government allows its currency exchange rates to float.	[A] 当中国政府允许它的货币汇率浮动。
[B] When China starts to reduce its current foreign reserves.	[B] 当中国开始减少外汇储备。
[C] When China talks about switching its dollar reserves to other currencies.	[C] 当中国谈论将美元储备换成其他货币。
[D] When Chinese government mentions in public the huge debts America owes China.	[D] 当中国政府公开提出美国欠中国巨额债务。

【答案】D

【考点】细节题

【解析】从原文中的“Every time any official in Beijing deliberates publicly about seeking an alternative to the U.S.dollar for the \$ 2.1 trillion China holds in reserve, currency traders have a heart attack.”可知,每当中国政府公开提出美国欠中国的巨额债务,货币交易员们就担惊受怕。因为本段一开始提到作为最大的债权国,财政上的漏洞会造成经济的混乱。所以正确答案为D。

35. What is the author's purpose of writing the passage?	35. 作者写这篇文章的目的是什么?
[A] To urge the American government to cut deficits.	[A] 督促美国政府削减赤字。
[B] To encourage Chinese people to spend more.	[B] 鼓励中国人更多地消费。
[C] To tell Americans not to worry about their economy.	[C] 告诉美国人不要为他们的经济着急。
[D] To promote understanding between China and America.	[D] 增进中国和美国间的理解。

【答案】A

【考点】主旨题

【解析】纵观全文，作者一直在强调美国应该向中国学习勤俭，文中第5段第2句“By running constant deficits, it is dis-saving, even as households save more.”也给我们提示，既然长期运行赤字是不利于储蓄的，那美国政府应该做的是削减赤字。所以正确答案是A。

Text 4

36. Which of the following statements is TRUE about the public debate over gun ownership?	36. 下列对枪支管制的公众辩论的说法中哪一项是正确的?
[A] It has little influence on the forum sponsored by the Crime and Justice network.	[A] 公众的辩论对由犯罪和审判网赞助的论坛没有什么影响。
[B] Neither supporters nor opponents of gun control cite the works of scholars.	[B] 枪支管制的支持者和反对者都没有引用科学家的著作。
[C] The works of mainstream social scientists have great impact on it.	[C] 主流社会科学家的著作对公共辩论有很大的影响。
[D] Many social science historians have so far failed to take part in it.	[D] 许多社会科学历史学家到目前为止都没有参加公共辩论。

【答案】C

【考点】细节题

【解析】文章第1段第3句说明该论坛对那场辩论的影响甚微，因此该项表述的前后主体颠倒了，A不正确。第1段第4句后半部分说明无论是枪支管制的支持者还是反对者，他们的观点与提到的几位学者著作中的观点都是意气相投的，因此B项错误。第1段第4句说：“论坛已由主流社会科学家和历史学家主导”，C项正确。第1段第2句说：“目的就是为了知道社会科学历史学家对公众辩论有什么贡献。”所以D项不正确。

37. The author mentions Kleck, Lott, and Bellesiles mainly to _____.	37. 作者提到 Kleck、Lott 和 Bellesiles 主要是为了_____。
[A] illustrate the influence they have on the issue of gun control	[A] 阐明他们对枪支管制事件的影响
[B] refute the claim that private ownership of firearms will deter violent crimes	[B] 驳斥那种私人枪支所有制可以防止暴力犯罪的观点
[C] support the thesis that gun ownership leads to more violence	[C] 支持拥有枪支会导致更多暴行的观点
[D] demonstrate why research methods should be improved in the study of the gun ownership history	[D] 证明为什么在枪支所有制历史的研究中应该改进研究方法

【答案】D

【考点】推断题

【解析】由文章最后一段可知，这三个人都是主流的社会科学家、历史学家，我们需要把这三个人对美国拥有枪支和枪支暴力的辩论的观点集合起来，从而考虑什么研究方法和计划可能增长我们对未来的认识。

38. The author's main criticism of John Lott is that he _____.	38. 作者对 John Lott 的主要批评是他_____。
[A] advocates private ownership of firearms	[A] 提倡私人拥有枪支
[B] is not objective in his analysis	[B] 他的分析不客观
[C] has analyzed a wrong period	[C] 分析了一个错误的时期
[D] has cited dubious statistics	[D] 引用了不可靠的数据

【答案】B

【考点】细节题

【解析】A项只是Lott的一种观点，批评的应该是其对观点的论证，因此该项不正确；第1段倒数第2

句 “[http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?](http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...he%20biases%20his%20results%20by%20confirming%20his%20analysis)

[path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...he biases his results by confirming his analysis](http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...he%20biases%20his%20results%20by%20confirming%20his%20analysis)[http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?](http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...)

[path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...](http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...)”，即“他用于证明其分析的结论略显偏颇”，因此B项正确；C项只是导致Lott不客观的一个原因，因而不能作为作者批评他的主要依据，C不正确；文章中并没有提到他的数据有什么不对，因此D项不合题意。

39. With which of the following will Bellesiles most probably agree?	39. Bellesiles 最有可能同意以下哪一种论述?
[A] Gun control should be tightened.	[A] 应该加强对枪支的管制。
[B] Guns have little to do with murder.	[B] 枪支和谋杀之间的关系不大。
[C] “Gun culture” was the result of high homicide rates in America.	[C] “枪支文化” 是美国高谋杀率的结果。
[D] The statistics that earlier historians produced of gun ownership is reliable.	[D] 早期历史学家得出的有关枪支拥有率的数据是可靠的。

【答案】A

【考点】推断题

【解析】文章表达的是要加强对枪支的管制，因此A项正确；由文章第2段的第2~3句可知，在19世纪50年代以前，很少有美国人拥有枪支，因而枪支对谋杀率的作用不大，B项的时间范围没有确定，因此不正确。由第2段第1句可知，Bellesiles认为枪支和美国的“枪支文化”是导致美国高谋杀率的原因，而非结果。因此C项与文意不符。第2段最后两句提到Bellesiles低估了早期美国冲突中的枪支拥有量，而且由于早期历史学家的研究是无法再现的，其呈现的每个数据或者是误导的或者是错误的，因此D项表述错误。

40. The passage is primarily concerned with _____.	40. 这篇文章主要_____。
[A] resolving a public dispute over gun control	[A] 以枪支管制的公共辩论为主要内容
[B] describing the effects of earlier studies on gun control	[B] 描述了早期研究对枪支管制的各种影响
[C] analyzing the flaws in the previous theories about gun control	[C] 分析了先前关于枪支管制理论的缺陷
[D] summarizing the recent development in the studies of gun control	[D] 概述了近期枪支管制研究的发展

【答案】C

【考点】主旨题

【解析】从文章的第1~2段可以看出，作者对几位学者的理论和观点都进行了不同角度的批判，指出了其中存在的各种缺陷，因此C为正确选项。

Part B

41. 【答案】F

【解析】第2段首句是该段的主旨句：优秀的领导是“真诚的”。接下来的内容对这一品质做了具体的阐释。段落中出现了genuine, honesty, reliability等表示“真诚”的关键词。F项中integrity意为“正直而诚实”，authenticity意为“真实”，和该段的关键词属于同一语义范畴，因此可以推断该项正确。

42. 【答案】C

【解析】第3段主旨句为第1句：优秀的领导者认真对待自己的职责，但是从不严肃地看待自己。第2句指出这种品质的巨大作用。从段中的关键词never takes <http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?>

path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...Seriously, relax, in good spirits可看出领导者关键要使团队保持轻松的心情, C中a sense of humor与该段内容一致: 一个具有幽默感的人不会总是板起面孔, 即使身处困境也能使大家轻松愉快, 故为本题答案。E中的cares for others虽是本段提及的内容, 但well-being在本段中没有涉及, 故排除。

43. 【答案】E

【解析】第4段主要内容体现在前两句: 优秀者的领导者知道团体的重要性, 并关心和关注他人。E中的cares for others and their well-being与该段第2句中concerned with and interested in others含义基本相同, 且是该段提到的“挖掘每个追随者的长处”“寻求每位成员的发展和进步”“分享团队成员的喜悦”等内容的恰当概括。因此E正确。

44. 【答案】A

【解析】第5段首句为段落主旨句: 好的领导者能“激发希望”。其余部分说明主旨: 好的领导者应该是“无所畏惧、乐观豁达、心怀希望”。A中虽然没有直接出现hope、optimistic的同义词, 但心怀希望、乐观就是积极思考(thinks positively), 因此A是对本段内容的恰当概括。

45. 【答案】B

【解析】第6段首句指出: 优秀的领导者知道“秩序重要, 但刻板有害”。第2句则指出, “持久有力秩序”的来源是“信任和团队规范的发展”而不是“领导强加的制约”。B中的principles意为“规范、准则、原则”, 强调主动生成, 与段中norms一词意思相近; regulations意为“条款, 规章、规定”, 多有强迫执行的意味, 与rule、rigidity意思相近。因此B是对该段内容的概括。而C虽然涉及本段的内容, 但相对片面, 可排除。

Section III Translation

46.

气候变化是人类面临的巨大挑战: 如果我们要避免一场摧毁世界大部分地区的灾难, 那么大幅减少碳排放至关重要。政府和企业已经在渐渐采取行动, 现在个人也需要行动起来。

如果我们将温度和降水量变化控制在可承受的范围内, 那么地球每年可以为每个人吸收不超过3吨的二氧化碳排放。然而, 从汽车和假日航班到家用电器以及我们盘中的食物, 西方消费者的生活方式让我们每个人1年排放超过12吨的二氧化碳——是地球可以处理的4倍。

如果我们想避免气候混乱, 个人行动是必要的。“如何过低碳生活”节目向我们展示了承担起责任是一件简单易行的事情, 向我们提供第一全面的、一站式参考指南来计算二氧化碳排放量并将其减少到1年3吨的可接受的范围之内。

Section IV Writing

Part A

47.

Sample:

NOTICE

We are very honored to invite Prof. Richard Gilbert from Sydney University to give us a lecture on Sino-Australian relationship in the new millennium. Prof. Gilbert graduated from Australian National University in 1979 and has been

teaching Australian studies for more than 20 years.He has become a leading expert in this field and has published several books and numerous papers on such topics about Australian economy, education and foreign policy.His humorous and thought provoking speech will surely benefit all the audience.

The lecture will be given at Yifu Auditorium from 7 to 9 O' clock next Thursday evening.All the teachers and students are welcome to attend this lecture.

August 27, 2005

English Department

【考点分析】

本题考查的知识点为通知的写作。通知的目的是传递信息或分配工作，基本要点包括内容、时间和地点。通知结构格式一般为：正中央Notice一词，然后进入正文，正文右下角应该注明通知的日期，日期的下方写明颁发通知的部门名称。本题是讲座活动，还可以包含参加的人员范围及演讲人的简介。

Part B

48.

Sample:

These two graphs describe respectively the development tendency of infant mortality and life expectancy in a developing country.As is shown in the graphs, there has been a marked decrease in the infant mortality rate between the year 1959 and 2012, whereas the life expectancy zoomed from 130 in the year 1959 to 250 in 2012.In the year 1959, the infant mortality rate was about 200 in 1000, as compared to about 50 in the year 2012.

There are multiple reasons for the decrease in infant mortality rate, the most important of which, I would propose, is the development of medical care for children and expecting mothers.The increase in life expectancy is due to several reasons.Better chances for personal development, better education and better economic environment which the development of the country has provided are all contributing factors, in addition to the development of medicine, which greatly reduced the chances of dying from diseases.

On the basis of the analysis above, it is safe to conclude that certain exciting changes have taken place in this country.I believe that this trend will be going on for a better direction.

绝密★启用前

2017年全国攻读管理类硕士学位研究生入学考试英语（二）模拟试卷三

考生须知

1. 选择题的答案须用2B铅笔填涂在答题卡上，其他笔填涂的或做在试卷或其他类型答题卡上的答案无效。
2. 其他题一律用蓝色或黑色钢笔或圆珠笔在答题纸上按规定要求作答，凡做在试卷上或未做在指定位置的答案无效。
3. 交卷时，请配合监考人员验收，并请监考人员在准考证相应位置签字（作为考生交卷的凭据）。否则，所产生的一切后果由考生自负。

Section I Use of English

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center. (10 points)

It's an annual back-to-school routine. One morning you wave goodbye, and that 1 evening you're burning the late-night oil in sympathy. In the race to improve educational standards, 2 are throwing the books at kids. 3 elementary school students are complaining of homework 4 . What's a well-meaning parent to do?

As hard as 5 may be, sit back and chill, experts advise. Though you've got to get them to do it, 6 helping too much, or even examining 7 too carefully, you may keep them 8 doing it by themselves. "I wouldn't advise a parent to check every 9 assignment," says psychologist John Rosemond, author of *Ending the Tough Homework*. "There's a 10 of appreciation for trial and error. Let your children 11 the grade they deserve."

Many experts believe parents should gently look over the work of younger children and ask them to rethink their 12 . But "you don't want them to feel it has to be 13 , " she says.

That's not to say parents should 14 homework—first, they should monitor how much homework their kids 15 . Thirty minutes a day in the early elementary years and an hour in 16 four, five, and six is standard, says Rosemond. For junior-high students it should be " 17 more than an hour and a half, " and two for high-school students. If your child 18 has more homework than this, you may want to check 19 other parents and then talk to the teacher about 20 assignment.

1. [A] very

[B] exact

[C] right

[D] usual

2. [A] officials

[B] parents

[C] experts

[D] schools

3. [A] Also

[B] Even

[C] Then

[D] However

4. [A] fatigue

[B] confusion

[C] duty

[D] puzzle

5. [A] there

[B] we

[C] they

[D] it

6. [A] via

[B] under

[C] by

[D] for

7. [A] questions

[B] answers

[C] standards

[D] rules

8. [A] off

[B] without

[C] beyond

[D] from

9. [A] single

[B] piece

[C] page

[D] other

10. [A] drop

[B] short

[C] cut

[D] lack

11. [A] acquire

[B] earn

[C] gather

[D] reach

12. [A] exercises

[B] defects

[C] mistakes

[D] tests

13. [A] perfect

[B] better

[C] unusual

[D] complete

14. [A] forget

[B] refuse

[C] miss

[D] ignore

15. [A] have

[B] prepare

[C] make

[D] perform

16. [A] classes

[B] groups

[C] grades

[D] terms

17. [A] about

[B] no

[C] much

[D] few

18. [A] previously

[B] rarely

[C] merely

[D] consistently

19. [A] with

[B] in

[C] out

[D] up

20. [A] finishing

[B] lowering

[C] reducing

[D] declining

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions: Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

Text 1

Want a glimpse of the future of health care? Take a look at the way the various networks of people involved in patient care are being connected to one another, and how this new connectivity is being exploited to deliver medicine to the patient-no matter where he or she may be.

Online doctors offering advice based on standardized symptoms are the most obvious example. Increasingly, however, remote diagnosis (telemedicine) will be based on real physiological data from the actual patient. A group from the university of Kentucky has shown that by using an off-the shelf (现成的) PDA (personal data assistance) such as a Palm Pilot plus a mobile phone, it is perfectly feasible to transmit a patient's vital signs over the telephone. With this kind of equipment in a first-aid kit (急救包), the cry asking whether there was a doctor in the house could well be a thing of the past.

Other medical technology groups are working on applying telemedicine to rural care. And at least one team wants to use telemedicine as a tool for disaster response-especially after earthquakes. Overall, the trend is towards providing global access to medical data and expertise.

But there is one problem. Bandwidth is the limiting factor for transmitting complex medical images around the world-CT scans being one of the biggest bandwidth consumers. Communications satellites may be able to cope with the short-term needs during disasters such as earthquakes, wars or famines. But medicine is looking towards both the second-generation internet and third-generation mobile phones for the future of distributed medical intelligence.

Doctors have met to discuss computer-based tools for medical diagnosis, training and telemedicine. With the falling price of broadband communications, the new technologies should usher in (迎来) an era when telemedicine and the sharing of medical information, expert opinion and diagnosis are common.

21. The basis of remote diagnosis will be ____.

- [A] standardized symptoms of a patient
- [B] personal data assistance
- [C] transmitted complex medical images
- [D] real physiological complex medical

22.The sentence “the cry asking whether there was a doctor in the house could well be a thing of the past” means_____.

- [A] now people probably would not ask if there is a doctor in the house
- [B] patients used to cry and ask if there was a doctor in the house
- [C] in the past people often cried and asked if there was a doctor in the house
- [D] patients are now still asking if there is a doctor in the house

23.All the following statements are true EXCEPT that_____.

- [A] it is now feasible to transmit a patient’ s vital signs over telephone
- [B] flood is not among the disasters mentioned in the passage
- [C] the trend in applying telemedicine is toward providing global access to medical data
- [D] telemedicine is being used by many medical teams as a tool for disaster response

24.The word “problem” in the fourth paragraph refers to the fact that_____.

- [A] there are not enough mobile phones for distributing medical intelligence
- [B] CT scans are one of the biggest bandwidth consumers
- [C] bandwidth is not adequate to transmit complex medical images around the world
- [D] communications satellites can only cope with the short-term needs during disasters

25.A proper title for the passage may be_____.

- [A] Improvement in Communications
- [B] The Online Doctor Is In Access
- [C] Application of Telemedicine
- [D] How to Make Remote Diagnosis

Text 2

Come on-Everybody’ s doing it.That whispered message, half invitation and half forcing, is what most of us think of when we hear the words peer pressure.It usually leads to no good-drinking, drugs and casual sex.But in her new book Join the Club, Tina Rosenberg contends that peer pressure can also be a positive force through what she calls the social cure, in which organizations and officials use the power of group dynamics to help individuals improve their lives and possibly the world.

Rosenberg, the recipient of a Pulitzer Prize, offers a host of example of the social cure in action: In South Carolina, a state-sponsored antismoking program called Rage Against the Haze sets out to make cigarettes uncool. In South Africa, an HIV-prevention initiative known as LoveLife recruits young people to promote safe sex among their peers.

The idea seems promising, and Rosenberg is a perceptive observer. Her critique of the lameness of many public-health campaigns is spot-on: they fail to mobilize peer pressure for healthy habits, and they demonstrate a seriously flawed understanding of psychology. "Dare to be different, please don't smoke!" pleads one billboard campaign aimed at reducing smoking among teenagers-teenagers, who desire nothing more than fitting in. Rosenberg argues convincingly that public-health advocates ought to take a page from advertisers, so skilled at applying peer pressure.

But on the general effectiveness of the social cure, Rosenberg is less persuasive. Join the Club is filled with too much irrelevant detail and not enough exploration of the social and biological factors that make peer pressure so powerful. The most glaring flaw of the social cure as it's presented here is that it doesn't work very well for very long. Rage Against the Haze failed once state funding was cut. Evidence that the LoveLife program produces lasting changes is limited and mixed.

There's no doubt that our peer groups exert enormous influence on our behavior. An emerging body of research shows that positive health habits-as well as negative ones-spread through networks of friends via social communication. This is a subtle form of peer pressure: we unconsciously imitate the behavior we see every day.

Far less certain, however, is how successfully experts and bureaucrats can select our peer groups and steer their activities in virtuous directions. It's like the teacher who breaks up the troublemakers in the back row by pairing them with better-behaved classmates. The tactic never really works. And that's the problem with a social cure engineered from the outside: in the real world, as in school, we insist on choosing our own friends.

26. According to the first paragraph, peer pressure often emerges as ____.

- [A] a supplement to the social cure
- [B] a stimulus to group dynamics
- [C] an obstacle to school progress
- [D] a cause of undesirable behaviors

27. Rosenberg holds that public advocates should ____.

- [A] recruit professional advertisers
- [B] learn from advertisers' experience
- [C] stay away from commercial advertisers
- [D] recognize the limitations of advertisements

28. In the author's view, Rosenberg's book fails to ____.

- [A] adequately probe social and biological factors
- [B] effectively evade the flaws of the social cure
- [C] illustrate the functions of state funding

[D] produce a long-lasting social effect

29.Paragraph 5 shows that our imitation of behaviors_____.

[A] is harmful to our networks of friends

[B] will mislead behavioral studies

[C] occurs without our realizing it

[D] can produce negative health habits

30.The author suggests in the last paragraph that the effect of peer pressure is_____.

[A] harmful

[B] desirable

[C] profound

[D] questionable

Text 3

A deal is a deal-except, apparently, when Entergy is involved.The company, a major energy supplier in New England, provoked justified outrage in Vermont last week when it announced it was reneging on a longstanding commitment to abide by the strict nuclear regulations.

Instead, the company has done precisely what it had long promised it would not challenge the constitutionality of Vermont' s rules in the federal court, as part of a desperate effort to keep its Vermont Yankee nuclear power plant running.It' s a stunning move.

The conflict has been surfacing since 2002, when the corporation bought Vermont' s only nuclear power plant, an aging reactor in Vernon.As a condition of receiving state approval for the sale, the company agreed to seek permission from state regulators to operate past 2012.In 2006, the state went a step further, requiring that any extension of the plant' s license be subject to Vermont legislature' s approval.Then, too, the company went along.

Either Entergy never really intended to live by those commitments, or it simply didn' t foresee what would happen next.A string of accidents, including the partial collapse of a cooling tower in 2007 and the discovery of an underground pipe system leakage, raised serious questions about both Vermont Yankee' s safety and Entergy' s management-especially after the company made misleading statements about the pipe.Enraged by Entergy' s behavior, the Vermont Senate voted 26 to 4 last year against allowing an extension.

Now the company is suddenly claiming that the 2002 agreement is invalid because of the 2006 legislation, and that only the federal government has regulatory power over nuclear issues.The legal issues in the case are obscure: whereas the Supreme Court has ruled that states do have some regulatory authority over nuclear power, legal scholars say that Vermont case will offer a precedent-setting test of how far those powers extend.Certainly, there are valid concerns about the patchwork regulations that could result if every state sets its own rules.But had Entergy kept its word, that debate would be beside the point.

The company seems to have concluded that its reputation in Vermont is already so damaged that it has nothing left to lose by going to war with the state.But there should be consequences.Permission to run a nuclear plant is a public

trust. Entergy runs 11 other reactors in the United States, including Pilgrim Nuclear station in Plymouth. Pledging to run Pilgrim safely, the company has applied for federal permission to keep it open for another 20 years. But as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) reviews the company's application, it should keep in mind what promises from Entergy are worth.

31. The phrase "reneging on" (Line 3, Para 1) is closest in meaning to ____.

- [A] condemning
- [B] reaffirming
- [C] dishonoring
- [D] securing

32. By entering into the 2002 agreement, Entergy intended to ____.

- [A] obtain protection from Vermont regulators
- [B] seek favor from the federal legislature
- [C] acquire an extension of its business license
- [D] get permission to purchase a power plant

33. According to Paragraph 4, Entergy seems to have problems with its ____.

- [A] managerial practices
- [B] technical innovativeness
- [C] financial goals
- [D] business vision

34. In the author's view, the Vermont case will test ____.

- [A] Entergy's capacity to fulfill all its promises
- [B] the mature of states' patchwork regulations
- [C] the federal authority over nuclear issues
- [D] the limits of states' power over nuclear issues

35. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that ____.

- [A] Entergy's business elsewhere might be affected
- [B] the authority of the NRC will be defied
- [C] Entergy will withdraw its Plymouth application
- [D] Vermont's reputation might be damaged

In the idealized version of how science is done, facts about the world are waiting to be observed and collected by objective researchers who use the scientific method to carry out their work. But in the everyday practice of science, discovery frequently follows an ambiguous and complicated route. We aim to be objective, but we cannot escape the context of our unique life experience. Prior knowledge and interest influence what we experience, what we think our experiences mean, and the subsequent actions we take. Opportunities for misinterpretation, error, and self-deception abound.

Consequently, discovery claims should be thought of as proto science. Similar to newly staked mining claims, they are full of potential. But it takes collective scrutiny and acceptance to transform a discovery claim into a mature discovery. This is the credibility process, through which the individual researcher's me, here, now becomes the community's anyone, anywhere, anytime. Objective knowledge is the goal, not the starting point.

Once a discovery claim becomes public, the discoverer receives intellectual credit. But, unlike with mining claims, the community takes control of what happens next. Within the complex social structure of the scientific community, researchers make discoveries; editors and reviewers act as gatekeepers by controlling the publication process; other scientists use the new finding to suit their own purposes; and finally, the public (including other scientists) receives the new discovery and possibly accompanying technology. As a discovery claim works its way through the community, the interaction and confrontation between shared and competing beliefs about the science and the technology involved transforms an individual's discovery claim into the community's credible discovery.

Two paradoxes exist throughout this credibility process. First, scientific work tends to focus on some aspect of prevailing knowledge that is viewed as incomplete or incorrect. Little reward accompanies duplication and confirmation of what is already known and believed. The goal is new-search, not re-search. Not surprisingly, newly published discovery claims and credible discoveries that appear to be important and convincing will always be open to challenge and potential modification or refutation by future researchers. Second, novelty itself frequently provokes disbelief. Nobel Laureate and physiologist Albert Szent-Gyorgyi once described discovery as "seeing what everybody has seen and thinking what nobody has thought." But thinking what nobody else has thought and telling others what they have missed may not change their views. Sometimes years are required for truly novel discovery claims to be accepted and appreciated.

In the end, credibility "happens" to a discovery claim—a process that corresponds to what philosopher Annette Baier has described as the commons of the mind. "We reason together, challenge, revise, and complete each other's reasoning and each other's conceptions of reason."

36. According to the first paragraph, the process of discovery is characterized by its ____.

- [A] uncertainty and complexity
- [B] misconception and deceptiveness
- [C] logicity and objectivity
- [D] systematicness and regularity

37. It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that credibility process requires ____.

- [A] strict inspection
- [B] shared efforts

[C] individual wisdom

[D] persistent innovation

38.Paragraph 3 shows that a discovery claim becomes credible after it ____.

[A] has attracted the attention of the general public

[B] has been examined by the scientific community

[C] has received recognition from editors and reviewers

[D] has been frequently quoted by peer scientists

39.Albert Szent-Gyorgyi would most likely agree that ____.

[A] scientific claims will survive challenges

[B] discoveries today inspire future research

[C] efforts to make discoveries are justified

[D] scientific work calls for a critical mind

40.Which of the following would be the best title of the test?

[A] Novelty as an Engine of Scientific Development.

[B] Collective Scrutiny in Scientific Discovery.

[C] Evolution of Credibility in Doing Science.

[D] Challenge to Credibility at the Gate to Science.

Part B

Directions: You are going to read a list of headings and a text about leadership.Choose a heading from the list A-F that best fits the meaning of each numbered part of the text (1-5) .The first and last paragraphs of the text are not numbered.There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. (10 points)

Text 5

The word economy has run into a brick wall.Despite countless warnings in recent years about the need to address a potential hunger crisis in poor countries and an energy crisis worldwide, world leaders failed to think ahead.The result is a global food crisis.The price of wheat, corn and rice have more than doubled in the past two years.And oil' s price have increased more than three times since the start of 2004.These food-price increases, combined with increasing energy costs, will slow if not stop economic growth in many parts of the world and will even affect political stability, as evidenced by the protest riots that have erupted in places like Haiti, Bangladesh and Burkina Faso.Practical solutions to these problems do exist, but we' ll have to start thinking ahead and acting globally.

The crisis has its roots in four interlinked trends.The first is the chronically low productivity of farmers in the poorest countries, caused by their inability to pay for seeds, fertilizers and irrigation.The second is the misguided policy in the U.S.and Europe of subsidizing the diversion of food crops to produce biofuels like corn-based ethanol.The third is climate

change: take the recent droughts in Australia and Europe, which cut the global production of grain in 2005 and 2006. The fourth is the growing global demand for food and feed grain brought on by swelling populations and incomes. In short, rising demand has hit a limited supply, with the poor taking the hardest blow.

So, what should be done? Here are three steps to ease the current food crisis and avoid the potential for a global crisis. The first is to promote the dramatic success of Malawi, a country in southern Africa, which three years ago established a special fund to help its farmers get fertilizer and seeds with high productivity. Malawi's harvest doubled after just one year. An international fund based on the Malawi model would cost a mere \$ 10 per person annually in the rich world, or \$ 10 billion altogether. Such a fund could fight hunger as effectively as the Global fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria is controlling those diseases.

Second, the U.S. and Europe should abandon their policies of paying partly for the change of food into biofuels. The U.S. government gives farmers a taxpayer-financed payment of 51 cents per gallon of ethanol (乙醇) changed from corn. There may be a case for biofuels produced on lands that do not produce foods—tree crops, grasses and wood products—but there's no case for the government to pay to put the world's dinner into the gas tank. Third, we urgently need to weather-proof the world's crops as soon and as effectively as possible. For a poor farmer, sometimes something as simple as a farm pond—which collects rainwater to be used in dry weather—can make the difference between a good harvest and a bad one. The world has already committed to establishing a Climate Adaptation Fund to help poor regions climate-proof vital economic activities such as food production and health care but has not yet acted upon the promise.

	[A] poor countries
41. Anti-hunger campaigns are successful in	[B] all the world
42. Production of biofuel are subsidized in	[C] the Climate Adaptation Fund
43. Protest riots occurred in	[D] the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria
44. The efforts were not so successful with	[E] Bangladesh
45. Food shortage become more serious in	[F] Malawi
	[G] the U. S. and Europe

Section III Translation

46. **Directions:** Translate it into Chinese and write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)

There are many methods you can use to help you relieve the anger caused by any given situation in which you feel that you've been wronged, taken advantage of, or otherwise treated unfairly in some way. By lessening the intensity of your anger you will put yourself in a position from which you can act in a constructive and assertive manner, and communicate your feelings and needs effectively, instead of exposing your feelings on others and acting in a way that does not serve you well.

At the other extreme, some people cope with anger by suppressing it. If you have such tendency, you need to find ways to release the anger instead of burying it. Hale Dwoskin, one of the founders of the Sedona Method—a method which consists of a series of questions you ask yourself that lead your awareness to focus on what you're feeling in the moment and gently guide you toward letting it go—has the following to say about releasing negative emotions: "The instant you stop resisting any negative emotion <http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?>

path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...is the instant it gives up its hold over you. So, welcome the feeling and then let it go. This frees up space for you to begin feeling good—feeling the peace that you truly are.”

SectionIV Writing

Part A

47.Directions: In this part, you are allowed to write a letter to express your apologize for the reason why you can't attend the foreign language class. You should write a letter to your teacher to show the reason and apologize.

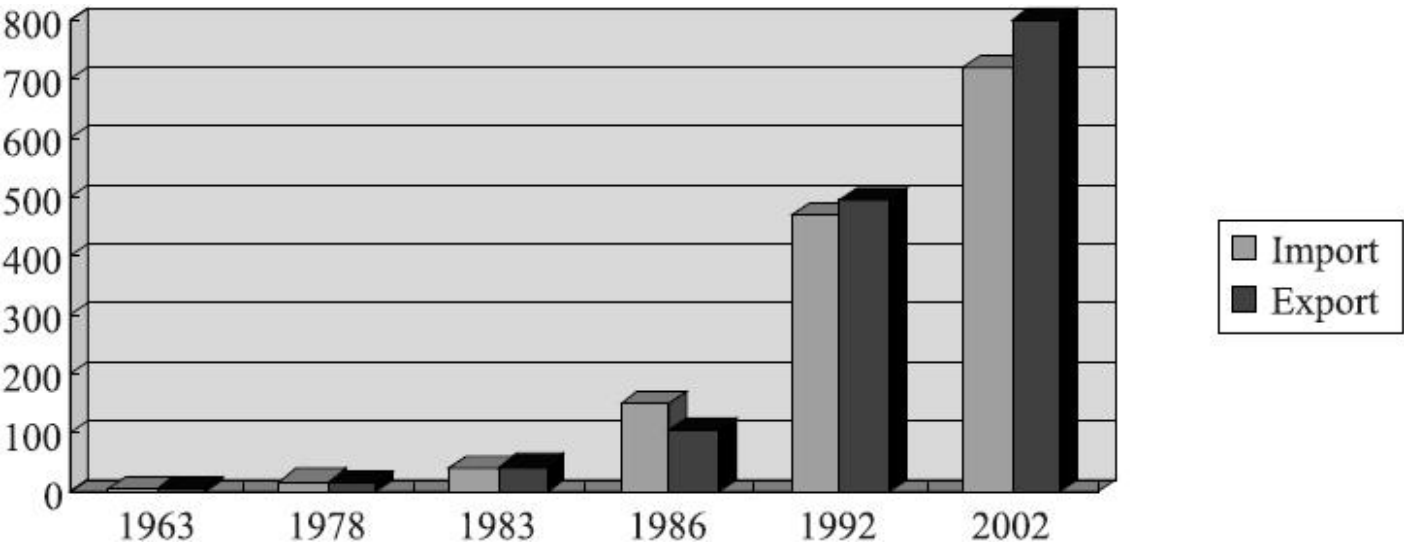
You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Zhang wei" instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

Part B

48.Directions: In this part, you are allowed to write a composition on the topic The Changes in China's Foreign Trade. You should write at least 150 words, based on the following informations. (15 points)



英语（二）模拟试卷三答案解析

Section I Use of English

1. 【答案】A

【解析】逻辑关系定位题：关键词and和前面的one morning后面是thatevening，因此所填词是用来加强语气的，表示“又是同一天的晚上”。因此正确答案为A。

2. 【答案】D

【解析】语法结构分析题：本题前面出现了不定式to improve educational standards，所需要的词明显应该是此不定式短语的逻辑主语，因此，在这里学校作为行为主体合乎逻辑。

3. 【答案】B

【解析】逻辑关系定位题：前面讲“学校给学生布置大量作业”，后面这句应该是表达“甚至连小学生都抱怨作业多”进一步体现作业多。因此应选B。

4. 【答案】A

【解析】因果关系分析题：本题没有因果关系的词，但本文的第2句话告诉我们，学生学习到深夜。因此正确答案应为A fatigue疲劳；使疲乏。

5. 【答案】D

【解析】无关词排除题：此处句子意思为“尽管可能很难做到，但专家建议要放松、镇静”。从句子结构上分析，空格处需要填一个代词来指代后面的sit back and chill，4个选项中只有it可以指代短语而其他3个选项带进去完全逻辑不通。

6. 【答案】C

【解析】空格前面是目的，后面是手段，明显应该使用介词by，并置于动名词前，以表示方法、手段和原因。

7. 【答案】B

【解析】逻辑关系定位题：根据上下文，家长检查的应该是answers。

8. 【答案】D

【解析】固定搭配题：这是一个典型的固定搭配keep sb.from doing sth.表示“阻止某人做某事”。

9. 【答案】A

【解析】语法结构分析题：所填词用来修饰assignment，every经常和single连用，用来修饰单数可数名词，具有强调意味。

10. 【答案】D

【解析】逻辑关系定位题：4个选项均可与ahttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...of形成搭配，但符合语义的只有a lack of “缺乏.....”。

11. 【答案】B

【解析】固定搭配题：需要一个动词和grade进行搭配，根据上下文的逻辑，应该是“赢得”“获取”的意思，所以正确答案应该是B。

12. 【答案】A

【解析】逻辑关系定位题：前面是look over the work，后面是rethink，中间是and的并列关系，自然应该选择与work相同意思的词语，只有A符合这一要求。

13. 【答案】A

【解析】逻辑关系定位题：由转折词but推断，文章此处的意思是“家长应该检查并启发孩子认识作业当中的错误，但是家长不要让孩子们觉得一切（家庭作业）必须.....”，可见此处如果填入“完美”的话，就能使句子前后符合逻辑。

14. 【答案】D

【解析】逻辑关系定位题：前面强调父母不应该让孩子觉得必须完美，后面与前面是明显的转折关系，表达的意思应该是“这并不代表父母可以忽略家庭作业”。4个选项中只有D符合语意。

15. 【答案】A

【解析】固定搭配题：本题需要选择的是一个动词和homework形成动宾搭配，所以首先排除make与perform，因为它们不能与homework搭配，而prepare与上下文不符，所以只能用have。

16. 【答案】C

【解析】固定搭配题：表示年级的时候用的名词应该是grade，正确答案为C。

17. 【答案】B

【解析】从上下文可知，随着年级上升，作业时间有所增加，小学高年级学生作业时间为1小时，而高中生是2小时，所以初中生应介于二者之间，不超过1.5小时，因此选B，no more than表示“不超过”。

18. 【答案】D

【解析】这里文章的意思是“如果你的孩子的作业总是比这个多，你就应该去找别的家长核对或找老师讨论减少作业”。所以选D。

19. 【答案】A

【解析】4个选项均可与check搭配，check with是固定搭配，表示“核查.....，核对.....”，用在此处符合句意。

20. 【答案】C

【解析】根据上文可知，此处要填表示“减少（作业）”的词，因此首先可以排除选项A finishing。另外declining是不及物动词，后面不应有宾语。Lowering往往指高度的降低，因此正确答案应为C。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

21. The basis of remote diagnosis will be _____. 21. 远距离诊断的基础将是_____。	
[A] standardized symptoms of a patient [A] 病人的标准化症状	
[B] personal data assistance [B] 个人数据的援助	
[C] transmitted complex medical images [C] 转变流程复杂的医疗形象	
[D] real physiological complex medical [D] （病人的）真实的生理数据	

【答案】D

【考点】细节题

【解析】根据文章第2段的第1句和第2句，在线医生目前主要依据标准化的症状向病人提出建议，但是，我们将越来越多地依据实际病人真实的生理数据做出远距离诊断。因此选择D选项，“病人的真实的生理数据”。

22. The sentence “the cry asking whether there was a doctor in the house could well be a thing of the past” means _____.	22. 句子 “the cry asking whether there was a doctor in the house could well be a thing of the past” 的意思是_____。
[A] now people probably would not ask if there is a doctor in the house	[A] 现在人们可能不需要再问医生是否在家
[B] patients used to cry and ask if there was a doctor in the house	[B] 病人过去常常问医生是否在家
[C] in the past people often cried and asked if there was a doctor in the house	[C] 过去人们经常问医生是否在家
[D] patients are now still asking if there is a doctor in the house	[D] 病人现在还在问医生是否在家

【答案】A

【考点】理解题

【解析】第2段后几句提到，肯塔基大学的一组医生证明，利用像掌上控制器和一部移动电话这样现成的个人数据辅助系统，从电话上传送病人的一些关键症状是完全可能的。急救包里如果有这样一个系统，到医生家里紧急求援的做法很可能就成为历史了。言外之意，在发生急诊时，不需要再亲自到医生家里去请他，他在家通过个人数据辅助系统就能对病人做出诊断。在本句中，could well be表示“很可能”，恰与选项A中probably对应。因此选择A选项。

23. All the following statements are true EXCEPT that _____.	23. 下面的陈述是正确的，除了_____。
[A] it is now feasible to transmit a patient's vital signs over telephone	[A] 通过手机传递病人的重要信息现在很方便
[B] flood is not among the disasters mentioned in the passage	[B] 洪水不在文章提到的灾害当中
[C] the trend in applying telemedicine is toward providing global access to medical data	[C] 应用远程医疗的趋势倾向于提供全球的医疗数据
[D] telemedicine is being used by many medical teams as a tool for disaster response	[D] 远程医疗正在被很多医疗团队用作应对灾害的工具

【答案】D

【考点】判断是非题

【解析】根据文章，定位到文章第3段，其他医疗技术小组正在尝试将远程医疗的方法应用于乡间的医疗服务，而且，至少有一个小组想使用远程医疗作为应对灾难——如地震的工具。因此应选择D选项。

24. The word “problem” in the fourth paragraph refers to the fact that _____.	24. 第4段中 problem 一词指的是哪个事实?
[A] there are not enough mobile phones for distributing medical intelligence	[A] 无法为远程医疗准备足够的移动电话信号。
[B] CT scans are one of the biggest bandwidth consumers	[B] CT 扫描图像是最大的带宽使用者之一。
[C] bandwidth is not adequate to transmit complex medical images around the world	[C] 带宽不足以实现世界范围内的医疗图像的转化。
[D] communications satellites can only cope with the short-term needs during disasters	[D] 通信卫星仅仅能满足灾难中的短期需要。

【答案】C

【考点】推断题

【解析】第4段第1句提到的问题实际上是指本段第2句表达的内容。该句可以理解为：带宽是制约着在全球范围内传送医用图像的一个因素——CT扫描图像是最大的宽带使用者之一。言外之意，由于全球范围内计算机网络尚未普遍采用宽带传输数据，致使CT扫描图像无法传送。因此选择C选项。

25. A proper title for the passage may be _____.	25. 文章适当的标题是_____。
[A] Improvement in Communications	[A] 改善沟通
[B] The Online Doctor Is In Access	[B] 在线医生的在线服务
[C] Application of Telemedicine	[C] 远程医疗的申请
[D] How to Make Remote Diagnosis	[D] 怎样进行远程诊断

【答案】B

【考点】主旨题

【解析】把握全文的基础上，可以从文章的前两段中看出，文章讲述了未来医疗的前景。由于计算机科学的发展，医疗工作将通过不同的网络联系来完成，而在线医生在标准化诊断的基础上为病人提供服务是最突出的例子。因此应该选B选项。

Text 2

26. According to the first paragraph, peer pressure often emerges as _____.	26. 根据第1段，同辈压力通常以什么样的状态出现。
[A] a supplement to the social cure	[A] 社会治疗的补充。
[B] a stimulus to group dynamics	[B] 团队活力的刺激。
[C] an obstacle to school progress	[C] 学校进步的阻碍。
[D] a cause of undesirable behaviors	[D] 一些不良行为的原因。

【答案】D

【考点】细节题

【解析】对应文中It usually leads to no good-drinking, drugs and casual sex.题干中的often对应原文中的usually；选项中undesirable behaviors对应no good-drinking, drugs and casual sex, lead对应于cause，完美替换。

27. Rosenberg holds that public advocates should _____.	27. Rosenberg 认为公共支持者应该_____。
[A] recruit professional advertisers	[A] 招募职业的广告人
[B] learn from advertisers' experience	[B] 从广告人那里学习经验
[C] stay away from commercial advertisers	[C] 远离商业广告人
[D] recognize the limitations of advertisements	[D] 认识到广告的限制性

【答案】B

【考点】细节题

【解析】根据题干定位到第3段最后一句：Rosenberg argues convincingly that public-health advocates ought to take a page from advertisers, so skilled at applying peer pressure.这样的句子的理解难点是一个短语：take a page from，意为“向谁学习”，后面的so skilled at applying也是提示，意为“也能熟练的运用”，因此选择B选项。

28. In the author's view, Rosenberg's book fails to _____.	28. 作者认为 Rosenberg 的书未能_____。
[A] adequately probe social and biological factors	[A] 足够地探究社会和生物因素
[B] effectively evade the flaws of the social cure	[B] 有效地逃避社会治疗的缺点
[C] illustrate the functions of state funding	[C] 例证出国家基金的功能
[D] produce a long-lasting social effect	[D] 产生长期的社会影响

【答案】A

【考点】细节题

【解析】定位文章句子But on the general effectiveness of the social cure, Rosenberg is less persuasive.指出不足；后面一句中的主语Join the Club为此人所写，所以后面的表述就是他的观点：not enough exploration of the social and biological factors that make peer pressure so powerful.因此选择A选项。

29. Paragraph 5 shows that our imitation of behaviors _____.	29. 第5段表明对于行为的模仿_____。
[A] is harmful to our networks of friends	[A] 对于朋友的网络是有害的
[B] will mislead behavioral studies	[B] 会误导对于行为的研究
[C] occurs without our realizing it	[C] 在没有意识到的时候就出现了
[D] can produce negative health habits	[D] 会产生不良的健康习惯

【答案】A

【考点】细节题

【解析】对应句子This is a subtle form of peer pressure: we unconsciously imitate the behavior we see every day.Harmful对unconsciously完美替换。因此选择A选项。

30. The author suggests in the last paragraph that the effect of peer pressure is _____.	30. 作者在最后一段中认为同辈压力的效果是_____。
[A] harmful	[A] 有害的
[B] desirable	[B] 可取的
[C] profound	[C] 深奥的
[D] questionable	[D] 不确定的

【答案】D

【考点】态度题

【解析】局部对应Far less certain, however, is http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...The tactic never really works
http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...表明作者对于这个事物的看法是不确定的，所以选最后一个。

Text 3

31. The phrase “reneging on” (Line 3, Para 1) is closest in meaning to _____.	31. 短语 “reneging on” 最接近哪个意思？
[A] condemning	[A] 谴责。
[B] reaffirming	[B] 再次确认。
[C] dishonoring	[C] 不守信用。
[D] securing	[D] 安全。

【答案】C

【考点】词义理解题

【解析】词义题：A deal is a deal之后出现except，表明前后相反；还有一次题眼：commitment to abide by；前面出现provoked justified outrage，一个是正当的愤怒，一个是守承诺，那么中间就只能是不守承诺了。答案为C。

32. By entering into the 2002 agreement, Entergy intended to _____.	32. 根据 2002 年的协议，Entergy 公司希望_____。
[A] obtain protection from Vermont regulators	[A] 获得 Vermont 监管者的保护
[B] seek favor from the federal legislature	[B] 寻求联邦立法机关的帮助
[C] acquire an extension of its business license	[C] 要求延长商业执照的有效期
[D] get permission to purchase a power plant	[D] 获得购买一个电厂的许可

【答案】D

【考点】细节题

【解析】根据题干对应文中The conflict has been surfacing since 2002, when the corporation bought Vermont’s only nuclear power plant, an aging reactor in Vernon. “冲突从2002年开始就出现了，那个时候公司购买了Vermont唯一的一家核电

站，在Vernon的一家很旧的反应堆”。As a condition of receiving state approval for the sale, the company agreed to seek permission from state regulators to operate past 2012. “作为获得州政府购买批准的条件，公司同意在2012年以后的运营需要征得州监管者的同意”。2002 agreement对应the company agreed to; intended to对应As a condition of, 因此答案为 [D] get permission to purchase a power plant.完美替换。

33. According to Paragraph 4, Entergy seems to have problems with its _____.	33. 根据第 4 段，Entergy 存在哪些方面的问题_____。
[A] managerial practices	[A] 管理实践
[B] technical innovativeness	[B] 技术创新
[C] financial goals	[C] 财务目标
[D] business vision	[D] 经营愿景

【答案】A

【考点】细节题

【解析】A string of accidents, including the partial collapse of a cooling tower in 2007 and the discovery of an underground pipe system leakage, raised serious questions about both Vermont Yankee’s safety and Entergy’s management. “一系列的事故，包括2007年冷凝塔的部分坍塌，地下管道系统的泄露，这些都引起了对于Vermont Yankee安全和公司管理的强烈关注。” 所以答案应该是A。

34. In the author’s view, the Vermont case will test _____.	34. 作者认为 Vermont 的案例将会测试_____。
[A] Entergy’s capacity to fulfill all its promises	[A] Entergy 履行其承诺的能力
[B] the mature of states’ patchwork regulations	[B] 各州零散规定的成熟程度
[C] the federal authority over nuclear issues	[C] 对于核问题的联邦权威
[D] the limits of states’ power over nuclear issues	[D] 对于核问题各州权力的局限性

【答案】D

【考点】细节题

【解析】定位到文章对应句子：whereas the Supreme Court has ruled that states do have some regulatory authority over nuclear power, legal scholars say that Vermont case will offer a precedent-setting test of how far those powers extend. “但是最高法院判定各州确实有一些对于核电站的调控权力，法律学者说这个案例将提供先例，决定这些权力能扩展多远。” 作者的观点借用legal scholars之口说出来，这在之前的文章中也是多次提到，因此答案选择D。

35. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that _____.	35. 从最后一段中可以推知_____。
[A] Entergy's business elsewhere might be affected	[A] Entergy 在其他地方的生意可能会受到影响
[B] the authority of the NRC will be defied	[B] NRC 的权威会受到挑衅
[C] Entergy will withdraw its Plymouth application	[C] Entergy 会撤回其在 Plymouth 的申请
[D] Vermont's reputation might be damaged	[D] Vermont 的名誉会遭到破坏

【答案】D

【考点】段落推理题

【解析】重点对于段落中心和转折。这里没有中心却有转折The company seems to have concluded that its reputation in Vermont is already so damaged that it has nothing left to lose by going to war with the state. But there should be consequences. 公司似乎可以得出结论其在Vermont的名誉已经受到破坏了，所以它已经没有任何东西可以丢失了，于是可以和州政府“开战”了。但是这是有后果的。后面句子开始描述其在该州的生意，但并未陈述其他生意受到的影响。可以知道对应答案，常见的转折推理且出现might，因此答案选择D。

Text 4

36. According to the first paragraph, the process of discovery is characterized by its _____.	36. 根据第1段，发现过程的特点是他的_____。
[A] uncertainty and complexity	[A] 不确定性和复杂性
[B] misconception and deceptiveness	[B] 错误的概念和欺骗
[C] logicity and objectivity	[C] 逻辑性和客观性
[D] systematicness and regularity	[D] 系统性和常规性

【答案】A

【考点】细节题

【解析】定位到文章对应原文这一句：But in the everyday practice of science, discovery frequently follows an ambiguous and complicated route, 其中ambiguous and complicated对应答案uncertainty and complexity，其他选项不具备干扰性，只需要定位到But后就可以了。因此答案选择A。

37. It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that credibility process requires _____.	37. 从第2段可以推知认证的过程需要_____。
[A] strict inspection	[A] 严格的审查
[B] shared efforts	[B] 共同的努力
[C] individual wisdom	[C] 个人的智慧
[D] persistent innovation	[D] 不断的创新

【答案】B

【考点】推理题

【解析】定位到文章的对应句子：This is the credibility process，根据句中的This回到前一句：But it takes collective scrutiny and acceptance to transform a discovery claim into a mature discovery，句中：it takes collective scrutiny and acceptance对应选项B的shared efforts，共同的努力，在这篇文章的原文出处中有这样的表达：But it takes communal scrutiny and acceptance to transform a discovery claim into a full-fledged discovery.这里出题人有意将communal改为了大家认识的collective，full-fledged。本题干扰项为：strict inspection，本身这个选项是正确的，只是这段的主题讲的就是如何将一个个体的东西变为集体的东西，所以优先考虑。

38. Paragraph 3 shows that a discovery claim becomes credible after it _____.	38. 第3段表明，科学的发现在_____变得可信。
[A] has attracted the attention of the general public	[A] 吸引到大众的注意之后
[B] has been examined by the scientific community	[B] 被科学的机构检查之后
[C] has received recognition from editors and reviewers	[C] 获得了编辑和审稿者的认同之后
[D] has been frequently quoted by peer scientists	[D] 被科学家同行经常引用之后

【答案】B

【考点】细节题

【解析】首先直接对应第3段最后一句：As a discovery claim works it through the community, the interaction and confrontation between shared and competing beliefs about the science and the technology involved transforms an individual's discovery claim into the community's credible discovery. B.被科学的机构检查之后符合As a discovery claim works it through the community的说法，但是这个表述本身的缺陷在于结果不明确，被检查了有两种结果：接受和不被接受；如果是不被接受，那么就不可能变得credible，如果选择C has received recognition from editors and reviewers又只是谈到了其中一个环节，不如B全面和紧扣主题：知识的认可是集体的认可。

39. Albert Szent-Gyorgyi would most likely agree that _____.	39. Albert Szent-Gyorgyi 可能会最赞同下面的哪个观点？
[A] scientific claims will survive challenges	[A] 科学的发现将经受住质疑。
[B] discoveries today inspire future research	[B] 今天的发现将引发未来的研究。
[C] efforts to make discoveries are justified	[C] 做出发现的努力被证明是合理的。
[D] scientific work calls for a critical mind	[D] 科学的工作需要批判的头脑。

【答案】D

【考点】细节题

【解析】对应文章中Albert Szent-Gyorgyi所说的话：seeing what everybody has seen and thinking what nobody has thought，可以知道他认为思考很重要，因此答案为D，同学对于critical批判性的理解可能会有偏差，我们经常讲的培养思维能力其实就是培养critical mind的能力。有思考就一定要有批判的，因此这个同义替换是可以接受的。

40. Which of the following would be the best title of the test?	下面哪个是最好的标题?
[A] Novelty as an Engine of Scientific Development	[A] 新颖是科学进步的引擎
[B] Collective Scrutiny in Scientific Discovery	[B] 科学发现中的集体审查
[C] Evolution of Credibility in Doing Science	[C] 科学中认证（信任）的发展
[D] Challenge to Credibility at the Gate to Science	[D] 在通往科学的大门口对于信任的质疑

【答案】 C

【考点】 主旨题

【解析】 根据主题词可以credibility可以排除A和B， C和D的区别是在范围上的， 文中不只是说了质疑， 还有一系列的事情， 所以答案为C。

Part B

41. 【答案】 F

【解析】 首先， 依据题干Anti-hunger campaigns， 推测答案依据应在第3段或第4段。 因为采取了举措， 才会有“反饥饿运动的成功”。 根据第3段末An international fund based on the Malawi model would cost a mere \$ 10 per person annually in the rich world, or \$ 10 billion altogether. Such a fund could fight hunger as effectively as the Global fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria is controlling those diseases.找到了fight hunger与题干的Anti-hunger campaigns的语义关联， 说明此处为答案依据所在。 由Effectively可知反饥饿运动在马拉维很成功， 所以正确选项为F。

42. 【答案】 G

【解析】 第2段第3句The second is the misguided policy in the U.S. and Europe of subsidizing http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...to produce biofuel http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...与题干的Production of biofuel are subsidized形成语义关联， 根据此句可知生物燃料（biofuel） 生产在美国和欧洲受到政府补贴， 所以正确选项为G。

43. 【答案】 E

【解析】 依据题干的Protest riots应出现在采取措施之前， 推测答案依据应在第1段或第2段。 根据第1段倒数第2句as evidenced by the protest riots that have erupted in places like Haiti, Bangladesh and Burkina Faso可知抗议暴乱在海地、 孟加拉国和布基纳法索发生， 所以正确选项为E。

44. 【答案】 C

【解析】 依据题干的The efforts were not so successful “其努力并不成功”， 推测答案依据应在第3或第4段。 因为采取措施就是努力了。 根据文中The world has already committed to establishing a Climate Adaptation Fund to help poor regions climate-proof vital economic activities such as food production and health care but has not yet acted upon the promise, 可知气候适应基金组织（Climate Adaptation Fund） 还没有履行其诺言（not yet acted upon the promise）， 其努力并不成功，

所以正确选项为C。

45. 【答案】A

【解析】题干Food shortage becomes more serious应出现在采取举措之前，推测答案依据应在第1或第2段。根据第2段最后一句In short, rising demand has hit a limited supply, with the poor taking the hardest blow, 可知穷国受粮食供应打击最重 (the hardest blow) , 食物短缺最严重的是穷国，所以正确选项为A。

Section III Translation

46.

在被误解、被利用或者受到某种不公正待遇的特定情况下，愤怒就会产生。有很多方法可以帮助你舒缓愤怒的情绪。由于愤怒得到舒缓，你将使自己处于积极果断行事的状态，并能有效地交流你的感情和需要，而不是以某种方式向他人发泄不满，或以不利于你的方式行事。

而在另一个极端，有些人通过抑制来处理愤怒。如果你意图压抑你的怒火，你需要找到办法释放而不是隐藏它。Sedona缓解愤怒方法的创始人之一（Sedona Method是一种方法，它包括询问自己一系列问题，使你的意识集中于当时的感觉，并慢慢引导你释放这种情绪）海尔·多思金曾就释放负面情绪有如下的论述：“你停止和任何负面情绪斗争的时刻，就是这种消极情绪放弃对你的控制的时刻。所以，正视你的情绪，然后释放它。这会让你腾出空间开始感受美好的事物——感受你真正拥有的平静。”

Section IV Writing

Part A

47.

Sample:

Dear Smith,

I would like to know if I could ask for a casual leave of absence from your oral English class this Thursday morning.

Yesterday afternoon I got a phone call from my cousin, who is now operating a small company in suburbs of this city. He needs an interpreter for two days but cannot find the most trustworthy person, so he wants me to make an attempt. It seems to me that this is a golden opportunity to put what I have learned in your class into practice, but I need your permission of absence. If you think I may go and help him overcome the difficulty, I am confident that I'll do a good job and both of us will be thankful.

Sincerely Yours

Zhang Wei

Part B

48.

Sample:

From these graphs, we can draw a conclusion that, with the fast growing of the Chinese economy, China has become a big foreign trade country in the last decade. As is shown in the chart, the foreign trade increased slowly before 1978. After 1978, the economy has gained rapid development, and it demanded import of high-technology product which in turn promoted its development. China is now capable of providing the world market with a variety of high quality products.

It is the "Open door" policy that has brought about the prosperity. After 1986, especially, China made a very few big decisions, which included opening up many coastal cities to overseas investors, encouraging private business and promoting cultural exchange and cooperation. As a result, joint ventures and private companies mushroomed everywhere in China. Foreign investment and advanced technology flowed in. Chinese people are confident that a more open China has a bright future.

This year, China has decided to open its door wider than ever. Stable and constant increase is expected in foreign trade.

第二篇 提高篇

本部分的3套试卷侧重应试能力的全面提高，尤其是对一些难度比较高的题目的解答能力的培养。本部分试卷的难度略高于联考试卷实际难度。

在本阶段，考生在解答MBA、MPA、MPAcc联考英语科目模拟试卷时，应主要力图达到以下目标。

1. 全面提升自己的解题能力，尤其是对难度相对较高的题目的解答能力。
2. 训练自己的解题速度，确保在有限的考试时间内获得最高分数。
3. 进一步巩固自己在前一阶段已基本形成的答题思路和答题方法。
4. 提高自己应对难度较高的题目的心理承受能力。

同时，在本阶段，考生应注意以下几方面的问题。

1. 由于本部分各套试卷的一些题目难度略高，目的在于帮助考生提高应对难题的能力、拓宽答题思路，所以考生不必有太大心理压力，要明白，MBA、MPA、MPAcc的联考并不要求考生获得满分，只要获得院校所要求的分数水平即可。

2. 在本阶段的模拟试卷强化过程中，除了尽量正确解答模拟试卷的相关题目外，还要注意解题速度的培养，如果单纯追求题目正确率，而忽略答题速度的把握，造成在一些难题上浪费太多考试时间的方法显然是不可取的。

绝密★启用前

2017年全国攻读管理类硕士学位研究生入学考试英语（二）模拟试卷四

1. 选择题的答案须用2B铅笔填涂在答题卡上，其他笔填涂的或做在试卷或其他类型答题卡上的答案无效。
2. 其他题一律用蓝色或黑色钢笔或圆珠笔在答题纸上按规定要求作答，凡做在试卷上或未做在指定位置的答案无效。
3. 交卷时，请配合监考人员验收，并请监考人员在准考证相应位置签字（作为考生交卷的凭据）。否则，所产生的一切后果由考生自负。

Section I Use of English

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C or D on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. (10 points)

Research on animal intelligence always makes me wonder just how smart humans are. 1 the fruit-fly experiments described in Carl Zimmer's piece in the Science Times on Tuesday. Fruit flies who were taught to be smarter than the average fruit fly 2 to live shorter lives. This suggests that 3 bulbs burn longer, that there is an 4 in not being too terrifically bright.

Intelligence, it 5 , is a high-priced option. It takes more upkeep, burns more fuel and is slow 6 the starting line because it depends on learning—a 7 process—instead of instinct. Plenty of other species are able to learn, and one of the things they've apparently learned is when to 8 .

Is there an adaptive value to 9 intelligence? That's the question behind this new research. I like it. Instead of casting a wistful glance 10 at all the species we've left in the dust I.Q. wise, it implicitly asks what the real 11 of our own intelligence might be. This is 12 the mind of every animal I've ever met.

Research on animal intelligence also makes me wonder what experiments animals would 13 on humans if they had the chance. Every cat with an owner, 14 , is running a small-scale study in operant conditioning. We believe that 15 animals ran the labs, they would test us to 16 the limits of our patience, our faithfulness, our memory for terrain. They would try to decide what intelligence in humans is really 17 , not merely how much of it there is. 18 , they would hope to study a 19 question: Are humans actually aware of the world they live in? 20 the results are inconclusive.

1. [A] Suppose

[B] Consider

[C] Observe

[D] Imagine

2. [A] tended

[B] feared

[C] happened

[D] threatened

3. [A] thinner

[B] stabler

[C] lighter

[D] dimmer

4. [A] tendency
- [B] advantage
- [C] inclination
- [D] priority
5. [A] insists on
- [B] sums up
- [C] turns out
- [D] puts forward
6. [A] off
- [B] behind
- [C] over
- [D] along
7. [A] incredible
- [B] spontaneous
- [C] inevitable
- [D] gradual
8. [A] fight
- [B] doubt
- [C] stop
- [D] think
9. [A] invisible
- [B] limited
- [C] indefinite
- [D] different
10. [A] upward
- [B] forward
- [C] afterward
- [D] backward
11. [A] features

[B] influences

[C] results

[D] costs

12. [A] outside

[B] on

[C] by

[D] across

13. [A] deliver

[B] carry

[C] perform

[D] apply

14. [A] by chance

[B] in contrast

[C] as usual

[D] for instance

15. [A] if

[B] unless

[C] as

[D] lest

16. [A] moderate

[B] overcome

[C] determine

[D] reach

17. [A] at

[B] for

[C] after

[D] with

18. [A] Above all

[B] After all

[C] However

[D] Otherwise

19. [A] fundamental

[B] comprehensive

[C] equivalent

[D] hostile

20. [A] By accident

[B] In time

[C] So far

[D] Better still

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions: Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

Text 1

In spring of 2004, when US gas prices hit US \$ 2 a gallon, University of Washington senior Jo Blue kept on driving. After Hurricane Katrina last August, prices topped US \$ 3 a gallon. But Blue kept driving. Now, when prices have leveled at about US \$ 2.25, she still commutes an hour everyday to her job as a swim coach. Blue has to get to work and public transportation is not an option. Buses to the suburb where she works are infrequent, so Blue has no choice but to spend US \$ 30 a week on gas.

High gas price, which began to soar in 2004, have Americans-whose way of life depends on cars-complaining, but not doing much to change the country's car culture.

Like Blue, most Americans, except those in major cities, drive to work. Many live in sprawling suburbs which are accessible only by car. The average American spends 55 minutes each day behind the wheel, according to the US Department of Transportation. In 2003, the US's 290, 000 residents registered 237, 000 vehicles.

Many experts say that this car driven lifestyle is unsustainable. "An event like Hurricane Katrina demonstrates how constrained and fragile the energy supply is now," said Barry Silverthorne, producer of "The End of Suburbia", a documentary about American car culture.

In the 1950s, King Hubert, a geologist working for Shell, a major US oil company, predicted that the rate of oil extraction (提取) could not continue to increase forever. Once all the high quality or easiest-to-reach oil was extracted, oil would become progressively scarcer and more expensive until the supply runs out altogether.

Many major oil fields in the Middle East have reached or will soon reach their peaks, says Megan Qinn, director of

the Community Solution, an organization that promotes sustainable development.

Though most experts agree the US should become less dependent on cars, few have addressed the issue of "how" .

"Deep down in America many of us have a sense that we are about to hit a brick wall of some kind. But people are too distracted by Paris Hilton and iPods to notice." said Silverthorne.

21. According to the author, the key reason why Americans need car is that_____.

- [A] they need to drive to work
- [B] they have so many highways
- [C] many live in suburbs accessible only by car
- [D] many want to go traveling by car

22. According to the statistics in 2003, every US residents owns _____ vehicle (s) .

- [A] at least 0.5
- [B] at least 0.8
- [C] at least 1
- [D] at least 1.2

23. King Hubbert says that oil_____.

- [A] will be replaced by other high quality or easy-to-reach energy
- [B] is reaching its peak gradually
- [C] will run out immediately
- [D] will decrease some day

24. The author believes that American car culture is_____.

- [A] a luxury
- [B] necessary
- [C] sustainable
- [D] unsustainable

25. The last paragraph suggests that_____.

- [A] Americans only care about celebrities and luxury products
- [B] Americans know they are about to hit a wall due to energy crisis
- [C] Americans know they should make a change of some kind
- [D] Americans are conscious but do nothing about energy shortage

Learning disabilities are very common.They affect perhaps 10 percent of all children.Four times as many boys as girls have learning disabilities.

Since about 1970, new research has helped brain scientists understand these problems better.

Scientists now know there are many different kinds of learning disabilities and that they are caused by many different things.There is no longer any question that all learning disabilities result from differences in the way the brain is organized.

You cannot look at a child and tell if he or she has a learning disability.There is no outward sign of the disorder.So some researchers began looking at the brain itself to learn what might be wrong.In one study, researchers examined the brain of a learning-disabled person, who had died in an accident.They found two unusual things.One involved cells in the left side of the brain, which control language.These cells normally are white.In the learning-disabled person, however, these cells were gray.The researchers also found that many of the nerve cells were not in a line the way they should have been.The nerve cells were mixed together.

The study was carried out under the guidance of Norman Geschwind, an early expert on learning disabilities.Doctor Geschwind proposed that learning disabilities resulted mainly from problems in the left side of the brain.He believed this side of the brain failed to develop normally.Probably, he said, nerve cells there did not connect as they should.So the brain was like an electrical device in which the wires were crossed.

Other researchers did not examine brain tissue.Instead, they measured the brain's electrical activity and made a map of the electrical signals.Frank Duffy experimented with this technique at Children's Hospital Medical Center in Boston.Doctor Duffy found large differences in the brain activity of normal children and those with reading problems.The differences appeared throughout the brain.Doctor Duffy said his research is evidence that reading disabilities involve damage to a wide area of the brain, not just the left side.

26.Scientists found that the brain cells of a learning-disabled person differ from those of a normal person in_____.

- [A] structure and function
- [B] color and function
- [C] size and arrangement
- [D] color and arrangement

27.Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- [A] Learning disabilities may result from the unknown area of the brain.
- [B] Learning disabilities may result from damage to a wide area of the brain.
- [C] Learning disabilities may result from abnormal organization of brain cells.
- [D] Learning disabilities may result from problems in the left side of the brain.

28.All of the following statements are true EXCEPT that_____.

- [A] many factors account for learning disorder
- [B] a learning-disabled person shows no outward signs

[C] reading disabilities are a common problem that affects 10 percent of the population

[D] the brain activity of learning-disabled children is different from that of normal children

29. Doctor Duffy believed that ____.

[A] he found the exact cause of learning disabilities

[B] the problem of learning disabilities was not limited to the left side of the brain

[C] the problem of learning disabilities resulted from the left side of the brain

[D] the problem of learning disabilities did not lie in the left side of the brain

30. According to the passage we can conclude that further researches should be made ____.

[A] to investigate possible influences on brain development and organization

[B] to study how children learn to read and write, and use numbers

[C] to help learning-disabled children to develop their intelligence

[D] to explore how the left side of the brain functions in language learning

Text 3

The word science is heard so often in modern times that almost everybody has some notion of its meaning. On the other hand, its definition is difficult for many people. The meaning of the term is confused, but everyone should understand its meaning and objectives. Just to make the explanation as simple as possible, suppose science is defined as classified knowledge (facts) .

Even in the true sciences distinguishing fact from fiction is not always easy. For this reason great care should be taken to distinguish between beliefs and truths. There is no danger as long as a clear difference is made between temporary and proved explanations. For example, hypotheses (假设) and theories are attempts to explain natural phenomena. From these positions the scientist continues to experiment and observe until they are proved or discredited (使不相信) . The exact status of any explanation should be clearly labeled to avoid confusion.

The objectives of science are primarily the discovery and the subsequent understanding of the unknown. Man cannot be satisfied with recognizing that secrets exist in nature or that questions are unanswerable; he must solve them. Toward that end specialists in the field of biology and related fields of interest are directing much of their time and energy.

Actually, two basic approaches lead to the discovery of new information. One, aimed at satisfying curiosity, is referred to as pure science. The other is aimed at using knowledge for specific purpose—for instance, improving health, raising standards of living, or creating new consumer products. In this case knowledge is put to economic use. Such an approach is referred to as applied science.

Sometimes practical-minded people miss the point of pure science in thinking only of its immediate application for economic rewards. Chemists responsible for many of the discoveries could hardly have anticipated that their findings would one day result in applications of such a practical nature as those directly related to life and death. The discovery of one bit of information opens the door to the discovery of another. Some discoveries seem so simple that one is amazed they were not made years ago; however, one should remember that the construction of the microscope had to precede the

discovery of the cell. The host of scientists dedicating their lives to pure science are not apologetic (抱歉) about ignoring the practical side of their discoveries; they know from experience that most knowledge is eventually applied.

31. To define science we may simply call it ____.

- [A] the study of unrelated fields
- [B] classified knowledge
- [C] the study of unrelated subjects
- [D] an attempt to explain natural phenomena

32. Pure science, leading to the construction of a microscope, ____.

- [A] is not always as pure as we suppose
- [B] necessarily results from applied science and the discovery of a cell
- [C] may lead to antiscientific, "impure" results
- [D] necessarily precedes applied science, leading to the discovery of the cell

33. A scientist interested in adding to our general knowledge about oxygen would probably call his approach ____.

- [A] pure science
- [B] environmental science
- [C] applied science
- [D] agricultural science

34. Which of the following statements does the author imply?

- [A] In science, it is not difficult to distinguish fact from fiction.
- [B] Practical-minded people can understand the meaning and objectives of pure science.
- [C] Scientists engaged in the theoretical research should not be blamed for ignoring the practical side of their discoveries.

[D] Today few people have any notion of the meaning of science.

35. The best title for the passage is ____.

- [A] Hypotheses and Theories
- [B] On Distinguishing Fact from Fiction
- [C] The Nature of Science and Scientists
- [D] Biology and the Scientific Age

overseas, have led to a surge of altruism (利他主义). Raleigh International, the charity that organized his trip, has seen inquiries about voluntary work abroad rise by 30%. But the image of idealistic youth that William presents no longer reflects the reality of the volunteer force. It's getting older and older.

Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO) has about 2000 volunteers in the field around the world. After a dip in interest in the mid-1990s, applications to work abroad are at record levels. Last year 7645 people submitted applications, and 920 successfully negotiated the VSO selection process and were sent abroad. When the organization was founded in 1959, the average volunteer was in his early 20s. Now, the average age is 35, and set to rise further.

Partly, that is because there are more older people who want to do VSO. More people take early retirement; more, says the chief executive of VSO, "still feel that they have more to give and are in good health". And the demands of the African and Asian countries where most of the volunteers go are changing, too. Their educational standards have risen over the past couple of decades, so they want people with more qualifications, skills and experience.

BESO (British Executive Service Overseas) recruits executives and businessmen with at least 15 years' experience for short-term contract work overseas. It organizes 500 placements (工作安置) a year, and at the moment supply is surpassing demand. A BESO spokesman said that the organization is "limited by funding rather than a lack of volunteers".

Enthusiastic but unqualified students do not impress as much as they once did alongside accountants, managers and doctors. The typical volunteer, these days, has been in full-time employment for at least five years and is highly qualified. And the profession which provides the biggest portion of volunteers is education—headmasters and school inspectors as well as classroom teachers.

36. According to the passage, the volunteers ____.

- [A] are getting older and older
- [B] are becoming fewer
- [C] are inexperienced and unqualified
- [D] are mostly students

37. All the statements are true about Prince William EXCEPT that ____.

- [A] his trip has triggered a surge of altruism
- [B] his trip was organized by a government institution
- [C] he presents the image of idealistic youth
- [D] he is not a representative volunteer in age

38. From the second paragraph we can know that ____.

- [A] the number of applications to work abroad declined in the mid-1990s
- [B] the average volunteer now is not much older than forty years ago
- [C] of those who have submitted applications a majority have been chosen and sent abroad
- [D] there were more applications to work aboard in the early 1990s than in the late 1990s

39. There are more older people who want to do VSO because ____.

I .more people take early retirement

II. more older people feel they are in good health

III. the foreign countries where the volunteers go want people with more qualifications, skills and experience

[A] II only

[B] I only

[C] I , II and III

[D] I and II

40. According to the last paragraph, the typical volunteer now may be ____.

[A] an enthusiastic but unqualified young student

[B] a highly qualified headmaster or teacher

[C] an executive or businessman with at least 15 years' experience

[D] a well-experienced accountant, manager, or doctor

Part B

Directions: You are going to read a list of headings and a text. Choose a heading from the list A-F that best fits the meaning of each numbered part of the text. The first and last paragraphs of the text are not numbered. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. (10 points)

[A] Analyzing Your Own Taste

[B] Being Cautious When Experimenting

[C] Finding A Model to Follow

[D] Getting The Final Look Absolutely Right

[E] Learning to Be Realistic

[F] Making Regular Conscious Choices

When we meet people for the first time, we often make decisions about them based entirely on how they look. And, of course it's something that works both ways, for we too are being judged on our appearance. When we look good, we feel good, which in turn leads to a more confident and self-assured manner. People then pick up on this confidence and respond positively towards us. Undoubtedly, it's what's inside that's important, but sometimes we can send out the wrong signals simply by wearing inappropriate clothing or not spending enough time thinking about how others see us.

41. ____ For example, people often make the mistake of trying to look like someone else they've seen in a magazine, but this is usually a disaster as we all have our own characteristics. Stand in front of a full-length mirror and be

honest with yourself about what you see. There is no need to dwell on your faults—we all have good points and bad points—but think instead about the best way to emphasize the good ones.

42. ____ When selecting your clothes each day, think about who you' re likely to meet, where you' re going to be spending most of your time and what tasks you are likely to perform. Clearly, some outfits will be more appropriate to different sorts of activity and this will dictate your choice to an extent. However, there' s no need to abandon your individual taste completely. After all, if you dress to please somebody else' s idea of what looks good, you may end up feeling uncomfortable and not quite yourself.

43. ____ But to know your own mind, you have to get to know yourself. What do you truly feel good in? There are probably a few favourite items that you wear a lot—most people wear 20 percent of their wardrobe 80 percent of the time. Look at these clothes and ask yourself what they have in common. Are they neat and tidy, loose and flowing? Then look at the things hanging in your wardrobe that you don' t wear and ask yourself why. Go through a few magazines and catalogues and mark the things that catch your eye. Is there a common theme?

44. ____ Some colors bring your natural colouring to life and others can give us a washed-out appearance. Try out new colours by all means, but remember that dressing in bright colours when you really like subtle neutral tones, or vice versa, will make you feel self-conscious and uncomfortable. You know deep down where your own taste boundaries lie. And although it' s good to challenge those sometimes with new combinations or shades, take care not to go too far all at once.

45. ____ So, you' ve chosen an outfit that matches your style, your personality, your shape you' re your colouring. But does it fit? If something is too tight or too loose, you won' t achieve the desired effect, and no matter what other qualities it has, it won' t improve your appearance or your confidence. Sometimes, we buy things without thinking. Some people who dislike shopping grab the first thing they see, or prefer to use mail-order or the Internet. In all cases, if it doesn' t fit perfectly, don' t buy it, because the finer details are just as important as the overall style.

Reappraising your image isn' t selfish because everyone who comes into contact with you will benefit. You' ll look better and you' ll feel a better person all round. And if in doubt, you only need to read Professor Albert Mehrabian' s book *Silent Messages* to remind yourself how important outward appearances are. His research showed that the impact we make on each other depends 55 percent on how we look and behave, 38 percent on how we speak and only 7 percent on what we actually say. So, whatever stage you are at in your life, whatever role you play, isn' t it time you made the most of yourself?

Section III Translation

46. **Directions:** In this section there is a text in English. Translate it into Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)

Last Sunday, China' s central bank governor Zhou Xiaochuan said if necessary, the nation will consider widening the yuan' s trading band.

But any change in the yuan' s floating band will depend on the global economic situation and it' s not the only tool the country would use to make its currency more flexible, Zhou said at the Group of 20 meeting in Cape Town, South Africa.

China widened the yuan' s daily trading band against the U.S. dollar from plus or minus 0.3 percent to 0.5 percent in

May. However, market observers said some commercial banks are ordered by the central bank to hand in reserve requirements in foreign currencies next week, which will translate into demand for the U.S. dollar. This will somehow help slow down RMB's appreciation against the greenback in the coming few days.

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. **Directions:** Your friend Tom has invited you to his wedding ceremony, but you cannot go for some reason. Please write a letter to Tom to

1. make an apology.
2. show your regret.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Zhang Wei" instead.

Do not write your address. (10 points)

Part B

48. **Directions:** Study the following pie chart carefully and write an essay based on the tips:

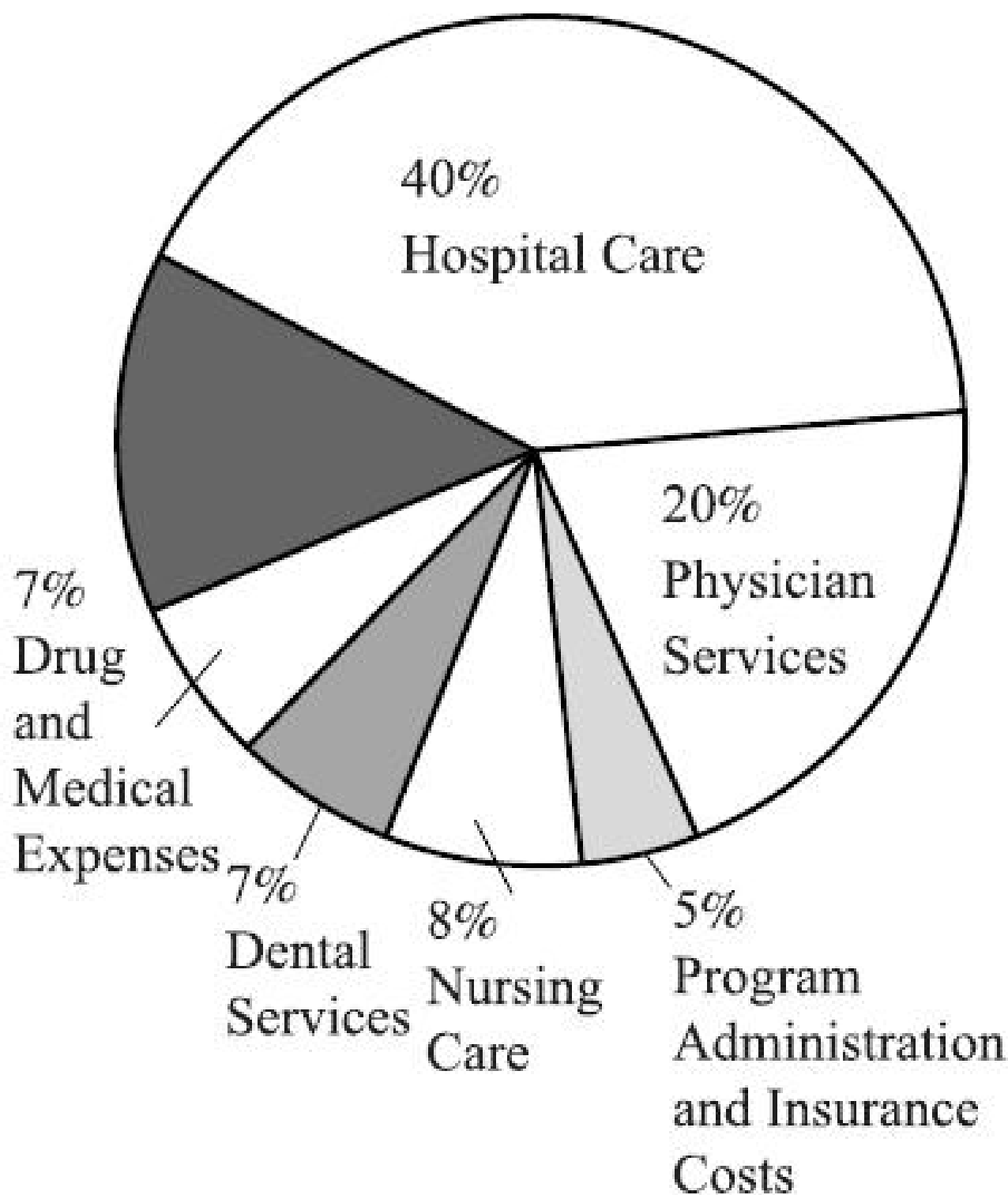
1. Describe the picture.
2. Show your understanding of the symbolic meaning of the picture below.
3. Give your opinions or advice.

You should write at least 150 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)

1999 HEALTH CARE EXPENDITURES

(to the nearest whole percent)

Total \$550 billion



Source: Health Care Financing and Administration

英语（二）模拟试卷四答案解析

Section I Use of English

1. 【答案】B

【考点】语义衔接/词汇辨析题

【解析】本题目选择动词，放在祈使句句首。选项A.Suppose认为，假定；B.Consider考虑；C.Observe观察；D.Imagine想象。文章开篇指出：Research on animal intelligence always makes me wonder just how smart humans are. “对动物智慧的研究总是让我对人类到底有多聪明感到好奇”，接着举了果蝇的例子，该句要选择的动词应与上句在语义上衔接。用consider意为“让读者考虑一下（果蝇实验）”，从而引出下文，其他选项均不符合题意。

2. 【答案】A

【考点】语义衔接/固定搭配题

【解析】本题目选择动词（过去式），与介词“to”构成动词短语，在句子中充当谓语。选项A.tended (to) 易于，往往会……；B.feared (to) 害怕做某事；C.happened (to) 碰巧做某事；D.threatened (to) 威胁要做某事。Fruit flies who were taught to be smarter than the average fruit fly____to live shorter lives.原文讲述的是在实验中经常发生的一种情况，即“通过训练变得更聪明的果蝇，其寿命往往比普通果蝇短”。故选A。

3. 【答案】D

【考点】语义衔接/词汇辨析题

【解析】本题目选择形容词比较级，在句中作定语修饰bulbs。This suggests that____bulbs burn longer, http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/... “这让人想起____的灯泡照明时间比较长……”上句讲到“聪明的果蝇寿命往往较短”，这句接着用灯泡作类比，承接上句语义，应该是越不亮的灯泡用的时间越长，所以选D.dimmer较暗的；选项C.lighter更亮的，与前文意思相悖。A.thinner更薄的，更瘦的；B.stable更稳定的；该两项均不符合题意。

4. 【答案】B

【考点】词汇辨析/固定搭配题

【解析】本题目选择名词，并与in搭配。选项A.tendency趋势，倾向，后面常接介词for或动词不定式，如：a tendency for sth.或a tendency to do sth.（做）某事的倾向。B.advantage优势，后常接介词in，即an advantage in sth.在某方面具有优势。C.inclination倾向，意愿，倾斜度，后常接介词for或动词不定式，即an inclination for sth.或an inclination to do sth.想做某事。D.priority优先权，后常接over，如：take priority over sth./sb.（比某事/某人）具有优先权。且从上下文语义来看，前面说聪明的果蝇寿命短，越不亮的灯泡用的时间越长，所以这里语义应为“不太聪明（灯泡不太亮）是有优势的”，故B为正确选项。注意，bright在此处是一语双关，既可表示“灯泡不那么亮”，也可表示“人不那么聪明”。

5. 【答案】C

【考点】语义衔接/词汇辨析题

【解析】本题目要选择动词短语，使插入语完整。从上文可知，“聪明的果蝇寿命往往较短”，以及“不太聪明是有优势的”，由此推出的结果是：聪明也是要付出代价的。C.turn out意为“结果是.....”，把it turns out用作插入语，使该句与上段内容紧紧联系起来，因此选C。A.insists on坚持；B.sums up总计，总结；D.puts forward提出。这三项均不符合题意。

6. 【答案】A

【考点】语义衔接题

【解析】本题目选择介词，体现与the starting line（起跑线）的逻辑关系。选项B.behind和C.over可以首先排除，因为这里没有涉及空间位置关系；若选D.along则是“沿着起跑线徘徊”之意，这与后面的process意思不符；选项A.off有“离开”之意，slow off the starting line表示“离开起跑线慢了”，即“起步慢了”，但仍在进步，与后文逻辑一致，故选A。

7. 【答案】D

【考点】语义衔接/词汇辨析题

【解析】本题目选择形容词，做process的定语。破折号表示对前面内容即learning的解释。这里把learning（学习）与instinct（本能）做对比，结合前文的slow，以及学习自身的特点可知，只有gradual“渐进的”符合题意。其他3项A.incredible难以置信的；B.spontaneous自发的；C.inevitable不可避免的；均不符合题意，故本题答案为D。

8. 【答案】C

【考点】语义衔接/词汇辨析题

【解析】Plenty of other species are able to learn, and one of the things they' ve apparently learned is when to _____. “许多其他物种都能够学习，它们显然已经学会的一件事就是什么时候学习。”由上文可知，聪明需要学习，很多物种都能够学习，但都没有变聪明，这是因为它们还学会了适时停止学习。因此选C。其他3项在语义上均不通。

9. 【答案】B

【考点】语义衔接/词汇辨析题

【解析】本题目选择形容词，作定语修饰intelligence。由上文可知，智慧越多，付出的代价越多，因此智慧肯定是有限的，而且根据value也可以推断这里是关于intelligence多少的问题。选项A.invisible看不见的；C.indefinite不确定的；D.different不同的；均与数量多少无关，只有limited“有限的，不多的”符合题意，故选B。

10. 【答案】D

【考点】语义衔接/词汇辨析题

【解析】本题目选择副词以表明逻辑关系。“We' ve left in the dust I.Q.wise”是定语从句，修饰the species。Cast a glance at http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...意为“对.....投以目光”；“leave sb.in the dust”是固定搭配，“将某人远远抛在后面”的意思；I.Q.wise是派生词，后缀wise表示方式，意为“在I.Q.方面”。这句话是说“该研究不是要我们对那些在智力方面已被人类远远抛在后面的物种投以悲怜的眼光”。人类看这些被抛在后面的物种，自然是往后看了，所以D.backward为正确选项，A.upward向上；B.forward向前；C.afterward之后，后来（表时间）；该3项均不符合题意。

11. 【答案】D

【考点】语义衔接/词义辨析题

【解析】本题目选择名词，做宾语从句的主语。<http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?>

path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...it implicitly asks what the real ____ of our own intelligence might be. “这项实验含蓄地提出一个问题：人类智慧的真正可能是什么。” 前文已经提到

Intelligencehttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?

path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...is a high-priced option, 因此应选D.costs。选项A.features特征; B.influences影响; C.results结果, 均不符合题意。

12. 【答案】B

【考点】固定搭配题

【解析】本题目选择介词, 与mind搭配。On one's mind或on the mind of sb.是固定短语, 意为“有心事, 总是想着”, 其他3项均不能与mind构成固定搭配。

13. 【答案】C

【考点】固定搭配题

【解析】本题目选择动词, 作为wonder引导的宾语从句的谓语。选择的动词应与experiments搭配。选项A.deliver递送; D.apply应用; 两者均不能与experiments搭配。若用carry, 则为carry out experiments, 故只能选C.perform执行, perform experiments意为“做实验”。

14. 【答案】D

【考点】词汇辨析题

【解析】本题目选择介词短语在句中做插入语, 表明逻辑关系。前文已经讲到作者很好奇, 如果动物有机会的话, 会对人类进行何种实验。本句接着说Every cat with an owner, ____, is running a small-scale study in operant conditioning. “每一只有主人的猫都在进行一项有关操作性条件反射的小规模研究。” 这是以cat为例进一步论述动物对人进行实验, 因此应选择表示举例的介词短语, 故选D.for instance例如。选项A.by chance偶然; B.in contrast与.....相比; C.as usual像往常一样, 均不符合题意。

15. 【答案】A

【考点】逻辑衔接题

【解析】本题目选择连词, 体现句子之间的逻辑关系。由ran, would可知, 本句使用了虚拟语气, 是对动物可能对人类进行实验进行了假设, 故选A。选项B.unless除非; C.as因为; D.lest唯恐, 均不符合题意。

16. 【答案】C

【考点】语义衔接/词汇辨析题

【解析】本题目选择动词, 与limits搭配, 作为test的目的。选项A.moderate缓和; B.overcome克服; D.reach达到。既然作为测试的目的, 应为确定某些内容, 故选C.determine, 这里是“查明, 测定”的意思。

17. 【答案】B

【考点】语义衔接/词义辨析题

【解析】本题目选择介词, 体现逻辑关系。该句承接上一句, 继续论述假设动物对人类进行实验的内容。选项A.at表示方位; C.after表示时间; D.with表示伴随, 均不符合语义, 只有B.for表示目的, 构成

whathttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?

path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...for符合语境, 表明动物们想了解人类智慧是用来干什

么的。

18. 【答案】A

【考点】逻辑衔接题

【解析】本题目选择逻辑关系词，体现前后句子之间的逻辑关系。前面两句解释了假设动物对人类进行实验会进行的内容：它们想了解人类的某些极限，想知道人类智慧的用途。本句与前两句构成并列排比，they would hope to study a ____ question “它们希望研究一个问题”，与前两句应为顺承关系，表示强调或递进，所以B.After all毕竟；C.However但是；D.Otherwise否则，三者均不符合题意，只有Above all “首先，尤其是” 符合题意。

19. 【答案】A

【考点】语义衔接/词汇辨析题

【解析】本题目选择形容词，作定语修饰question。选项A.fundamental基本的；B.comprehensive综合的；C.equivalent相等的；D.hostile敌对的。由下文可知，这个question是Are humans actually aware of the world they live in? “人类是否真正了解他们生活的这个世界？” 这应该是个最基本的问题，故选A。

20. 【答案】C

【考点】逻辑衔接/词汇辨析题

【解析】本题目选择短语体现与前面句子的逻辑关系。前面句子提出一个问题，本句讲the results are inconclusive (.....结果是不确定的)。因此，选项C.So far “迄今为止” 最符合题意，A.By accident偶然；B.In time及时；D.Better still更好，三者都不符合语义。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

21. According to the author, the key reason why Americans need car is that _____ .	21. 在作者看来，美国人需要汽车的主要原因是_____。
[A] they need to drive to work	[A] 他们需要开车去工作
[B] they have so many highways	[B] 他们有太多的高速公路
[C] many live in suburbs accessible only by car	[C] 很多人住在郊区只能开车
[D] many want to go traveling by car	[D] 很多人想开车出去旅游

【答案】C

【解析】见文章第3段。美国人选择开车，主要因为许多美国人住在郊区，那里没有公交车或者公交车的班次少，这些人不得不选择自驾车去城里上班。

22. According to the statistics in 2003, every US residents owns _____ vehicle (s) .	22. 据 2003 年的数据显示, 每一位美国居民都拥有_____机动车。
[A] at least 0. 5	[A] 至少 0. 5 辆
[B] at least 0. 8	[B] 至少 0. 8 辆
[C] at least 1	[C] 至少 1 辆
[D] at least 1. 2	[D] 至少 1. 2 辆

【答案】B

【解析】由原文第3段可知, 在2003年, 29万名美国人登记注册所拥有的交通工具就有237000辆。由此可以算出, 每个美国人至少拥有0.8辆交通工具。

23. King Hubbert says that oil _____ .	23. King Hubbert 说石油_____。
[A] will be replaced by other high quality or easy-to-reach energy	[A] 会被其他高质量和易得到的能量所代替
[B] is reaching its peak gradually	[B] 会逐渐达到它的峰值
[C] will run out immediately	[B] 会马上耗尽
[D] will decrease some day	[B] 会在某天减少

【答案】D

【解析】原文第5段列举了地质学家King Hubbert的观点。他指出, 石油的开采不可能持续增长。有朝一日, 当所有高质量、易开发的石油都被开采殆尽, 石油将变得越来越少、越来越贵, 直到石油储量耗尽的那一天。考生需在这段文字中进行归纳, 得出答案。

24. The author believes that American car culture is _____ .	24. 作者认为美国汽车文化是_____。
[A] a luxury	[A] 一种奢侈
[B] necessary	[B] 必需的
[C] sustainable	[C] 可持续的
[D] unsustainable	[D] 不可持续的

【答案】D

【解析】本文作者对美国的汽车文化进行了深刻的分析。文章前3段阐释了汽车对于美国人的重要性。即使是在“卡特里娜”飓风来袭、油价飞涨之际, 美国人并没有放弃开车的生活方式。但是作者认为这个汽车时代不会长久。在接下来的篇幅中, 作者引用了大量反对汽车文化的专家的话语。第4段第1句“Many experts say that this car driven lifestyle is unsustainable”总结了一些专家语录。

25. The last paragraph suggests that _____.	25. 最后一段表明_____。
[A] Americans only care about celebrities and luxury products	[A] 美国人仅关心名望和奢侈品
[B] Americans know they are about to hit a wall due to energy crisis	[B] 由于能源危机，美国人知道他们即将要面临危机
[C] Americans know they should make a change of some kind	[C] 美国人知道他们应该在某些方面有所改变了
[D] Americans are conscious but do nothing about energy shortage	[D] 美国人清醒地认识到能源紧缺，但是他们并没有采取措施

【答案】D

【解析】选项D的意思是：美国人清醒地认识到能源紧缺，但是他们并没有采取措施。符合原文所说Deep down in America many of us have a sense that we are about to hit a brick wall of some kind.But people are too distracted by Paris Hilton and iPods to notice.（在美国人内心有一种要遭遇危机的感觉，但是他们的注意力被Paris Hilton这样的美女和iPods牌的播放器吸引了。）

Text 2

26. Scientists found that the brain cells of a learning-disabled person differ from those of a normal person in _____.	26. 科学家们发现，没有学习能力的人的大脑细胞和一个正常人的大脑细胞的不同在于_____。
[A] structure and function	[A] 结构和功能
[B] color and function	[B] 颜色和功能
[C] size and arrangement	[C] 大小和排序
[D] color and arrangement	[D] 颜色和排序

【答案】D

【考点】细节判断

【解析】线索1：文章的第4段提到 “These cells normally are white.In the learning-disabled person, however, these cells were gray.”

线索2：文章的第4段提到 “The researchers also found that many of the nerve cells were not in a line the way they should have been.The nerve cells were mixed together.”

通过线索1和线索2的理解，我们可以判断正确答案应该是选项D。

27. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?	27. 下面哪句话是文章中没有提到的?
[A] Learning disabilities may result from the unknown area of the brain.	[A] 无学习能力可能是由于大脑不被人认知的部位造成的。
[B] Learning disabilities may result from damage to a wide area of the brain.	[B] 无学习能力可能是由于大脑许多部位受到伤害造成的。
[C] Learning disabilities may result from abnormal organization of brain cells.	[C] 无学习能力可能是由于脑细胞的不正常组织造成的。
[D] Learning disabilities may result from problems in the left side of the brain.	[D] 无学习能力可能是由于大脑左侧的问题。

【答案】A

【考点】细节判断

【解析】线索1：文章的第6段提到 “that reading disabilities involve damage to a wide area of the brain, not just the left side.” 表明B在原文中明确提到。

线索2：文章的第4段提到 “http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...nerve cells were mixed together.” 表明选项C在文章中出现。

线索3：文章的第5段提到 “Doctor Geschwind proposed that learning disabilities resulted mainly from problems in the left side of the brain.” 表明选项D在原文中明确提到。只有选项A在原文中没有提到。

28. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT that _____?	28. 下面哪句是不正确的?
[A] many factors account for learning disorder	[A] 许多因素导致了无学习能力。
[B] a learning-disabled person shows no outward signs	[B] 一个没有学习能力的人不会向外展示信号。
[C] reading disabilities are a common problem that affects 10 percent of the population	[C] 无学习能力是一个常见的问题，影响全部人口的 10%。
[D] the brain activity of learning-disabled children is different from that of normal children	[D] 没有学习能力的孩子大脑的活动和正常孩子的大脑活动不同。

【答案】C

【考点】细节排除

【解析】线索：文章的第1段提到 “They affect perhaps 10 percent of all children.” 很清楚是占据了所有孩子的10%，所以选项C是答案。A选项在原文的第3段 “http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?

path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...and that they are caused by many different things.” 明确提到。B选项在原文第4段 “There is no outward sign of the disorder.” 明确提到。D选项在原文第4段 “They found two unusual thingshttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...” 明确提到。

29. Doctor Duffy believed that _____.	29. 达菲医生认为_____。
[A] he found the exact cause of learning disabilities	[A] 他发现了无学习能力的确切原因
[B] the problem of learning disabilities was not limited to the left side of the brain	[B] 无学习能力的问题并不仅仅限于大脑的左侧
[C] the problem of learning disabilities resulted from the left side of the brain	[C] 无学习能力的问题来自于大脑的左侧
[D] the problem of learning disabilities did not lie in the left side of the brain	[D] 无学习能力的问题不位于大脑的左侧

【答案】B

【考点】细节判断

【解析】线索：文章的最后一段提到“Doctor Duffy said his research is evidence that reading disabilities involve damage to a wide area of the brain, not just the left side.”表明选项B是正确答案。选项C在文章中第4段提到了，但不是达菲说的。

30. According to the passage we can conclude that further researches should be made _____.	30. 根据文章，我们可以得出结论：进一步的研究将应该_____。
[A] to investigate possible influences on brain development and organization	[A] 调查可能影响大脑发展和组织的因素
[B] to study how children learn to read and write, and use numbers	[B] 去研究孩子们是如何学习读书和书写，以及使用数字的
[C] to help learning-disabled children to develop their intelligence	[C] 帮助无学习能力的孩子发展他们的智力
[D] to explore how the left side of the brain functions in language learning	[D] 去探索大脑的左半部分在语言学习方面发挥的功能

【答案】A

【考点】细节判断

【解析】这篇短文所涉及的内容主要是关于无学习能力的人的大脑的发展和组织结构，所以选项A是正确答案。

Text 3

31. To define science we may simply call it _____.	31. 为了定义科学，我们可以简单地称它为_____。
[A] the study of unrelated fields	[A] 不相关领域的研究
[B] classified knowledge	[B] 分类知识
[C] the study of unrelated subjects	[C] 研究不相关的学科
[D] an attempt to explain natural phenomena	[D] 企图解释自然现象

【答案】B

【考点】细节判断

【解析】线索：文章的第1段提到 “suppose science is defined as classified knowledge (facts) .” 表明选项B是正确答案。其他几个选项为干扰项。

【考点提示】第1道题目对应文章的第1段，从原文中寻找相关的信息。

32. Pure science, leading to the construction of a microscope, _____.	32. 导致显微镜的建造的纯科学_____。
[A] is not always as pure as we suppose	[A] 并不总是如我们想象的那样真实
[B] necessarily results from applied science and the discovery of a cell	[B] 一定是来自于应用科学和细胞的发现
[C] may lead to antiscientific, “impure” results	[C] 也许会带来反科学、“不真实”的结果
[D] necessarily precedes applied science, leading to the discovery of the cell	[D] 一定会领先于应用科学，导致细胞的发现

【答案】D

【考点】细节判断

【解析】线索：文章的第5段提到 “however, one should remember that the construction of the microscope had to precede the discovery of the cell.” 表明选项D是正确答案。选项A在原文中没有提到。选项B对原文信息的错误联想。C选项反科学，文章没有提到。

33. A scientist interested in adding to our general knowledge about oxygen would probably call his approach _____.	33. 一名对增加我们有关氧气的常识感兴趣的科学家可能称他的方法为_____。
[A] pure science	[A] 纯科学
[B] environmental science	[B] 环境科学
[C] applied science	[C] 应用科学
[D] agricultural science	[D] 农用科学

【答案】A

【考点】细节判断

【解析】线索：文章的第4段和第5段的内容综合判断，选项A是正确答案。选项B和D在原文中都没有提到。而选项C应用科学是研究可以立即转换经济价值的科学，所以不对。

【考点提示】本篇文章属于花开两朵类型的文章，文章从第4段开始主要讲了两个概念：一个是纯科学，研究人们有兴趣的事物；另外一个应用科学，研究可以转化为经济价值的科学。两个关键概念的区分是考试的出题点。

34. Which of the following statements does the author imply?	34. 下面哪句说法是作者暗示的?
[A] In science, it is not difficult to distinguish fact from fiction.	[A] 就科学而言, 区分事实和虚构并不是很难。
[B] Practical-minded people can understand the meaning and objectives of pure science.	[B] 比较功利的人能够理解纯科学的含义和目标。
[C] Scientists engaged in the theoretical research should not be blamed for ignoring the practical side of their discoveries.	[C] 从事理论研究的科学家不应该由于忽视他们发现的实用性而受到谴责。
[D] Today few people have any notion of the meaning of science.	[D] 今天很少有人能真正理解科学的含义。

【答案】C

【考点】细节推断

【解析】线索: 文章的第5段提到 “The host of scientists dedicating their lives to pure science are not apologetic (抱歉) about ignoring the practical side of their discoveries” ; 表明选项C是正确答案。选项A和原文第2段的首句相反。选项B和原文的第5段首句 “Sometimes practical-minded people miss the point of pure science” 相反。选项D和原文第1段的内容 “The word science is heard so often in modern times that almost everybody has some notion of its meaning.” 相反。

【考点提示】根据题目的号码可以推断出该题目考查的有可能是文章的后半部分, 这样在答题时从文章的后半部分内容入手要简单一些。其他几个选项是从别的段落中摘抄出来的混淆选项。

35. The best title for the passage is _____.	35. 本文的最佳标题是_____。
[A] Hypotheses and Theories	[A] 假设和理论
[B] On Distinguishing Fact from Fiction	[B] 区分事实和虚构
[C] The Nature of Science and Scientists	[C] 科学和科学家的特性
[D] Biology and the Scientific Age	[D] 生物学和科学年代

【答案】C

【考点】主旨判断

【解析】综观全文, 选择C选项是最合适的, 文章主要讲的是科学的定义、科学的分类以及科学家, 所以C是正确答案。B选项仅在文章的第2段提到了, 不可能是文章的主题。

36. According to the passage, the volunteers _____.	36. 根据本文内容, 志愿者们_____。
[A] are getting older and older	[A] 变得越来越老
[B] are becoming fewer	[B] 变得更少了
[C] are inexperienced and unqualified	[C] 没有经验, 也不合格
[D] are mostly students	[D] 大多数是学生

【答案】A

【考点】细节理解题

【解析】线索：文章的第1段提到 “But the image of idealistic youth that William presents no longer reflects the reality of the volunteer force. It’s getting older and older.” 这里的it指代的就是前面提及的volunteer force。因而只要理解了volunteer force, 问题也就解决了。Force可以作动词, 表示 “迫使某人做某事” ; 作名词讲时, 表示力量、武力或军队、一群人等。如: workforce, 劳动力。Volunteer force指的就是志愿者队伍, 即志愿者们, 这也就表明选项A是正确答案。

【考点提示】这个题是考查大家对词的理解, 即volunteer force。说到底也就是对force的理解。这是解决该题的难点之处。

37. All the statements are true about Prince William EXCEPT that _____.	37. 下面有关威廉王子的句子除了_____, 都是正确的。
[A] his trip has triggered a surge of altruism	[A] 他的旅行引起了一股利他主义热潮
[B] his trip was organized by a government institution	[B] 他的旅行是由一个政府机构组织的
[C] he presents the image of idealistic youth	[C] 他展现了理想主义年轻人的风貌
[D] he is not a representative volunteer in age	[D] 年龄上, 他不是一个代表性的志愿者

【答案】B

【考点】细节判断题

【解析】线索：文章的第1段A、C、D选项都被提及, 唯独B没有被提及, 文章中提到的是 “Raleigh International, the charity that organized his trip, http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...” 这里作者并没有告诉我们这个组织是否是政府机构。这就表明选项B是正确答案。

【考点提示】可以采用排除法。

38. From the second paragraph we can know that _____.	38. 从文章第2段我们可以知道_____。
[A] the number of applications to work abroad declined in the mid-1990s	[A] 在20世纪90年代中期, 申请去国外工作的人数减少了
[B] the average volunteer now is not much older than forty years ago	[B] 现在志愿者的平均年龄并不比40年前的志愿者大
[C] of those who have submitted applications a majority have been chosen and sent abroad	[C] 那些递交申请的大多数人是先被挑选再被派到国外的
[D] there were more applications to work aboard in the early 1990s than in the late 1990s	[D] 20世纪90年代初期申请去国外工作的人数比后期多

【答案】A

【考点】细节分析题

【解析】线索: 文章的第2段提到 “After a dip in interest in the mid-1990s, applications to work abroad are at record levels.” 这里关键是要理解单词dip的含义, dip除了有“浸, 沾”之义, 也有水平或数量上的降低之义。这就表明选项A是正确答案。

【考点提示】这个题的难点在dip一词上, 考点也在dip一词上。因此, 在平时单词积累时一定要对单词进行全方面的了解。

39. There are more older people who want to do VSO because _____. I. more people take early retirement II. more older people feel they are in good health III. the foreign countries where the volunteers go want people with more qualifications, skills and experience	39. 越来越多的老年人想参加海外志愿服务是因为_____. I. 更多的人早早退休 II. 更多的老年人感觉他们身体状况很好 III. 志愿者要去的那些海外国家想要那些有更老的资格、更多的技术和经验的志愿者
[A] II only	[A] II
[B] I only	[B] I
[C] I, II and III	[C] 3个原因都是
[D] I and II	[D] I 和 II

【答案】C

【考点】逻辑推理题

【解析】线索: 文章的第3段中, 这3个原因都被提及, 这表明选项C是正确答案。

【考点提示】这道题的难度不是很大, 文章的第3段是解题的关键。

40. According to the last paragraph, the typical volunteer now may be _____.	40. 根据文中最后一段话，现今典型的志愿者可能是_____。
[A] an enthusiastic but unqualified young student	[A] 一个热情但不能胜任工作的年轻学生
[B] a highly qualified headmaster or teacher	[B] 一个非常合格的校长或老师
[C] an executive or businessman with at least 15 years' experience	[C] 一个有着至少 15 年经验的行政人员或商人
[D] a well-experienced accountant, manager, or doctor	[D] 一个经验丰富的会计、经理或医生

【答案】B

【考点】逻辑判断题

【解析】线索：文章最后一段的最后两句话是解决这个问题的题眼，对这最后两句话的理解是至关重要的，但也是有难度的。这句话指出现在的典型志愿者是：全职，受雇至少5年，而且非常合格的。这表明选项B是正确答案。而选项A、C、D都可以被排除。

【考点提示】这个题考查的是逻辑分析和归纳能力。

Part B

41. 【答案】E

【解析】在本段中，作者举例说明，我们每个人都有自己的个性特点，所以没有必要去盲目地模仿他人。而且每个人都各有所长，各有所短，人不应该停留在自己的缺点上，而应该充分展示自己的优点。从这番评述中可以看出，作者建议我们对自身保持一个客观的态度，也就是现实的实际的态度，而不要盲从。因此E项正确。C项正是该段所反驳的观点。

42. 【答案】F

【解析】在英语文章中，概括段落大意的句子一般多位于句首或句尾。本段的第1句提到，每天选择衣服时，都要考虑一下自己要谁见面，出现在何种场合，面对的是什么样的任务。这也就说明：选择衣服不是一件马马虎虎、随意为之的事情，需要非常仔细小心，深思熟虑。选项F中，作者建议我们，做有规律、有意识的选择，正是说的这个意思。其中regular和each day相照应。

43. 【答案】A

【解析】在本段的开始作者提出一种观点，即要想了解你自己的想法，必须先认识你自己。作者大段的论述后，概括起来就是：你最喜欢什么样的衣服，最不喜欢什么样的衣服，即个人喜好问题，而事实上，所谓的个人喜好就是个人品位。因此A项正确。

44. 【答案】B

【解析】上一段作者就个人品位问题做了一番论述，并关于如何发现个人品位给了一些建议。在个人品位已经确定的基础上，接下来的事情就是挑选和尝试了。与上面提到段落不同的是本段的段落主旨句不在句首而在句尾。作者以颜色为例告诉读者，虽然尝试一些新的东西是件不错的事情，但应该注意不要走极端。细心的考生在本段可以发现一个同义词组try out和challenge，前者是尝试的意思，一般指尝试某种新事物，后者为挑战的意思，也可用于指对未知的事物做出的尝试。而且这两个词与选项B中的experiment意思相近，experiment一种解释为“试验”，另一种解释就是“尝试”。在本段最后一句话中，还出现了take care一词，与B项中的cautious相呼应。因此B项为最佳答案。

45. 【答案】D

【解析】本段首词so起到了承上启下的作用。前面几段中作者提到了如何挑选衣服，如何确定自己的品位，如何谨慎地去尝试。在这一段落的开始，作者指出：现在你已经挑选了从个性、外形、颜色上来说都很适合你的衣服，在此考生需要注意的是之后提出的问题But does it fit?（它适合你吗）。接着作者指出：事实上，如果一件衣服不是完全合适的话，就不应该购买。然后再看文章的最后一段，作者开始泛泛谈个人形象以及再评价它的重要性，已经不再具体谈如何着装，由此可以推知，4、5段内容应该是关于如何着装、如何购买服装的最后建议，因此可确定D项为最佳答案。

Section III Translation

46.

Sample:

上周日，中国中央银行行长周小川表示，如果有必要，中国将考虑扩大人民币的交易区间。

周小川在南非开普敦召开的20国集团会议上说，调整人民币浮动汇率区间取决于世界经济形势，而且这也不是国家增强货币弹性的唯一工具。

5月，人民币对美元汇率的日波幅从 $\pm 0.3\%$ 扩大到 $\pm 0.5\%$ 。然而，市场观察家认为，各商业性银行服从中央银行的命令将从下周起加强外汇储备。这将影响市场对美元的需求，在未来一段时间内人民币对美元汇率的升值速度将有所缓和。

Section IV Writing

Part A

47.

破题谋篇：

从所给的信息可以判断，本题要求完成的是一封道歉信。道歉信可以分为私人道歉信和正式道歉信两种。通常，私人道歉信用词要坦率和诚恳；而正式道歉信则要用词严谨，可使用套话。本题属于私人道歉信，一般包含三个方面的内容：点明道歉的事情，并表示诚恳的歉意；简明扼要解释事情发生的原因；再次表示遗憾和歉意，并提出补救措施。

Sample:

Dear Tom,

I am terribly sorry to tell you that I am unable to attend your wedding ceremony next Thursday evening.

That is owing to the fact that my younger brother suddenly fell ill and was taken to a hospital this morning. I have to go there immediately and take care of him. As told by the doctor in charge, it will take around five days for him to recover and I have asked my boss for a leave.

I really regret that I cannot go to celebrate your wedding personally. I have chosen a small gift for you and will send it by post to show my best wishes.

Cordially yours,

Zhang Wei

Part B

48.

Sample:

From the pie chart we see health care expenditures in U.S.A in 1999, which consists of seven parts: hospital care, physician service, program administration and insurance costs, nursing care, dental service, drug and medical expenses and others. As we may see from this chart, hospital care takes the greatest portion of the whole health care expenditures, accounting for 40% of the total sum. Physician services ranks the second, closely following hospital care, taking up 20% (\$ 110 billion) of the total sum of \$ 550 billion. The other expenditures include nursing care, dental service, drug and medical expenses, program Administration and insurance costs, and other expenditures.

This chart shows clearly the Americans, just like people elsewhere in the world, take more attention to the welfare directly concerning their health: they spend a major part (60%) of their health care expenditures on hospital care and physician services. Nursing care ranks the third, preceding drug and medical expenses, which seems to be different from what exist in most third world countries, for example, in China, where drug and medical expenses account for a major part of the total health care expenditures. In my opinion, the labor force is much more expensive in the U.S. than in the third world countries, and that is why nursing care costs more than quite a few items do. (220 words)

绝密★启用前

2017年全国攻读管理类硕士学位研究生入学考试英语（二）模拟试卷五

考生须知

1. 选择题的答案须用2B铅笔填涂在答题卡上，其他笔填涂的或做在试卷或其他类型答题卡上的答案无效。
2. 其他题一律用蓝色或黑色钢笔或圆珠笔在答题纸上按规定要求作答，凡做在试卷上或未做在指定位置的答案无效。
3. 交卷时，请配合监考人员验收，并请监考人员在准考证相应位置签字（作为考生交卷的凭据）。否则，所产生的一切后果由考生自负。

Section I Use of English

Directions: Read the following text. Choose the best word (s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

In theory, annual performance review are constructive and positive interactions between managers and employees working together to attain 1 performance and strengthen the organization. In reality, they often create division, 2 morale (士气), and spark anger and jealousy. 3, although the object of the annual performance review is to improve performance, it often has the 4 result. A programmer at a brokerage (经济) firm was 5 to learn at her annual performance review that she was denied a promotion 6 she wasn't a "team player". What were the data used to make this 7? She didn't smile in the company photo.

8 this story might sound as if it came straight out of a comic strip, it is a true 9 of one woman's experience. By 10 a few tips and guidelines (准则) from industry analysis, this kind of ordeal (厄运) can be avoided.

To end the year 11 a positive and useful performance review, managers and employees must start the year by working together to 12 clear goals and expectations.

It may be helpful to allow employees to submit a list of people 13 with the company who will be in a good position to 14 their performance at the end of the year. These people may be coworkers, suppliers, or even customers.

By checking 15 progress at about nine months, managers can give them a chance to correct mistakes and provide 16 to those who need it before the year is out. When conducting the review, managers should 17 strengths and weaknesses during the past year and discuss future responsibilities, avoiding punishment or blame.

18 , when employees leave their performance reviews, they should be focusing on 19 they can do in the year 20 , not worrying about what went into their files about the past.

1. [A] normal

[B] moderate

[C] maximum

[D] minimum

2. [A] heighten

[B] undermine

[C] stimulate

[D] hinder

3. [A] Thus

[B] Nevertheless

[C] Moreover

[D] Also

4. [A] desirable

[B] opposite

[C] satisfactory

[D] erroneous

5. [A] shocked

[B] thrilled

[C] terrified

[D] dissatisfied

6. [A] though

[B] because

[C] unless

[D] while

7. [A] conclusion

[B] identification

[C] prejudice

[D] judgment

8. [A] Since

[B] Because

[C] If

[D] Although

9. [A] evaluation

[B] designation

[C] account

[D] exhibition

10. [A] following

[B] retaining

[C] specifying

[D] eliminating

11. [A] in

[B] with

[C] by

[D] for

12. [A] establish

[B] accomplish

[C] attain

[D] surpass

13. [A] involved

[B] associated

[C] satisfied

[D] cooperated

14. [A] supervise

[B] comment

[C] assess

[D] observe

15. [A] employees

[B] customers

[C] suppliers

[D] companies

16. [A] promotion

[B] information

[C] guidance

[D] position

17. [A] monitor

[B] verify

[C] focus

[D] highlight

18. [A] In time

[B] In short

[C] At last

[D] For example

19. [A] whether

[B] how

[C] what

[D] why

20. [A] next

[B] ahead

[C] forth

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions: Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

Text 1

We have known for a long time that the organization of any particular society is influenced by the definition of the sexes and the distinction drawn between them. But we have realized only recently that the identity of each sex is not so easy to pin down, and that definitions evolve in accordance with different types of culture known to us, that is, scientific discoveries and ideological revolutions. Our nature is not considered as immutable, either socially or biologically. As we approach the beginning of the 21st century, the substantial progress made in biology and genetics is radically challenging the roles, responsibilities and specific characteristics attributed to each sex, and yet, scarcely twenty years ago, these were thought to be "beyond dispute".

We can safely say, with a few minor exceptions, that the definition of the sexes and their respective functions remained unchanged in the West from the beginning of the 19th century to the 1960s. The role distinction, raised in some cases to the status of uncompromising dualism on a strongly hierarchical model, lasted throughout this period, appealing for its justification to nature, religion and customs alleged to have existed since the dawn of time. The woman bore children and took care of the home. The man set out to conquer the world and was responsible for the survival of his family, by satisfying their needs in peacetime and going to war when necessary. The entire world order rested on the divergence of the sexes. Any overlapping or confusion between the roles was seen as a threat to the time-honored order of things. It was felt to be against nature, a deviation from the norm.

Sex roles were determined according to the "place" appropriate to each. Women's place was, first and foremost, in the home. The outside world, i.e. workshops, factories and business firms, belonged to men. This sex-based division of the world (private and public) gave rise to a strict dichotomy between the attitudes, which conferred on each its special identity. The woman, sequestered at home, "cared, nurtured and conserved". To do this, she had no need to be daring, ambitious, tough or competitive. The man, on the other hand, competing with his fellow men, was caught up every day in the struggle for survival, and hence developed those characteristics which were thought natural in a man. Today, many women go out to work, and their reasons for doing so have changed considerably. Besides the traditional financial incentives, we find ambition and personal fulfillment motivating those in the most favorable circumstances, and the wish to have a social life and to get out of their domestic isolation influencing others. Above all, for all women, work is invariably connected with the desire for independence.

21. It is only in recent years that we have recognized that ____.

- [A] there is almost no clue to the identity of both sexes
- [B] the role distinction between different sexes is conspicuous
- [C] the different definitions of sexes bears on the development of culture

[D] the progress of civilization greatly influences the role definitions of sexes

22.From paragraph 1 we can infer that it is now possible for women to embark on a career because_____.

[A] the change in sex roles is out of the question

[B] women' s role has been going on for many years

[C] ideas about the roles of women have been changing

[D] the expansion of sciences scarcely remolds the women' s roles

23.The author believes that sex discrimination in the West before the 1960s was_____.

[A] preferable

[B] prevalent

[C] presumable

[D] precedent

24.According to the fourth paragraph, the author seems to think that_____.

[A] female passivity is natural

[B] men and women are physically identical

[C] men are born competitive and aggressive

[D] some different sex identity is acquired

25.According to the author, which of the following is the most important reason for women to go to work?

[A] Wish to claim their rights and freedom.

[B] Ambition and self-fulfillment.

[C] Financial incentives.

[D] Desire for a social life.

Text 2

The domestic economy in the United States expanded in a remarkably vigorous and steady fashion.The revival in consumer confidence was reflected in the higher proportion of incomes spent for goods and services and the marked increase in consumer willingness to take on installment debt.A parallel strengthening in business psychology was manifested in a stepped-up rate of plant and equipment spending and a gradual pickup in expenses for inventory.Confidence in the economy was also reflected in the strength of the stock market and in the stability of the bond market.For the year as a whole, consumer and business sentiment benefited from the ease in East-West tensions.

The bases of the business expansion were to be found mainly in the stimulative monetary and fiscal policies that had been pursued.Moreover, the restoration of sounder liquidity positions and tighter management control of production efficiency had also helped lay the groundwork for a strong expansion.In addition, the economic policy moves made by the President had served to renew optimism on the business outlook while boosting hopes that inflation would be brought

under more effective control. Finally, of course, the economy was able to grow as vigorously as it did because sufficient leeway existed in terms of idle men and machines.

The United States balance of payments deficit declined sharply. Nevertheless, by any other test, the deficit remained very large, and there was actually a substantial deterioration in our trade account to a sizable deficit, almost two-thirds of which was with Japan. While the overall trade performance proved disappointing, there are still good reasons for expecting the delayed impact of devaluation to produce in time a significant strengthening in our trade picture. Given the size of the Japanese component of our trade deficit, however, the outcome will depend importantly on the extent of the corrective measures undertaken by Japan. Also important will be our own efforts in the United States to fashion internal policies consistent with an improvement in our external balance.

The underlying task of public policy for the year ahead—and indeed for the longer run—remained a familiar one: to strike the right balance between encouraging healthy economic growth and avoiding inflationary pressures. With the economy showing sustained and vigorous growth, and with the currency crisis highlighting the need to improve our competitive posture internationally, the emphasis seemed to be shifting to the problem of inflation. The Phase Three program of wage and price restraint can contribute to reducing inflation. Unless productivity growth is unexpectedly large, however, the expansion of real output must eventually begin to slow down to the economy's larger run growth potential if generalized demand pressures on prices are to be avoided.

26. The author mentions increased installment debt in the first paragraph in order to show ____.

- [A] the continuing expansion of the economy
- [B] the growth of consumer purchasing power
- [C] the consumers' confidence in the economy
- [D] the soaring consumer incomes for spending

27. Paragraph 2 mainly deals with ____.

- [A] the revival of stronger liquidity positions
- [B] the stimulative monetary and fiscal policies
- [C] the causes of business development for the period
- [D] economic policy measures suggested by the President

28. It can be inferred from the third paragraph that the author's attitude toward the reduction of the international payments deficit seems ____.

- [A] bitter-sweet
- [B] optimistic
- [C] sympathetic
- [D] depressing

29. Part of the public policy task, as outlined in the text, is to ____.

- [A] prevent payments deficit
- [B] avoid inflationary pressures
- [C] devalue the dollar
- [D] increase the balance of trade

30. It can be learned from the last paragraph that the Phase Three program contained ____.

- [A] reduced government spending
- [B] devaluation of the dollar
- [C] productivity measures
- [D] wage and price controls

Text 3

Shopping has always been something of an impulse activity, in which objects that catch our fancy while strolling are immediately bought on a whim. Advertisers and sellers have taken advantage of this fact, carefully positioning inexpensive but attractive items on paths that we are most likely to cross, hoping that our human nature will lead to a greater profit for them. With the dawn of the Internet and its exploding use across the world, the same tactics apply. Advertisers now place "banners", links to commercial web sites decorated with attractive pictures designed to catch our eyes while browsing the webs, on key web sites with heavy traffic. They pay top dollar for the right, thus creating profits for the hosting web site as well. These actions are performed in the hopes that during the course of our casual and leisurely web surfing, we'll click on that banner that sparks our interest and thus, in theory, buy the products advertised.

Initial results have been positive. Web sites report a huge inflow of cash, both from the advertisers who tempt customers in with the banners and the hosting web sites, which are paid for allowing the banners to be put in place. As trust and confidence in Internet buying increases and information security is heightened with new technology, the volume of buying is increasing, leading to even greater profits.

The current situation, however, is not quite as optimistic. Just as magazine readers tend to unconsciously ignore advertisements in their favorite periodicals, web browsers are beginning to allow banners to slip their notice as well. Internet users respond to the flood of banners by viewing them as annoyances, a negative image that is hurting sales, since users are now less reluctant to click on those banners, preferring not to support the system that puts them in place. If Internet advertising is to continue to be a viable and profitable business practice, new methods will need to be considered to reinvigorate the industry.

With the recent depression in the technology sector and slowing economy, even new practices may not do the trick. As consumers are saving more and frequenting traditional real estate businesses over their Internet counterparts, the fate of Internet business is called into question. The coming years will be the only reliable indication of whether shopping on the worldwide web is the wave of the future or simply an impulse activity whose whim has passed.

31. It can be learned from the first paragraph that Internet advertising ____.

- [A] has taken the place of more traditional methods of advertising
- [B] is one of the most effective ways to make profits on the web

[C] is paralleling advertising methods in traditional business settings

[D] seeks to tempt customers through impulse shopping methods

32.The second and third paragraphs are written in order to illustrate_____.

[A] the policy Internet advertisers design to lure clientele and its outcome

[B] the process and mixed consequences of Internet advertising and shopping

[C] the biggest splash Internet advertisers have recently made in sales promotions

[D] the banners Internet advertisers take advantage of to arouse customers' interest

33.Analyzing the current state of the online advertising in paragraph 4, the author implies that_____.

[A] it has to be modified over time to remain effective

[B] for all its current profits, it will fade in the long run

[C] banners are beginning to lose their advertising efficiency

[D] Internet advertising methods will continue to decrease sales

34.The expression "do the trick" in the last paragraph most probably means_____.

[A] come to the point

[B] fulfill their purpose

[C] fail of their success

[D] live up to their promise

35.The author' s attitude toward online advertising can be summarized as_____.

[A] reserved consent but discontent

[B] objective analysis void of opinions

[C] enthusiastic support but slight contempt

[D] approval so far but uncertainty in the future

Text 4

Picture-taking is a technique both for reflecting the objective world and for expressing the singular self. Photographs depict objective realities that already exist, though only the camera can disclose them. And they depict an individual photographer' s temperament, discovering itself through the camera' s cropping of reality. That is, photography has two directly opposite ideals: in the first, photography is about the world and the photographer is a mere observer who counts for little; but in the second, photography is the instrument of fearlessness, questing subjectivity and the photographer is all.

These conflicting ideals arise from uneasiness on the part of both photographers and viewers of photographs toward the aggressive component in "taking" a picture. Accordingly, the ideal of a photographer as observer is attracting because

it implicitly denies that picture-taking is an aggressive act. The issue, of course, is not so clear-cut. What photographers do cannot be characterized as simply predatory or as simply, and essentially, benevolent. As a consequence, one ideal of picture-taking or the other is always being rediscovered and championed.

An important result of the coexistence of these two ideals is a recurrent ambivalence toward photography's means. Whatever are the claims that photography might make to be a form of personal expression just like painting, its originality is closely linked to the power of a machine. The steady growth of these powers has made possible the extraordinary informativeness and imaginative formal beauty of many photographs, like Harold Edgerton's high-speed photographs of a bullet hitting its target or of the swirls and eddies of a tennis stroke. But as cameras become more sophisticated, more automated, some photographers are tempted to disarm themselves or to suggest that they are not really armed, preferring to submit themselves to the limit imposed by pre-modern camera technology because a cruder, less high-powered machine is thought to give more interesting or emotive results, to leave more room for creative accident. For example, it has been virtually a point of honor for many photographers, including Walker Evans and Cartier Bresson, to refuse to use modern equipment. These photographers have come to doubt the value of the camera as an instrument of "fast seeing". Cartier Bresson, in fact, claims that the modern camera may see too fast.

This ambivalence toward photographic means determines trends in taste. The cult of the future (of faster and faster seeing) alternates over time with the wish to return to a purer past when images had a handmade quality. This longing for some primitive state of the photographic enterprise is currently widespread and underlies the present-day enthusiasm for daguerreotypes and the work of forgotten nineteenth-century provincial photographers. Photographers and viewers of photographs, it seems, need periodically to resist their own knowingness.

36. The two directly opposite ideals of photography differ primarily in the ____.

- [A] emphasis that each places on the emotional impact of the finished product
- [B] degree of technical knowledge that each requires of the photographer
- [C] way in which each defines the role of the photographer
- [D] extent of the power that each requires of the photographer's equipment

37. According to paragraph 2, the interest among photographers in each of the photography's two ideals can be described as ____.

- [A] steadily growing
- [B] cyclically recurring
- [C] continuously altering
- [D] spontaneously occurring

38. The text states all of the following about photographs EXCEPT ____.

- [A] they can display a cropped reality
- [B] they can convey information
- [C] they can depict the photographer's temperament

[D] they can change the viewer's sensibilities

39. The author mentions the work of Harold Edgerton in order to provide an example of ____.

[A] the relationship between photographic originality and technology

[B] how the content of photographs has changed from the nineteenth century to the twentieth

[C] the popularity of high-speed photography in the twentieth century

[D] how a controlled ambivalence toward photography's means can produce outstanding pictures

40. The author is primarily concerned with ____.

[A] describing how photographers' individual temperaments are reflected in their work

[B] establishing new technical standards for contemporary photography

[C] analyzing the influence of photographic ideals on picture-taking

[D] explaining how the technical limitations affect photographers' work

Part B

Directions: In the following article, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

The first two stages in the development of civilized man were probably the invention of primitive weapons and the discovery of fire, although nobody knows exactly when he acquired the use of the latter.

41. ____ Animals have a few cries that serve as signals, but even the highest apes have not been found able to pronounce words, even with the most intensive professional instruction. The superior brain of man is apparently a necessity for the mastering of speech. When man became sufficiently intelligent, we must suppose that he gradually increased the number of cries for different purposes. It was a great day when he discovered that speech could be used for narrative. There are those who think that in this respect picture language preceded oral language. A man could draw a picture on the wall of his cave to show in which direction he had gone, or what prey he hoped to catch. 42. ____

Two important stages came not so long before the dawn of written history. The first was the domestication of animals; the second was agriculture. Agriculture made possible an immense increase in the number of the human species in the regions where it could be successfully practiced. 43. ____

44. ____ These inventions and discoveries—fire, speech, weapons domestic animals, agriculture, and writing—made the existence of civilized communities possible. From about 3000 B.C. until the beginning of the Industrial Revolution less than two hundred years ago there was no technical advance comparable to these. During this long period man had time to become accustomed to his technique, and to develop the beliefs and political organizations appropriate to it. There was, of course, an immense extension in the area of civilized life. At first it had been confined to the Nile, the Euphrates, the Tigris, and the Indus, but at the end of the period in question it covered much the greatest part of the inhabitable globe. I do not mean to suggest that there was no technical progress during the time. 45. ____

[A] Probably picture language and oral language developed side by side. I am inclined to think that language has

been the most important single factor in the development of man.

[B] Another fundamental technical advance was writing, which, like spoken language, developed out of pictures, but as soon as it had reached a certain stage, it was possible to keep records and transmit information to people who were not present when the information was given.

[C] With the development of civilization, primitive people who lived in caves at that time badly needed a language, which would help them to communicate with one another.

[D] The origin of language is also obscure.No doubt it began very gradually.

[E] In fact, there was progress—there were even two inventions of very great importance, namely, gunpowder and the mariner’ s compass—but neither of these can be compared in their revolutionary power to such things as speech and writing and agriculture.

[F] These were, at first, only those in which nature fertilized the soil after each harvest.Agriculture met with violent resistance from the pastoral nomads, but the agricultural way of life prevailed in the end because of the physical comforts it provided.

[G] But industry was a step in human progress to which subsequently there was nothing comparable until our own machine age.

SectionIII Translation

46.Directions: In this section there is a text in English.Translate it into Chinese.Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)

Most people know how to count, but the way we master this ability remains something of a puzzle.Numerals were invented only around four to five thousand years ago, meaning it is unlikely that enough time has elapsed for specialized parts of the brain for processing numbers to evolve, which suggests that math is largely a cultural invention.It appears to be based on an interface between vision and reasoning that we share with other animals, allowing us to “see” small numbers—up to around five—without counting.This ability—often called ‘the number sense’ —lays the foundations of later mathematical knowledge, but its basis is poorly understood.It has been argued that the number sense itself may be innate, but this fails to account for why learning to master the use of small numbers is such a difficult and drawn-out process in children.

SectionIV Writing

Part A

47.Directions: You are the president of a company.Write a memo to Percy Shelley, the vice-president on the employee’ s training on computer, telling him the need to train the employees, detailed information, and ask him to write a plan about 100 words.

Date: January 9, 2010

To: Percy Shelley, Vice President

From: Li Ming, President

Subject: Computer Training of the Staff (10 points)

Part B

- 48.Directions: In this section, you are asked to write an essay based on the following table, in which you should
- 1.describe the table.
 - 2.state your opinions drawn from it.
- You should write at least 150 English words. (15 points)

Accidents in a Chinese City (2005)

Main accident causes	number of accidents in 2005	percentage rise (+) or fall (-) over 2004
1. drivers turning left without due care	608	+ 10%
2. drivers traveling too close to other vehicles	411	+ 9%
3. pedestrians crossing roads carelessly	401	+ 12%
4. drivers driving under the influence of alcohol	281	+ 15%
5. drivers failing to give a signal	264	- 5%

英语（二）模拟试卷五答案解析

Section I Use of English

1.【答案】C

【考点】语义搭配题

【解析】To attainhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...这部分作句子的目的状语，根据常理，公司进行年度业绩评估不可能不是为了创造最小的业绩，故选项 [D] minimum (最小的) 可排除。选项 [C] maximum (最大的) 是正确答案。选项 [A] normal意为“正常的”；选项 [B] moderate意为“适度的，中等的”，例如a moderate income。这两个都不符合题意。

全句可译为：从理论上讲公司进行年度业绩评估是一种经理与员工之间积极的相互作用，目的是为了实**现最大的业绩**。

2.【答案】B

【考点】语义搭配题

【解析】选项 [B] undermine意为“逐渐削弱”，例如：Illness undermined his strength.原句中的In reality (事实上) 表明本句是对上一句的转折，所以选项 [B] 是正确答案，符合文义。选项 [A] heighten意为“加高，提高”，例如：heighten tension。选项 [C] stimulate意为“刺激，激励”。这两个都不合文义。选项 [D] hinder意为“阻碍，干扰”，例如：Frequent telephone calls hindered her studying.该选项不能与morale搭配使用。

全句可译为：事实上，业绩评估却经常造成分裂，削弱士气，激起愤怒和嫉妒。

3. 【答案】A

【考点】语篇连接题

【解析】选项 [A] Thus意为“于是，因而”。原文中，上句指出业绩评估的实际情况，下句讲由此产生的结果，前后是因果关系，故选 [A] Thus。其余选项：[B] Nevertheless意为“尽管如此，然而”，例如：He was tired, but he kept on working nevertheless. 选项 [C] Moreover意为“而且”。选项 [D] Also意为“也”。

4. 【答案】B

【考点】语义搭配题

【解析】由连词although可知主句与从句之间是让步关系，因此，业绩评估的结果（result）不会是好的，四个选项中只有选项 [B] opposite（相反的）可以表示这一含义。选项 [A] desirable（称心的）和选项 [C] satisfactory（令人满意的）不符逻辑。选项 [D] erroneous（错误的）不合题意。

全句可译为：因此，尽管年度业绩评估的目的是提高业绩，但是它的结果往往是相反的。

5. 【答案】A

【考点】语义搭配题

【解析】下文中的she was denied a promotion（她没有得到提升）不是好消息，所以选项 [B] thrilled（激动的）不正确。选项 [C] terrified意为“恐惧的，害怕的”，也不妥。选项 [D] dissatisfied（不满意的）和选项 [A] shocked（震惊的）相比较，A 更符合题意，因为没有提升的原因仅仅是拍集体照时她没有笑。这个理由站不住脚，让人感到震惊，故选 [A]。

全句可译为：经纪公司一员工非常震惊地从她的年度考核中得知她不能升职，因为她没有团队精神。

6. 【答案】B

【考点】语篇连接题

【解析】从逻辑关系看，she was denied a promotion和she wasn't a "team player" 之间是因果关系，结果在前，原因在后，故选 [B] because.其余选项：[A] though，[C] unless和 [D] 都与本题在语法上不符。

7. 【答案】D

【考点】词语搭配题

【解析】选项 [A] conclusion意为“结论”，常与draw, come to等搭配，例如draw a conclusion；选项 [B] identification意为“鉴别，识别”，例如identification of fingerprints（鉴定指纹），与原文语义上不符；选项 [C] prejudice意为“偏见”，常与have, show等搭配，例如：show a prejudice against career women；选项 [D] judgment可与make搭配，意为“做出判断”，正合文意，是正确答案。

全句可译为：做出这个判断的理由是什么呢？

8. 【答案】D

【考点】语篇连接题

【解析】上文讲上面这个故事听起来像comic strip（喜剧片段），下文讲这个故事是真的（true），由此可以看出主从句之间是

让步关系，故选项 [D] Although是正确答案。其余选项：[A] Since，[B] Because和 [C] If都不符合题意。

9. 【答案】C

【考点】语义搭配题

【解析】选项 [C] account意为“账户，理由”，也可以表示“叙述，报道”之意，例如：Today's paper carries an exciting account of the match.（今天的报纸刊载了这场比赛的精彩报道。）原文句子的意思是说上面这个例子其实是真实的，因此从语义上说 [C] 很贴切，是正确答案。选项 [A] evaluation意为“评价”；选项 [B] designation意为“标明”；选项 [D] exhibition意为“展览，陈列”。

10. 【答案】A

【考点】语义搭配题

【解析】选项 [A] following意为“遵循，听从”，例如follow my advice；选项 [B] retaining意为“保留”；选项 [C] specifying意为“详细说明”；选项 [D] eliminating意为“消除”，例如：We must eliminate unnecessary expense.从语义上来判断只有 [A] 是正确答案。

全句可译为：遵循行业分析的一些准则，就可以避免如此厄运。

11. 【答案】B

【考点】语法题，考查介词的用法

【解析】空格中的介词应表示方式。介词with可用于表示“以某种手段或方式”的意思，例如：Let's begin with the exercise. 选项 [C] by也可表示方式，但通常放在动名词前，例如：You can make the cake by mixing eggs and flour.选项 [A] in和 [D] for均不符合题意。故选 [B] with。

12. 【答案】A

【考点】语义搭配题

【解析】旧的一年结束（To end the year），新年伊始，一般都要开始制定新的计划、目标，故选项 [B] accomplish（完成），选项 [C] attain（达到）和选项 [D] surpass（超越）都不合文义，只有选项 [A] establish（制定）是正确答案。

全句可译为：用积极有效的业绩评估结束旧的一年，领导和员工就必须开始一起制定明确的目标。

13. 【答案】B

【考点】语义搭配题

【解析】首先排除选项 [A] involved，因为它表示“涉及，牵涉”意思时的习惯用法是be involved in，不能与介词with搭配的。选项 [D] cooperated意为“合作”是不及物动词，用法为cooperate with，例如：That company is difficult to cooperate, because they take ages to make decisions.因此，在本题中cooperate不能用过去分词形式去作定语。选项 [C] satisfied意为“满意的”，从语义上讲也讲不通。再看选项 [B] associated意为“与.....有关”，习惯上在它的后面加上介词with，因此该选项符合句意和语法，是正确答案。

14. 【答案】C

【考点】语义搭配题

【解析】选项 [C] assess意为“评估”，例如：assess one's property。本文的主题是年度业绩评估，review与assess含义接

近，因此 [C] 是正确答案。选项 [A] supervise意为“监督，管理”；选项 [B] comment意为“评论，对.....的看法、意见”；选项 [D] observe意为“观察”。

全句可译为：让员工选择一些与公司业务相关的人员，这些人员可以是合作者、供货商，甚至是顾客。在年终时他们会从较好的角度去评估员工的业绩。这种做法不错。

15. 【答案】A

【考点】语义搭配题

【解析】本文主题是对员工的年度业绩评估，检查的对象自然应是employees（员工），故选项 [A] 是正确答案。选项 [B] customers意为“顾客”；选项 [C] suppliers意为“供应商”；选项 [D] companies意为“公司”。这3个选项都不符合题意。

16. 【答案】C

【考点】语义搭配题

【解析】选项 [C] guidance意为“知道，辅导”，例如：vocational guidance（就业指导）。此题应与前文中give them a chance to correct mistakes并列，因此 [C] 符合文义。选项 [A] promotion意为“（职位）提升，促进”，例如：the promotion of foreign trade；选项 [B] information意为“信息，情报”；选项 [D] position意为“职位”。

全句可译为：通过检查员工们在一年中前9个月的表现，领导们可以在这一年结束前给犯错误的员工一个机会改正错误，也可以给有需要的员工一些指导。

17. 【答案】D

【考点】语义搭配题

【解析】选项 [A] monitor作动词时意为“监控”，例如：Their job is to monitor healthcare costs.选项 [B] verify意为“证实，查证”，例如：The committee is verify what the witness said.这两个选项在语义上与原文不符。选项 [C] focus常与on搭配使用，与原文在语法上不合。故选项 [D] highlight（强调，使突出）是正确答案。

全句可译为：在评估时，领导要说明在过去一年中员工的优点和缺点，讨论明年的职责，避免惩罚和指责。

18. 【答案】B

【考点】语篇连接题

【解析】本段是全文的结尾，对上文进行总结描述，应选 [B] In short（总而言之）。选项 [A] In time意为“及时”；选项 [C] At last意为“最后”；选项 [D] For example意为“例如”。

19. 【答案】C

【考点】语法题

【解析】介词on后面的宾语从句缺少动词do的宾语，故选 [C] what。其余选项：[A] whether、[B] how和 [D] why都不符合题意。

20. 【答案】B

【考点】词语搭配题

【解析】选项 [B] ahead 可用于表示“将来”之意，即 future，例如：the months ahead。B 在语法上符合本题要求，因此是正确答案。选项 [A] next 应放在名词之前；选项 [D] after 可作介词，置于名词前，或作连词引导时间状语从句；选项 [C] forth 意为“（在空间上）向前，（在时间上）以后”，但不用于表示将来，例如：from that day forth（从那天开始）。

全句可译为：总之，当年度评估完成后，员工们应该关注的是在下一年中该干些什么，而不是为过去一年档案中记下什么而担忧。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

21. It is only in recent years that we have recognized that _____.	21. 直到最近我们才意识到什么？
[A] there is almost no clue to the identity of both sexes	[A] 几乎没有线索来确定两种性别的本性。
[B] the role distinction between different sexes is conspicuous	[B] 不同性别所承担的工作差别是显而易见的。
[C] the different definitions of sexes bears on the development of culture	[C] 性别的不同定义对文化的发展产生影响。
[D] the progress of civilization greatly influences the role definitions of sexes	[D] 文明的进步对男女性别作用的定义有很大影响。

【答案】D

【考点】细节理解题

【解析】第1段第2句写道：“但是直到最近我们才意识到，每一种性别本性是很难说清楚的，并且定义是按照我们所知道的不同文化（即科学发现和思想革命）在发展的。”由此可见，[D] “文明的进步对男女性别作用的定义有很大影响”符合上述句意。[A] 属概念偷换，故应排除。[B] 属正反颠倒，故不能入选。[C] 属前后颠倒，故不能入选。注意：pin down 确定；清楚说明。

22. From paragraph 1 we can infer that it is now possible for women to embark on a career because _____.	22. 从第1段可以推出，为什么现在妇女可以走上职业生涯？
[A] the change in sex roles is out of the question	[A] 性别角色的改变是不可能的。
[B] women's role has been going on for many years	[B] 许多年来妇女的角色一直在变化。
[C] ideas about the roles of women have been changing	[C] 有关妇女角色的观念一直在改变。
[D] the expansion of sciences scarcely remolds the women's roles	[D] 科学的发展几乎没有改变妇女的角色。

【答案】C

【考点】推理判断题

【解析】第1段最后两句写道：“不能认为我们的本性在社会或生理的方面来看是不可改变的。随着我们进入21世纪，生物学和遗传学方面所取得的巨大进步正在从根本上对属于每一种性别角色、职责和特征提出挑战，可是在不到20年以前，上述观点还被认为是‘无可争辩的’。”由此推理，现在妇女可以走上职业生涯，因为有关妇女角色的观念一直在改变。故应选C。A具有较强的干扰性。Out of the question意为“不可能的”。有的考生之所以选A是因为把out of the question错误地理解为“毫无疑问的”。D属正反颠倒，故不能入选。注意：通过词汇手段增强干扰是当前命题的一种趋势。

23. The author believes that sex discrimination in the West before the 1960s was _____.	23. 作者认为，20 世纪 60 年代以前西方的性别歧视状况如何？
[A] preferable	[A] 更可取的。
[B] prevalent	[B] 普遍存在的。
[C] presumable	[C] 可假设的。
[D] precedent	[D] 先前的。

【答案】B

【考点】细节归纳题

【解析】第2段一开头作者写道：“我们可以有把握地说，除了个别例外，从19世纪初到20世纪60年代，对男女性别的定义和他们各自的作用一直没有变化。”接着，作者对此进行了阐述，最后说，“妇女在家生儿育女。男子外出谋生养家，恪守职责，和平时期，以付家需，战争时期，奔赴疆场”。综上所述，男女并不平等。可见，20世纪60年代以前西方的性别歧视普遍存在。故应选 [B] prevalent（普遍存在的，盛行的，流行的）。Preferable更可取的；presumable可假设的；precedent先前的，均不合题意。

24. According to the third paragraph, the author seems to think that _____.	24. 根据第 3 段，作者似乎还想说明什么？
[A] female passivity is natural	[A] 女性的被动是天生的。
[B] men and women are physically identical	[B] 男人和女人在生理上是一样的。
[C] men are born competitive and aggressive	[C] 男人天生就是富有竞争性和攻击性的。
[D] some different sex identity is acquired	[D] 某种不同的性别特性是后天获得的。

【答案】D

【考点】推理判断题

【解析】第3段第1句写道：“不同性别所承担的角色是根据适合于每种性别的‘place’所决定的。”作者谈到了男女的不同“place”。接着作者说：“This sex-based division of the world (private and public) gave rise to a strict dichotomy between the attitudes, which conferred on each its special identity.”（这种根据性别对世界（个人的和公共的）的划分产生了两种严格不同的态度，因而赋予每一种性别所特有的特性。）可见，在作者看来，某种不同的性别特性不是天生的，而是后天因划分了“place”而逐渐形成的。紧接着，作者对其观点做了阐述。因此，D“某种不同的性别特性是后天获得的”是作者似乎要说明的。注意：文中所说的“place”实际上是指“工作岗位”。

25. According to the author, which of the following is the most important reason for women to go to work?	25. 按照作者的看法, 下面哪一项是妇女参加工作最重要的原因?
[A] Wish to claim their rights and freedom.	[A] 希望得到她们的权利和自由。
[B] Ambition and self-fulfillment.	[B] 野心和自我实现。
[C] Financial incentives.	[C] 经济刺激。
[D] Desire for a social life.	[D] 对社会生活的需求。

【答案】A

【考点】细节辨认题

【解析】最后一段最后一句写道: “最重要的, 对于所有妇女来说, 工作总是和渴望独立有关的。”可见, A “希望得到她们的权利和自由”符合上述句意, 因为此处权利与自由即为独立之意。

Text 2

26. The author mentions increased installment debt in the first paragraph in order to show _____.	26. 作者为什么在第1段中提到“消费者分期付款债务的增加”?
[A] the continuing expansion of the economy	[A] 经济的持续扩张。
[B] the growth of consumer purchasing power	[B] 消费者购买力的增长。
[C] the consumers' confidence in the economy	[C] 消费者对经济的信心。
[D] the soaring consumer incomes for spending	[D] 消费者收入的激增。

【答案】C

【考点】逻辑结构题

【解析】作者在第1段第2句中提到: The revival in consumer confidence was reflected in the higher proportion of incomes spent for goods and services and the marked increase in consumer willingness to take on installment debt.从句子前后的逻辑关系可以看出, “消费者分期付款债务的增加”反映了他们对经济发展的信心。故应选C。A、B、D孤立起来看似都有道理, 但从段落内部的直接逻辑关系来看似乎是答非所问, 故应排除。这种逻辑结构题常考, 是近年考研命题的一大特点, 考生务必注意: 解这类题时切忌凭常识答题, 而应密切注意细节之间或论点与论据之间具体的逻辑关系。

27. Paragraph 2 mainly deals with _____.	27. 第2段主要讨论什么?
[A] the revival of stronger liquidity positions	[A] 更强大的流动资产的复兴。
[B] the stimulative monetary and fiscal policies	[B] 刺激性的货币和财政政策。
[C] the causes of business development for the period	[C] 这一时期商业发展的原因。
[D] economic policy measures suggested by the President	[D] 总统提议的经济政策措施。

【答案】C

【考点】段落主旨题

【解析】第2段第1句写道: The bases of the business expansion were to be found mainly in the stimulative monetary and fiscal policies that had been pursued. (商业发展的基础主要可以从刺激性的货币政策和财政政策中看到。)可见第2段主要讨论the bases of the business expansion, 选项C符合此意。A、B、D均有片面性, 没有概括性。

28. It can be inferred from the third paragraph that the author's attitude toward the reduction of the international payments deficit seems _____.	28. 从第3段可以推理,作者对降低国际收支逆差的态度是什么?
[A] bitter-sweet	[A] 又苦又甜,忧喜交集。
[B] optimistic	[B] 乐观的。
[C] sympathetic	[C] 同情的。
[D] depressing	[D] 令人忧愁的,使人沮丧的。

【答案】A

【考点】推理判断题

【解析】从整个段落来看,作者对此问题一方面表示喜,而另一方面又表示忧。可见,作者的态度是甜中有苦、忧喜参半。其他选项均与段落内容不符,故不能入选。

29. Part of the public policy task, as outlined in the text, is to _____.	29. 按照本文所概述的,国家政策的部分任务是什么?
[A] prevent payments deficit	[A] 防止支出赤字。
[B] avoid inflationary pressures	[B] 避免通货膨胀压力。
[C] devalue the dollar	[C] 使美元贬值。
[D] increase the balance of trade	[D] 增加贸易平衡。

【答案】B

【考点】细节理解题

【解析】第4段第1句写道:“The underlying task of public policy for the year ahead—and indeed for the longer run—remained a familiar one: to strike the right balance between encouraging healthy economic growth and avoiding inflationary pressures.”(未来一年和更长时期内国家政策的基本任务是在鼓励经济健康发展和避免通货膨胀压力之间取得恰当的平衡。)可见,“避免通货膨胀压力”是国家政策的部分任务。故应选B。

30. It can be learned from the last paragraph that the Phase Three program contained _____.	30. 从本文最后一段中可以了解,“第3阶段”计划包括哪些内容?
[A] reduced government spending	[A] 减少政府支出。
[B] devaluation of the dollar	[B] 美元的贬值。
[C] productivity measures	[C] 生产率措施。
[D] wage and price controls	[D] 工资和价格控制。

【答案】D

【考点】细节理解题

【解析】从本文最后一段中可以了解,“第3阶段”计划包括哪些内容?本文最后一段倒数第2句写道:“The Phase Three program of wage and price restraint can contribute to reducing inflation.”(限制工资和价格的第3阶段计划有助于降低通货膨胀。)

胀。)可见, D “工资和价格控制” 与上面的句意相符。注意: 有关经济方面的文章几乎每年阅读理解中都有一篇, 考生应积极掌握这类文章中常用的词汇和短语。

Text 3

31. It can be learned from the first paragraph that Internet advertising _____ .	31. 从第1段中可以了解到互联网的促销广告有什么特点?
[A] has taken the place of more traditional methods of advertising	[A] 已经替代了传统的广告方法。
[B] is one of the most effective ways to make profits on the web	[B] 是网站增加收益最有效的方式之一。
[C] is paralleling advertising methods in traditional business settings	[C] 与传统环境中做广告的方法相类似。
[D] seeks to tempt customers through impulse shopping methods	[D] 通过冲动购物方法找到潜在消费者。

【答案】C

【考点】细节理解题

【解析】第1段的主题核心句是该段中的这句, 它写道: “With the dawn of the Internet and its exploding use across the world, the same tactics apply.” (随着互联网的到来以及它在全世界的大量使用, 所采用的促销策略依然与以前相同。)可见, 选项C “与传统环境中做广告的方法相类似” 与上句句意基本相同。故应选C。A的表述不能入选, 因为互联网做广告并未替代传统广告方式。B太绝对化, 不能入选。D干扰性强, 它不能入选是因为其不是第1段的中心思想。由此可见, 段落核心句常常是考研命题组命题的考点, 考生务必注意。

注意: catch one’ s fancy吸引某人, 合某人心意。

32. The second and third paragraphs are written in order to illustrate _____ .	32. 第2、3段写来是为了说明什么?
[A] the policy Internet advertisers design to lure clientele and its outcome	[A] 互联网广告商设计来吸引顾客的做法及其结果。
[B] the process and mixed consequences of Internet advertising and shopping	[B] 网上做广告与购物的过程及忧喜参半的后果。
[C] the biggest splash Internet advertisers have recently made in sales promotions	[C] 在销售促销中互联网广告商最近占据了最大的份额。
[D] the banners Internet advertisers take advantage of to arouse customers’ interest	[D] 互联网广告商利用“旗帜”广告来引起消费者的兴趣。

【答案】A

【考点】细节归纳题

【解析】选项A “互联网广告商设计来吸引顾客的做法及其结果” 概括了2、3两段的中心思想: 第2段谈具体方法; 第3段则谈取得的成果。故答案非A莫属。[B] the process and mixed consequences of Internet advertising and shopping. (网上做广告与购物的过程及忧喜参半的后果) 与第2、3段段落内容不符。C与D的表述均存在片面性, 不能入选。

33. Analyzing the current state of the online advertising in paragraph 4, the author implies that _____.	33. 在分析网上做广告的现状时，作者暗示了什么？
[A] it has to be modified over time to remain effective	[A] 网上做广告必须与时俱进以便其保持有效作用。
[B] for all its current profits, it will fade in the long run	[B] 尽管它目前盈利，但最终要萧条。
[C] banners are beginning to lose their advertising efficiency	[C] “旗帜”广告正失去它们的广告效用。
[D] Internet advertising methods will continue to decrease sales	[D] 互联网上做广告将继续减少销量。

【答案】A

【考点】推理判断题

【解析】第3段第1句指出：“然而，当前的形势并不太乐观。”接着提出论据加以阐述。最后在本段结论句中写道：“如果互联网上做广告要继续成为一种能自行发展并有利可图的商业活动，那就必须考虑新的方法使这个行业更具活力。”可见，作者暗示，网上做广告必须与时俱进以便其保持有效作用。选项A正是这个意思。B“尽管它目前盈利，但最终要萧条”不能入选。C“‘旗帜’广告正失去它们的广告效用”只谈现象，不谈本质。是强干扰项，考生务必在考试时注意类似干扰。D“互联网上做广告将继续减少销量”与本段中心思想不符，因为问题不在于网上做广告本身，而是应该不断改变做广告的形式以吸引顾客。

34. The expression “do the trick” in the last paragraph most probably means _____.	34. 最后一段中“do the trick”意指什么？
[A] come to the point	[A] 谈正题。
[B] fulfill their purpose	[B] 实现它们的目标。
[C] fail of their success	[C] 不能成功。
[D] live up to their promise	[D] 实践它们的诺言。

【答案】B

【考点】词组释义题

【解析】[A] come to the point (谈正题) 与上下文不符；[C] fail of their success (不能成功) 与原义正反颠倒；[D] live up to their promise (实践它们的诺言) 是强干扰项，命题者采用概念偷换的手法来干扰考生的判断。Do the trick意为“奏效”而不是“实践诺言”。最后一段写道：“由于技术领域最近不景气和经济减速，即使新的做法可能也不奏效。由于消费者要存更多的钱并不断光顾传统的房地产公司而不是互联网上相应的公司，所以互联网业务的命运未卜。”根据上述语言环境可以判断B为正确选项。

35. The author's attitude toward online advertising can be summarized as _____.	35. 根据本文，作者对网上做广告的态度可归纳为什么？
[A] reserved consent but discontent	[A] 有保留的同意但不满。
[B] objective analysis void of opinions	[B] 缺少观点的客观分析。
[C] enthusiastic support but slight contempt	[C] 热情支持但有点蔑视。
[D] approval so far but uncertainty in the future	[D] 至今赞同但对未来不能肯定。

【答案】D

【考点】作者态度题

【解析】从整个文章来看，前半篇讲述网上做广告的策略、具体做法和成果。后半篇指出存在的问题以及很难预测的未来。A “有保留的同意但不满”；B “缺少观点的客观分析”；C “热情支持但有点蔑视”；均不合全文所体现的作者态度。只有D “至今赞同但对未来不能肯定”反映了作者对网上广告的看法。注意：考生解阅读理解选择题时要区分宏观与微观、全局与局部、本质与现象。

Text 4

36. The two directly opposite ideals of photography differ primarily in the _____.	36. 根据本文，两个直接对立的摄影观念主要区别何在？
[A] emphasis that each places on the emotional impact of the finished product	[A] 对于完成作品情感投入的强调。
[B] degree of technical knowledge that each requires of the photographer	[B] 摄影师对于技术知识要求的程度。
[C] way in which each defines the role of the photographer	[C] 对于摄影师所起作用的定义方法。
[D] extent of the power that each requires of the photographer's equipment	[D] 摄影师对于设备要求的程度。

【答案】C

【考点】细节归纳题

【解析】第1段最后一句写道：“That is, photography has two directly opposite ideals: in the first, photography is about the world and the photographer is a mere observer who counts for little; but in the second, photography is the instrument of fearlessness, questing subjectivity and the photographer is all.”（那就是说，关于摄影有两个直接对立的观念：第一种观念认为，摄影是反映世界的，而摄影师只是一个无足轻重的观察者；但第二种观念则主张，摄影是一种探究主观世界的无畏的工具，摄影师决定一切。）由此可见，两种观念的区别就在于对摄影师所起作用的定义不同。故应选C。

37. According to paragraph 2, the interest among photographers in each of the photography's two ideals can be described as _____.	37. 根据第2段, 摄影师对摄影的两种观念中每个观念的兴趣可用下面哪一种表述来描述?
[A] steadily growing	[A] 逐渐增长。
[B] cyclically recurring	[B] 周期性反复出现。
[C] continuously altering	[C] 持续改变。
[D] spontaneously occurring	[D] 自发出现。

【答案】B

【考点】细节理解题

【解析】第2段最后一句写道: “What photographers do cannot be characterized as simply predatory or as simply, and essentially, benevolent. As a consequence, one ideal of picture-taking or the other is always being rediscovered and championed.” (摄影者所做之事不能简单地定性为掠夺式的, 也不能简单地定性为实质上是友好的行善行为。因此, 有关照相的这一观念或那一观念总是被重新发现并受到支持。) 言外之意, 这两种观念中, 有时一种观念被发现并受到支持, 有时另一种观念被发现并受到支持。可见, 摄影师有时对一种观念感兴趣, 有时又对另一种观念感兴趣, 即这种兴趣是周期性反复出现的。故应选B。D “自发出现” 不合题意。

注意: 这类细节题是难度较大的推断型理解题, 要求考生具有很强的逻辑归纳能力。

38. The text states all of the following about photographs EXCEPT _____.	38 本文中有关照片方面下面哪一点没有谈到?
[A] they can display a cropped reality	[A] 它们能展示经过剪辑的现实。
[B] they can convey information	[B] 它们能传达信息。
[C] they can depict the photographer's temperament	[C] 它们能够描绘摄影者的性情。
[D] they can change the viewer's sensibilities	[D] 它们能改变观赏者的情感。

【答案】D

【考点】细节辨认题

【解析】[A] they can display a cropped reality. (它们能展示经过剪辑的现实。) 第1段第2句中已经谈到: Photographs depict objective realities that already exist, http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/... [B] they can convey information. (它们能传达信息。) 第3段第3句中也已提及: The steady growth of these powers has made possible the extraordinary informativeness http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/... [C] They can depict the photographer's temperament. (它们能够描绘摄影者的性情。) 第1段第3句中已写道: And they depict an individual photographer's temperament http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/... 只有 [D] They can change the viewer's sensibilities. (它们能改变观赏者的情感。) 文中没有提到。故应选D。

39. The author mentions the work of Harold Edgerton in order to provide an example of _____.	39. 作者提到 Harold Edgerton 的作品是为了提供一个什么例子?
[A] the relationship between photographic originality and technology	[A] 摄影艺术的独创性和技术发展之间关系。
[B] how the content of photographs has changed from the nineteenth century to the twentieth	[B] 19 ~ 20 世纪摄影的内容是如何改变的。
[C] the popularity of high-speed photography in the twentieth century	[C] 在 20 世纪高速摄影的流行。
[D] how a controlled ambivalence toward photography's means can produce outstanding pictures	[D] 控制好对待摄影的矛盾心理就能照出好看的照片。

【答案】A

【考点】逻辑结构题

【解析】第3段第3句写道：“The steady growth of these powers has made possible the extraordinary informativeness and imaginative formal beauty of many photographs, like Harold Edgerton’s high-speed photographs of a bullet hitting its target or of the swirls and eddies of a tennis stroke.”（随着照相机威力的不断增大已有可能拍出许多信息非凡的、富有想象力的、外观漂亮的照片，如Harold Edgerton所拍摄的关于子弹击中目标或网球抽打时产生旋涡的快速照片。）从上面的表述中我们可以看到，作者提到Harold Edgerton的作品是为了提供一个摄影艺术的独创性和技术发展之间关系的例子。故应选A。

40. The author is primarily concerned with _____	40. 本文作者主要讨论什么?
[A] describing how photographers' individual temperaments are reflected in their work	[A] 描述摄影师个人的性情是如何影响他们的作品的。
[B] establishing new technical standards for contemporary photography	[B] 建立对当代摄影的新技术标准。
[C] analyzing the influence of photographic ideals on picture-taking	[C] 分析了两种摄影观念对照相术的影响。
[D] explaining how the technical limitations affect photographers' work. . .	[D] 解释技术上的局限是如何影响摄影师的作品的。

【答案】C

【考点】全文主旨题

【解析】本文第1段提出对摄影术的两种不同观念。第2段分别阐述了这两种观念的由来及摄影师对这两种观念中任何一种的兴趣是反复交替的。第3段指出，这两种观念共存的结果是经常发生对摄影手段的不同看法。最后一段认为，这种对摄影手段的矛盾心理决定审美品位的发展趋向。综上所述，本文作者主要分析了两种摄影观念对照相术的影响。故应选C。

Part B

41. 【答案】D

【解析】第1段讲到文明人类发展的两个阶段：原始武器的发明和火的发现，尽管无人知晓，人类是什么时候开始使用火的。选项D告诉我们：“语言的起源也是模糊不清的。毫无疑问，语言是一步一步逐渐开始形成的。”可见，作者认为，原始武器的发明、火的发现和语言的形成都是渐进的。所以，从逻辑上看，第1段与D是一脉相承的。接着，作者从人类的语言联系到动物的叫声，并指出人的言语也是从叫声开始的，逐渐增加其数量以便达到不同的目的。综上所述，D符合上下文的逻辑搭配。解题时考生应注意上下文中关键信息词的连接。如，Nobody—obscure—language—cries。

42. 【答案】A

【解析】上文讲到有人认为，人类文明发展过程中，图形语言先于口头语言。A则表示，作者认为，二者很可能是相辅相成的，而且语言是人类文明发展中最重要因素。可见，A是上文的逻辑延续，并且是段落的结论。

43. 【答案】F

【解析】上文讲到农业使得在可以种植的地区（regions）人类数量的增加成为可能。F“这些地区起初只是靠大自然而肥沃的地区……”是正确选项，因为These正好指代上句中的regions，并构成上下文逻辑的连贯性。

注意：代词与所代名词的一致性也是重要的解题对策之一。

44. 【答案】B

【解析】上面各段叙述了人类文明发展中的几件大事：原始武器的发明、火的使用、语言的逐渐形成、饲养动物和农业。下面一段一开头就写道：“这些发明和发现使文明社会的存在成为可能。”可见，下文是结论段。那么在上文与结论段之间必定还有一段来介绍另一件大事。B正好符合全文连贯性的需要：“还有一项根本性的技术进步是书写……”

45. 【答案】E

【解析】上文讲道：“……起初，文明人类生活的区域局限于尼罗河、幼发拉底河、底格里斯和印度河，但是在所述时期结束时这个区域已经覆盖了更多的地球上可居住地区。我并不同意认为，在这么长的时间里就没有技术进步。”选项E一开头就说：“实际上，曾经取得过进步——具有重大意义的发明就有两项，即火药和航海指南针……”可见，关键信息词progress起到了承上启下的桥梁作用。

Section III Translation

46.

文章分析：

这是一篇说明文，全文共144词。文章围绕人类如何掌握技术能力这一话题展开。首先指出数字的发明不过四五千年历史，大脑中不可能进化出专门加工数字功能的功能区域，所以数学是个文化产物。数学似乎是建立在人们的“数感”基础上。有人认为“数感”是天生的，但这又无法解释为什么孩子最初学习数字时感到很困难。

参考译文：

大部分人都会计数，但是我们是如何掌握这种能力的确仍然是个谜。数字发明大约只有四五千年的历史，这意味着不太可能有足够的时间在人类的大脑中演化出专门负责数字处理的区域。这说明数学在很大程度上是个文化产物。它似乎是产生于视觉和推理相互作用的基础上，这是人和其他动物都具备的，而这种相互作用使我们在不数数的情况下能“看到”大约5以内的小数字。这种能力常被称作“数感”，为后来的数学知识奠定了基础，但是人们对这种能力的机理却知之甚少。一直以来，有人认为数感本身可能是与生俱来的，但这又无法解释为什么对于孩子来说学习掌握使用数字是如此困难和耗费时间的事。

分句解析：

①but分句中的主语the way后跟一个同位语从句，the way原以为“方式”，这里根据上下文译为“如何”。②本句是个复合句，主句是Numerals were inventedhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...后面的meaning为现在分词作伴随状语，meaning后面引导一个表语从句；后面的which指代的内容为前面的表语从句，因此翻译时应按照行文逻辑，先译主句，同时补译出原文省略和指代的主语。③本句中allowing的逻辑主语是interface，翻译时要补出主语。Up to本意为“多达，达到”，但是结合中文用词习惯，这里采用逆译法，译为“.....以内”。④本句中的often called “the number sense” 是插入语，考虑到中文习惯，应单独译成短句。⑤此句是并列复合句，前半句的难点在于it has been argued，此类被动表达法译成中文时需要添加主语，翻译成主动结构，同时注意该短语的时态，应译为“一直以来有人认为”；后半句由but引出，主谓结构很清晰，注意why引导的宾语从句要首先译出“in children”，以突出对象。

SectionIV Writing

Part A

47.

Sample:

As we discussed earlier this week, I agree with you that our firm is faced up with problem of the high rate of computer illiteracy of the staff.We need to make up a plan for training our employees in the new field.

I would like you to design our own in-house computer-training program.We had better classify the employees and put them through the program in turn.

Write up a brief proposal, describing what you think the program should cover.Assume the class runs four hours a week for ten weeks.Also, assume people have no prior computer knowledge or any formal course work in computer science.

Part B

48.

Sample:

The table above clearly reflects the statistics of traffic accidents happening in a Chinese city.According to the table, in 2005, the traffic accidents in the Chinese city still failed to arouse concerns of both drivers and pedestrians.

The number of accidents that resulted from drivers turning left without due care increased 10 percent to 608, which is highlighted on the first row of the table.Accidents related drivers driving under the influence of alcohol enjoyed the greatest rise, a 15 percent rise.In comparison, those pedestrians who cross roads carelessly also led to 401 accidents.By analyzing these factors displayed in the diagram, we may draw the conclusion that both drivers and pedestrians have little respect for traffic regulations.

As has been mentioned above, countermeasures should be taken immediately so as to reverse the grim situation.First of all, relevant laws and regulations should be established to severely punish those who violate traffic rules openly, be they drivers or pedestrians.Furthermore, a widespread education campaign should be launched to inform citizens that proper rules for them are of benefit to public safety.Only by doing so can we exist in a harmonious and disciplined society.

绝密★启用前

2017年全国攻读管理类硕士学位研究生入学考试英语（二）模拟试卷六

考生须知

1. 选择题的答案须用2B铅笔填涂在答题卡上，其他笔填涂的或做在试卷或其他类型答题卡上的答案无效。
2. 其他题一律用蓝色或黑色钢笔或圆珠笔在答题纸上按规定要求作答，凡做在试卷上或未做在指定位置的答案无效。
3. 交卷时，请配合监考人员验收，并请监考人员在准考证相应位置签字（作为考生交卷的凭据）。否则，所产生的一切后果由考生自负。

Section I Use of English

Directions: Read the following text. Choose the best word (s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle viewed laughter as “a bodily exercise precious to health” .But 1 some claims to the contrary, laughing probably has little influence on physical fitness. Laughter does 2 short-term changes in the function of the heart and its blood vessels, 3 heart rate and oxygen consumption But because hard laughter is difficult to 4 , a good laugh is unlikely to have 5 benefits the way, say, walking or jogging does.

6 , instead of straining muscles to build them, as exercise does, laughter apparently accomplishes the 7 , studies dating back to the 1930s indicate that laughter 8 muscles, decreasing muscle tone for up to 45 minutes after the laugh dies down.

Such bodily reaction might conceivably help 9 the effects of psychological stress. Anyway, the act of laughing probably does produce other types of 10 feedback, that improve an individual’ s emotional state. 11 one classical theory of emotion, our feelings are partially rooted 12 physical reactions. It was argued at the end of the 19th century that humans do not cry 13 they are sad but they become sad when the tears begin to flow.

Although sadness also 14 tears, evidence suggests that emotions can flow 15 muscular responses. In an experiment published in 1988, social psychologist Fritz Strack of the University of Würzburg in Germany asked volunteers to 16 a pen either with their teeth- thereby creating an artificial smile- or with their lips, which would produce a (n) 17 expression. Those forced to exercise their smiling muscles 18 more exuberantly to funny cartoons than did those whose mouths were contracted in a frown, 19 that expressions may influence emotions rather than just the other way around 20 , the physical act of laughter could improve mood.

1. [A] among
[B] except
[C] despite
[D] like

2. [A] reflect

[B] demand

[C] indicate

[D] produce

3. [A] stabilizing

[B] boosting

[C] impairing

[D] determining

4. [A] transmit

[B] sustain

[C] evaluate

[D] observe

5. [A] measurable

[B] manageable

[C] affordable

[D] renewable

6. [A] In turn

[B] In fact

[C] In addition

[D] In brief

7. [A] opposite

[B] impossible

[C] average

[D] expected

8. [A] hardens

[B] weakens

[C] tightens

[D] relaxes

9. [A] aggravate

[B] generate

[C] moderate

[D] enhance

10. [A] physical

[B] mental

[C] subconscious

[D] internal

11. [A] Except for

[B] According to

[C] Due to

[D] As for

12. [A] with

[B] on

[C] in

[D] at

13. [A] unless

[B] until

[C] if

[D] because

14. [A] exhausts

[B] follows

[C] precedes

[D] suppresses

15. [A] into

[B] from

[C] towards

[D] beyond

16. [A] fetch

[B] bite

[C] pick

[D] hold

17. [A] disappointed

[B] excited

[C] joyful

[D] indifferent

18. [A] adapted to

[B] catered to

[C] turned to

[D] reacted to

19. [A] suggesting

[B] requiring

[C] mentioning

[D] supposing

20. [A] Eventually

[B] Consequently

[C] Similarly

[D] Conversely

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions: Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

Text 1

At the heart of the debate over illegal immigration lies one key question: are immigrants good or bad for the economy? The American public overwhelmingly thinks they're bad. Yet the consensus among most economists is that immigration, both legal and illegal, provides a small net boost to the economy. Immigrants provide cheap labor, lower the prices of everything from farm produce to new homes, and leave consumers with a little more money in their pockets. So why is there such a discrepancy between the perception of immigrants' impact on the economy and the reality?

There are a number of familiar theories. Some argue that people are anxious and feel threatened by an inflow of new workers. Others highlight the strain that undocumented immigrants place on public services, like schools, hospitals, and

jails. Still others emphasize the role of race, arguing that foreigners add to the nation's fears and insecurities. There's some truth to all these explanations, but they aren't quite sufficient.

To get a better understanding of what's going on, consider the way immigration's impact is felt. Though its overall effect may be positive, its costs and benefits are distributed unevenly. David Card, an economist at UC Berkeley, notes that the ones who profit most directly from immigrants' low-cost labor are businesses and employers—meatpacking plants in Nebraska, for instance, or agricultural businesses in California. Granted, these producers' savings probably translate into lower prices at the grocery store, but how many consumers make that mental connection at the checkout counter? As for the drawbacks of illegal immigration, these, too, are concentrated. Native low-skilled workers suffer most from the competition of foreign labor. According to a study by George Borjas, a Harvard economist, immigration reduced the wages of American high-school drop-outs by 9% between 1980-2000.

Among high-skilled, better-educated employees, however, opposition was strongest in states with both high numbers of immigrants and relatively generous social services. What worried them most, in other words, was the fiscal (财政的) burden of immigration. That conclusion was reinforced by another finding: that their opposition appeared to soften when that fiscal burden decreased, as occurred with welfare reform in the 1990s, which curbed immigrants' access to certain benefits.

The irony is that for all the overexcited debate, the net effect of immigration is minimal. Even for those most acutely affected—say, low-skilled workers, or California residents—the impact isn't all that dramatic. "The unpleasant voices have tended to dominate our perceptions," says Daniel Tichenor, a political science professor at the University of Oregon. "But when all those factors are put together and the economists calculate the numbers, it ends up being a net positive, but a small one." Too bad most people don't realize it.

21. What can we learn from the first paragraph?

- [A] Whether immigrants are good or bad for the economy has been puzzling economists.
- [B] The American economy used to thrive on immigration but now it's a different story.
- [C] The consensus among economists is that immigration should not be encouraged.
- [D] The general public thinks differently from most economists on the impact of immigration.

22. In what way does the author think ordinary Americans benefit from immigration?

- [A] They can access all kinds of public services.
- [B] They can get consumer goods at lower prices.
- [C] They can mix with people of different cultures.
- [D] They can avoid doing much of the manual labor.

23. Why do native low-skilled workers suffer most from illegal immigration?

- [A] They have greater difficulty getting welfare support.
- [B] They are more likely to encounter interracial conflicts.
- [C] They have a harder time getting a job with decent pay.

[D] They are no match for illegal immigrants in labor skills.

24.What is the chief concern of native high-skilled, better-educated employees about the inflow of immigrants?

[A] It may change the existing social structure.

[B] It may pose a threat to their economic status.

[C] It may lead to social instability in the country.

[D] It may place a great strain on the state budget.

25.What is the irony about the debate over immigration?

[A] Even economists can't reach a consensus about its impact.

[B] Those who are opposed to it turn out to benefit most from it.

[C] People are making too big a fuss about something of small impact.

[D] There is no essential difference between seemingly opposite opinions.

Text 2

When Liam McGee departed as president of Bank of America in August, his explanation was surprisingly straight up. Rather than cloaking his exit in the usual vague excuses, he came right out and said he was leaving "to pursue my goal of running a company". Broadcasting his ambition was "very much my decision," McGee says. Within two weeks, he was talking for the first time with the board of Hartford Financial Services Group, which named him CEO and chairman on September 29.

McGee says leaving without a position lined up gave him time to reflect on what kind of company he wanted to run. It also sent a clear message to the outside world about his aspirations. And McGee isn't alone. In recent weeks the No. 2 executives at Avon and American Express quit with the explanation that they were looking for a CEO post. As boards scrutinize succession plans in response to shareholder pressure, executives who don't get the nod also may wish to move on. A turbulent business environment also has senior managers cautious of letting vague pronouncements cloud their reputations.

As the first signs of recovery begin to take hold, deputy chiefs may be more willing to make the jump without a net. In the third quarter, CEO turnover was down 23% from a year ago as nervous boards stuck with the leaders they had, according to Liberum Research. As the economy picks up, opportunities will abound for aspiring leaders.

The decision to quit a senior position to look for a better one is unconventional. For years executives and headhunters have adhered to the rule that the most attractive CEO candidates are the ones who must be poached. Says Korn/Ferry senior partner Dennis Carey: "I can't think of a single search I've done where a board has not instructed me to look at sitting CEOs first."

Those who jumped without a job haven't always landed in top positions quickly. Ellen Marram quit as chief of Tropicana a decade ago, saying she wanted to be a CEO. It was a year before she became head of a tiny Internet-based commodities exchange. Robert Willumstad left Citigroup in 2005 with ambitions to be a CEO. He finally took that post at a major financial institution three years later.

Many recruiters say the old disgrace is fading for top performers. The financial crisis has made it more acceptable to be

between jobs or to leave a bad one. "The traditional rule was it' s safer to stay where you are, but that' s been fundamentally inverted, " says one headhunter, "The people who' ve been hurt the worst are those who' ve stayed too long."

26. When McGee announced his departure, his manner can best be described as being_____.

- [A] arrogant
- [B] frank
- [C] self-centered
- [D] impulsive

27. According to Paragraph 2, senior executives' quitting may be spurred by_____.

- [A] their expectation of better financial status
- [B] their need to reflect on their private life
- [C] their strained relations with the boards
- [D] their pursuit of new career goals

28. The word "poached" (Line 3, Para 4) most probably means_____.

- [A] approved of
- [B] attended to
- [C] hunted for
- [D] guarded against

29. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that_____.

- [A] top performers used to cling to their posts
- [B] loyalty of top performers is getting out-dated
- [C] top performers care more about reputations
- [D] it' s safer to stick to the traditional rules

30. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

- [A] CEOs: Where to Go
- [B] CEOs: All the Way Up?
- [C] Top Managers Jump without a Net
- [D] The Only Way Out for Top Performers

traditional “paid” media-such as television commercials and print advertisements-still play a major role, companies today can exploit many alternative forms of media. Consumers passionate about a product may create “earned media” by willingly promoting it to friends, and company may leverage “owned” media by sending E-mail alerts about products and sales to customers registered with its Web site. In fact, the way consumers now approach the process of making purchase decisions means that marketing’s impact stems from a broad range of factors beyond conventional paid media.

Paid and owned media are controlled by marketers promoting their own products. For earned media, such marketers act as the initiator for users’ responses. But in some cases, one marketer’s owned media become another marketer’s paid media-for instance, when an e-commerce retailer sells ad space on its Web site. We define such sold media as owned media whose traffic is so strong that other organizations place their content or e-commerce engines within that environment. This trend, which we believe is still in its infancy, effectively began with retailers and travel providers such as airlines and hotels and will no doubt go further. Johnson&Johnson, for example, has created BabyCenter, a stand-alone media property that promotes complementary and even competitive products. Besides generating income, the presence of other marketers makes the site seem objective, gives companies opportunities to learn valuable information about the appeal of other companies’ marketing, and may help expand user traffic for all companies concerned.

The same dramatic technological changes that have provided marketers with more (and more diverse) communications choices have also increased the risk that passionate consumers will voice their opinions in quicker, more visible, and much more damaging ways. Such hijacked media are the opposite of earned media: an asset or campaign becomes hostage to consumers, other stakeholders, or activists who make negative allegations about a brand or product. Members of social networks, for instance, are learning that they can hijack media to apply pressure on the businesses that originally created them.

If that happens, passionate consumers would try to persuade others to boycott products, putting the reputation of the target company at risk. In such a case, the company’s response may not be sufficiently quick or thoughtful, and the learning curve has been steep. Toyota Motor, for example, alleviated some of the damage from its recall crisis earlier this year with a relatively quick and well-orchestrated social-media response campaign, which included efforts to engage with consumers directly on sites such as Twitter and the social-news site Digg.

31. Consumers may create “earned” media when they are ____.

- [A] obsessed with online shopping at certain Web sites
- [B] inspired by product-promoting E-mails sent to them
- [C] eager to help their friends promote quality products
- [D] enthusiastic about recommending their favorite products

32. According to Paragraph 2, sold media feature ____.

- [A] a safe business environment
- [B] random competition
- [C] strong user traffic
- [D] flexibility in organization

33. The author indicates in Paragraph 3 that earned media ____.

- [A] invite constant conflicts with passionate consumers
- [B] can be used to produce negative effects in marketing
- [C] may be responsible for fiercer competition
- [D] deserve all the negative comments about them

34. Toyota Motor's experience is cited as an example of ____.

- [A] responding effectively to hijacked media
- [B] persuading customers into boycotting products
- [C] cooperating with supportive consumers
- [D] taking advantage of hijacked media

35. Which of the following is the text mainly about?

- [A] Alternatives to conventional paid media.
- [B] Conflict between hijacked and earned media.
- [C] Dominance of hijacked media.
- [D] Popularity of owned media.

Text 4

Picture a typical MBA lecture theatre twenty years ago. In it the majority of students will have conformed to the standard model of the time: male, middle class and Western. Walk into a class today, however, and you'll get a completely different impression. For a start, you will now see plenty more women - the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School, for example, boasts that 40% of its new enrolment is female. You will also see a wide range of ethnic groups and nationals of practically every country.

It might be tempting, therefore, to think that the old barriers have been broken down and equal opportunity achieved. But, increasingly, this apparent diversity is becoming a mask for a new type of conformity. Behind the differences in sex, skin tones and mother tongues, there are common attitudes, expectations and ambitions which risk creating a set of clones among the business leaders of the future.

Diversity, it seems, has not helped to address fundamental weaknesses in business leadership. So what can be done to create more effective managers of the commercial world? According to Valerie Gauthier, associate dean at HEC Paris, the key lies in the process by which MBA programmes recruit their students. At the moment candidates are selected on a fairly narrow set of criteria such as prior academic and career performance, and analytical and problem solving abilities. This is then coupled to a school's picture of what a diverse class should look like, with the result that passport, ethnic origin and sex can all become influencing factors. But schools rarely dig down to find out what really makes an applicant succeed, to create a class which also contains diversity of attitude and approach - arguably the only diversity that, in a business context, really matters.

Professor Gauthier believes schools should not just be selecting candidates from traditional sectors such as

banking, consultancy and industry. They should also be seeking individuals who have backgrounds in areas such as political science, the creative arts, history or philosophy, which will allow them to put business decisions into a wider context.

Indeed, there does seem to be a demand for the more rounded leaders such diversity might create. A study by Mannaz, a leadership development company, suggests that, while the bully-boy chief executive of old may not have been eradicated completely, there is a definite shift in emphasis towards less tough styles of management—at least in America and Europe. Perhaps most significant, according to Mannaz, is the increasing interest large companies have in more collaborative management models, such as those prevalent in Scandinavia, which seek to integrate the hard and soft aspects of leadership and encourage delegated responsibility and accountability.

36. What characterises the business school student population of today?

- [A] Greater diversity.
- [B] Intellectual maturity.
- [C] Exceptional diligence.
- [D] Higher ambition.

37. What is the author's concern about current business school education?

- [A] It will arouse students' unrealistic expectations.
- [B] It will produce business leaders of a uniform style.
- [C] It focuses on theory rather than on practical skills.
- [D] It stresses competition rather than cooperation.

38. What aspect of diversity does Valerie Gauthier think is most important?

- [A] Age and educational background.
- [B] Social and professional experience.
- [C] Attitude and approach to business.
- [D] Ethnic origin and gender.

39. What applicants does the author think MBA programmes should consider recruiting?

- [A] Applicants with prior experience in business companies.
- [B] Applicants with sound knowledge in math and statistics.
- [C] Applicants from outside the traditional sectors.
- [D] Applicants from less developed regions and areas.

40. What does Mannaz say about the current management style?

- [A] It is eradicating the tough aspects of management.
- [B] It encourages male and female executives to work side by side.

[C] It adopts the bully-boy chief executive model.

[D] It is shifting towards more collaborative models.

Part B

Directions: You are going to read a list of headings and a text. Choose a heading from the list A-G that best fits the meaning of each numbered part of the text. The first and last paragraphs of the text are not numbered. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. (10 points)

[A] For example, the Moche lords of Sip' n in coastal Peru were buried in about AD 400 in fine cotton dress and with exquisite ornaments of bead, gold, and silver. Few burials rival their lavish sepulchres. Being able to trace the development of such rituals over thousands of years has added to our understanding of the development of human intellect and spirit.

[B] By 40, 000 years ago people could be found hunting and gathering food across most of the regions of Africa. Populations in different regions employed various technological developments in adapting to their different environments and climates.

[C] Archaeological studies have also provided much information about the people who first arrived in the America over 12, 000 years ago.

[D] The first fossil records of vascular plants—that is, land plants with tissue that carries food—appeared in the Silurian period. They were simple plants that had not developed separate stems and leaves.

[E] Laetoli even reveals footprints of humans from 3.6 million years ago. Some sites also contain evidence of the earliest use of simple tools. Archaeologists have also recorded how primitive forms of humans spread out of Africa into Asia about 1.8 million years ago, then into Europe about 900, 000 years ago.

[F] One research project involves the study of garbage in present-day cities across the United States. This garbage is the modern equivalent of the remains found in the archaeological record. In the future, archaeologists will continue to move into new realms of study.

[G] Other sites that represent great human achievement are as varied as the cliff dwellings of the ancient Anasazi (a group of early Native Americans of North America) at Mesa Verde, Colorado; the Inca city of Machu Picchu high in the Andes Mountains of Peru; and the mysterious, massive stone portrait heads of remote Easter Island in the Pacific.

Archaeological study covers an extremely long span of time and a great variety of subjects. The earliest subjects of archaeological study date from the origins of humanity. These include fossil remains believed to be of human ancestors who lived 3.5 million to 4.5 million years ago. The earliest archaeological sites include those at Hadar, Ethiopia; Laetoli, Tanzania; East Turkana, Kenya; and elsewhere in East Africa. These sites contain evidence of the first appearance of bipedal (upright-walking, apelike early humans) .41. ____

The first physically modern humans, *Homo sapiens*, appeared in tropical Africa between 200, 000 and 150, 000 years ago—dates determined by molecular biologists and archaeologists working together. Dozens of archaeological sites throughout Asia and Europe show how people migrated from Africa and settled in these two continents during the last Ice Age (100, 000 to 15, 000 years ago) .42. ____

Archaeologists have documented that the development of agriculture took place about 10, 000 years ago. Early

domestication—the planting and harvesting of plants and the breeding and herding of animals—is evident in such places as the ancient settlement of Jericho in Jordan and in Tehuac’ n Valley in Mexico. Archaeology plays a major role in the study of early civilizations, such as those of the Sumerians of Mesopotamia, who built the city of Ur, and the ancient Egyptians, who are famous for the pyramids near the city of Giza and the royal sepulchres (tombs) of the Valley of the Kings at Thebes.43. ____

Archaeological research spans the entire development of phenomena that are unique to humans. For instance, archaeology tells the story of when people learned to bury their dead and developed beliefs in an afterlife. Sites containing signs of the first simple but purposeful burials in graves date to as early as 40, 000 years ago in Europe and Southwest Asia. By the time people lived in civilizations, burials and funeral ceremonies had become extremely important and elaborate rituals.44. ____

Archaeology also examines more recent historical periods. Some archaeologists work with historians to study American colonial life, for example. They have learned such diverse information as how the earliest colonial settlers in Jamestown, Virginia, traded glass beads for food with native Algonquian peoples; how the lives of slaves on plantations reflected their roots in Africa; and how the first major cities in the United States developed.45. ____

Section III Translation

46. **Directions:** In this section there is a text in English. Translate it into Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)

The great joy of immersion in one particular story is that it stops you thinking about time and how to spend it. I recently counted the books in the Tower of Doom, estimated how long it would take to read them all, calculated this against my available reading hours on an average day, and concluded that the only realistic solution was to get sent to jail, where I might be able to fit in some regular exercise too. Perhaps I could read faster. President Theodore Roosevelt allegedly finished up to three books a day, advising his son: “The wise thing to do is simply to skip the vulgar words and untruth, and get the benefit out of the rest.” This is good advice for anyone who considers watching all six seasons of *Lost*, but it also makes the process more similar to data processing than actual enjoyment.

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. **Directions:** A chemical plant should be responsible for the water pollution in a nearby river. Write a letter to the City Environment Protection Agency to

1. state the present situation.
2. suggest ways to deal with the problem.
3. express your sincere hope.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use “Li Ming” instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

Part B

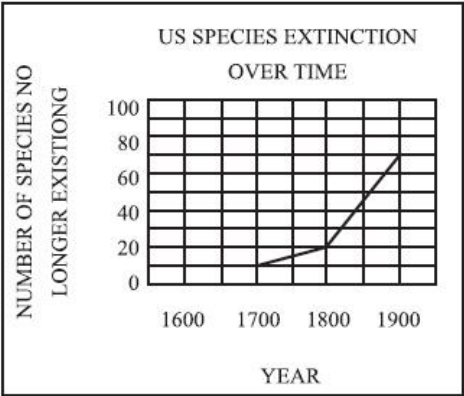
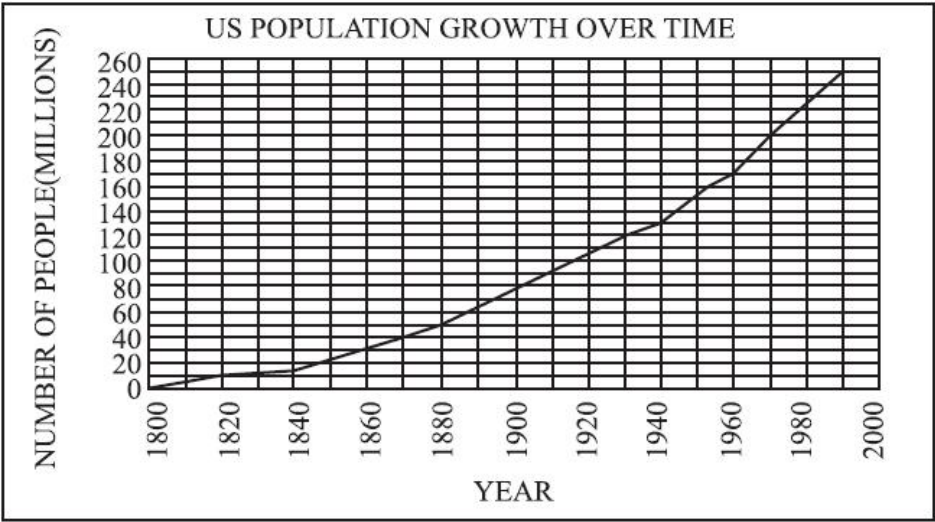
48.Directions:

A.Study the following graphs carefully and write an essay in at least 150 words.

B.Your essay must be written clearly on the ANSWER SHEET 2.

C.Your essay should cover these three points:

- 1.effect of the country' s growing human population on its wildlife
- 2.possible reason for the effect
- 3.your suggestion for wildlife protection (15 points)



英语（二）模拟试卷六答案解析

Section I Use of English

1.【答案】C

【考点】语义逻辑题

【解析】第1句含义是“古希腊哲学家亚里士多德把笑看作‘有益于身体健康的宝贵锻炼’”，第2句意思是“但是_____一些人提出相反的意见，笑可能对身体健康影响极小”，两句之间是转折关系，A、B、C、D四个选项中只有C选项表转折“尽管”，故是正确选项。

2.【答案】D

【考点】语义辨析题

【解析】上下文语境是“笑确实能_____短期的改变”。A.reflect“反映”，B.demand“要求”，C.indicate“表明，暗

示”，D.produce “产生”，只有D选项符合语境，所以是正确答案。

3. 【答案】B

【考点】语义搭配题

【解析】文中提到“笑能够____心律呼吸速率”。A.stabilizing意思是“安定，稳定”，B.boosting “促进，推进”，C.impairing “损害，削弱”，D.determining “决定”，根据语境应该是“笑能够促进心律呼吸速率”，B为正确答案。

4. 【答案】B

【考点】语义辨析题

【解析】这句话意思是“但是因为大笑很难____，一次狂笑不可能……”，4个选项的含义分别是A.transmit “传播”，B.sustain “维持”，C.evaluate “评估”，D.observe “观察”，根据语境，只有B.sustain符合语境。

5. 【答案】A

【考点】语义辨析题

【解析】这句话意思是“一次狂笑不可能像走路或者慢跑那样对心血管功能产生____益处”。A.measurable “重大的，重要的”，B.manageable “易控制的”，C.affordable “负担得起的”，D.renewable “可再生的”，4个选项中能和“益处”搭配的只有A.measurable，故是正确答案。

6. 【答案】B

【考点】逻辑分析题

【解析】第2段第1句是说“其他的锻炼可以拉紧增强肌肉，很显然笑确是起到了____作用”，对上文有承接还有转折的关系，A.In turn意思是“轮流”，C.In addition是“另外”，D.In brief意思是“简而言之”，都不符合语境，只有B.In fact “事实上”符合上下文语境，是正确选项。

7. 【答案】A

【考点】语义逻辑题

【解析】第2段的意思是说“笑可以放松肌肉，在狂笑平息之后45分钟内会降低肌肉张力”，跟上文中的“其他的锻炼可以拉紧增强肌肉”是相反的关系，所以A.opposite是正确选项。

8. 【答案】D

【考点】语义搭配题

【解析】空格前面是“笑____肌肉”，A.hardens “使变硬”，B.weakens “减少”，C.tightens “使变紧”，D.relaxes “放松”，因为上文提到了“其他的锻炼可以拉紧增强肌肉，很显然笑确实起到了相反的作用”。“拉紧”的反义词只有D.relaxes，故D正确。

9. 【答案】C

【考点】语义搭配题

【解析】这句话的意思是“这样的身体放松可能会帮助____心理紧张状态的影响”。A.aggravate “加剧，恶化”，B.generate “使形成，发生”，C.moderate “节制，减轻”，D.enhance “增加”，根据上下文语境，只能是“减轻心理压

力”，故C是正确选项。

10. 【答案】A

【考点】语义逻辑题

【解析】这句话的意思是“笑的行为毕竟可能会产生其他形式的____反馈来提高个体的情绪状态”。其中提到“笑的行为”，它是一种身体上的行为，后面提到“其他反馈”，应该是和“笑”相呼应的，故正确选项是A。

11. 【答案】B

【考点】词义辨析题

【解析】根据已知信息推测，应该是“根据一个经典的情绪理论，.....” A.Except for表示“除了.....”，它引出一个与前面的词相反的原因或者事例。B.According to“根据，按照”，表示依据，后面常跟表示理论、思想之类的词，是正确答案。C.Due to“由于，因为”后面跟一般原因。D.As for“至于，就.....方面说”用以转换话题和表现态度，故排除。

12. 【答案】C

【考点】固定搭配题

【解析】Be rooted in是固定词组表示“来源于.....”，be rooted跟其他选项不搭配使用，故排除。

13. 【答案】D

【考点】逻辑关系题

【解析】这句话的意思是“人们不会____他们伤心而哭，但当开始流泪时他们才变得伤心”。伤心和哭之间是因果关系，所以答案应该是D.because。

14. 【答案】C

【考点】词义辨析/语义逻辑题

【解析】解题关键although。Although表示假设，让步。由上文提到当人们流泪时才觉得伤心可知，伤心在流泪之后。这里要说另一种情况“伤心也会在流泪之前”而A.exhausts“使筋疲力尽；使疲惫不堪”，B.follows“跟随”，C.precedes“先于，表示在.....之前发生（或出现）”，D.suppresses“压制；阻止；抑制”，语义不符。

15. 【答案】B

【考点】词义辨析题

【解析】由已知信息可知原文要表达“证据显示情绪是肌肉反映的结果”。A.into“进入.....中，到.....里”，B.from“来自”表原因，符合表达需要，故为正确答案，C.towards“向，朝”，D.beyond“超出，超过”意思不符合，故排除。

16. 【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析题

【解析】A.fetch“取来”，B.bite“咬，叮”，C.pick“采，摘”，D.hold“拿，抱，握住”，根据上下文信息可知该实验要求志愿者用牙咬住或者用嘴含住一支笔。Hold的意思最符合。

17. 【答案】A

【考点】词义辨析/语义逻辑题

【解析】由已知信息“用嘴含住一支笔”推测，这个动作会产生一种失望的表情，A.disappointed“失望的”意思最符合，B.excited“兴奋的”，C.joyful“快乐的”，D.indifferent“漠不关心的”都不符合语境，故排除。

18. 【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析题

【解析】A.adapted to“变得习惯于……，使适应于……”，B.catered to“迎合，满足某种需要或要求”，C.turned to“转向”，D.reacted to“对……做出反应”，根据原文表达需要“在观看有趣的动画片时……”，此处正确选项是D.reacted to。

19. 【答案】A

【考点】词义辨析题

【解析】根据前文信息，由前面的实验结果“那些被强制锻炼笑肌的人比那些嘴唇皱着表情失望的人在观看有趣的动画片时反应更加丰富”，我们可以推断出一个结论A.suggesting表明，后接结论的句子，符合要求，故为正确答案。B.requiring“需要，要求”，C.mentioning“提到”，D.supposing“假定，假设”都不符合上下文语境，故排除。

20. 【答案】C

【考点】逻辑分析题

【解析】上文提到了“表情而不是其他方式可能会影响情绪”，后文又提到了“笑的生理行为可以使心情好转”，前后句解释的是同一种情况。A.Eventually和B.Consequently，都是作为“总结”的副词，D.Conversely表示“相反”，只有C.Similarly“相似的是”，符合上下文逻辑，是正确选项。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1	
21. What can we learn from the first paragraph?	21. 我们能从第 1 段得知什么?
[A] Whether immigrants are good or bad for the economy has been puzzling economists.	[A] 移民是否有助于经济的问题一直困扰着经济学家。
[B] The American economy used to thrive on immigration but now it's a different story.	[B] 美国经济的繁荣以往是依赖移民，但现在不再那样了。
[C] The consensus among economists is that immigration should not be encouraged.	[C] 经济学家一致认为不应鼓励移民。
[D] The general public thinks differently from most economists on the impact of immigration.	[D] 美国大众对于移民的影响与经济学家所持观点不同。

【答案】D

定位：题干中the first paragraph提示答案定位在第1段。根据关键词可以进一步定位。

【解析】第1段第2句 “The American public overwhelmingly thinks they’ re bad” 说明美国大众认为移民是不好的。而后面紧接着的第3句话 “Yet the consensus among most economists is thathttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...provides a small net boost” 说明经济学家认为移民是有促进作用的。这句话中的Yet和boost，就是与前一句话做对比。说明了在关于移民影响的问题上，美国大众和经济学家所持的观点是不同的。选项D “think differently” 对应原文意思，因此选择选项D。

22. In what way does the author think ordinary Americans benefit from immigration?	22. 作者认为普通的美国人是以什么方式从移民中受益的？
[A] They can access all kinds of public services.	[A] 他们能获得各种公共服务。
[B] They can get consumer goods at lower prices.	[B] 他们能以更低的价格获得消费品。
[C] They can mix with people of different cultures.	[C] 他们可以与不同文化背景的人交流。
[D] They can avoid doing much of the manual labor.	[D] 他们可以避免大量的体力劳动。

【答案】B

【解析】原文第3段 “these producers’ savings probably translate into lower prices at the grocery store” 说明移民劳动力节约了制造成本，使得美国人在小店里买的东西价格更低，这与选项B中的 “goods at lower prices” 对应，因此选择B。

23. Why do native low-skilled workers suffer most from illegal immigration?	23. 为什么低技能水平的本地人会因为非法移民而遭受最多损失呢？
[A] They have greater difficulty getting welfare support.	[A] 他们更难享受福利的保障。
[B] They are more likely to encounter interracial conflicts.	[B] 他们更有可能遇到种族间的冲突。
[C] They have a harder time getting a job with decent pay.	[C] 他们更难找到一份工资体面的工作。
[D] They are no match for illegal immigrants in labor skills.	[D] 他们与非法移民在劳动技能上没有竞争力。

【答案】C

【解析】原文第3段最后一句话 “immigration reduced the wages of the American high-school drop-outshttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...” 中 “high-school drop-outshttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...” 高中辍学的人即选项C中 “low-skilled workers” ，而选项C中的 “decent pay” 与原文中 “reduce the wages” 对应说明了移民会导致低技能水平的当地人更难找到一份工资体面的工作了。因此，C的意思与原文最符合，此处选择C。

24. What is the chief concern of native high-skilled, better-educated employees about the inflow of immigrants?	24. 本地高技能的、受过良好教育的员工对于移民的涌入主要关心的是什么?
[A] It may change the existing social structure.	[A] 它将会改变现有的社会结构。
[B] It may pose a threat to their economic status.	[B] 它会对他们的经济地位构成威胁。
[C] It may lead to social instability in the country.	[C] 它会导致整个国家社会的不稳定。
[D] It may place a great strain on the state budget.	[D] 它会给国家的财政施加压力。

【答案】D

关键词: high-skilled, fiscal burden

定位: 第4段第2句

【解析】第4段提到 “what worried them most http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...was the fiscal burden http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...” 说明当地的高技能人才最担心的是移民带来的财政负担。选项A “改变现有的社会结构”，选项B “对他们的经济地位构成威胁”，选项C “导致社会不稳定”，这3个选项与国家财政无关。而选项D “国家财政” 属于财政方面，与原文意思符合，所以此处选择D。

25. What is the irony about the debate over immigration?	25. 关于移民的辩论具有讽刺意味的是什么?
[A] Even economists can't reach a consensus about its impact.	[A] 经济学家在移民的影响方面不能达成一致。
[B] Those who are opposed to it turn out to benefit most from it.	[B] 那些反对移民的人反而成为受益者。
[C] People are making too big a fuss about something of small impact.	[C] 对于一些微小的影响人们有点大惊小怪。
[D] There is no essential difference between seemingly opposite opinions.	[D] 看似对立的观点实际上没有本质的区别。

【答案】C

关键词: irony

定位: 第5段 (文章最后一段) 。

【解析】要做对这道题目要理解文章最后一段的意思。根据关键词irony能够提示答案就在本段中。第5段第1句点明了本段的主要意思: 移民对于美国的真正影响很小。后面 “it ends up being a net positive, but a small one” 是作者暗示人们对于移民影响的小

题大做。而选项C中 “make a big fuss about” 大惊小怪（答题）与原文意思相同，因此此处选择C。

Text 2

26. When McGee announced his departure, his manner can best be described as being _____.	26. 当 McGee 宣布他离开时，对他的态度可以最好地描述为_____。
[A] arrogant	[A] 自大的
[B] frank	[B] 坦率的
[C] self-centered	[C] 以自我为中心的
[D] impulsive	[D] 冲动的

【答案】B

【解析】细节题。文章首段首句提到，“When Liam McGee departedhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/..., his explanation was surprisingly straight up”，即“当Liam McGee离开时，他的解释是直率的”，后文具体描述时还提到，“Rather than cloaking his exit in the usual vague excuses, he came right out and saidhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...”，即“他不是用通常模糊的理由掩饰他的离开，而是坦率地说.....”，所以正确答案为B项frank（坦率的），是对文中“straight up”和“right out”的同义替换。

27. According to Paragraph 2, senior executives' quitting may be spurred by _____.	27. 根据第 2 段，驱使高级管理人员离职的可能原因是_____。
[A] their expectation of better financial status	[A] 他们期望更好的经济地位
[B] their need to reflect on their private life	[B] 他们需要思考他们的私人生活
[C] their strained relations with the boards	[C] 他们与老板关系紧张
[D] their pursuit of new career goals	[D] 他们追求新的职业目标

【答案】D

【解析】细节题。文章第2段首先谈到，McGee思考他想要经营什么样的公司，他的离职给外界传递了他的aspirations（渴望）。第3句And McGee isn't alone, 谈到不光McGee是这种情况，言外之意是“很多高级管理人员是同样的情况”，下面举例谈到“http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...the No.2 executives at Avon and American Express quit with the explanation that they were looking for a CEO post”，即高管辞职是因为他们有新的渴望，追求新的职业目标。故D项their pursuit of new career goals（他们追求新的职业目标）为正确答案。

28. The word “poached” (Line 3, Para 4) most probably means _____.	28. 第 4 段第 3 行 “poached” 最有可能的意思是_____。
[A] approved of	[A] 被赞成
[B] attended to	[B] 被照顾、被看护
[C] hunted for	[C] 被寻找、被注意到、被重视
[D] guarded against	[D] 被预防

【答案】C

【解析】词义题。第4段首句是该段中心句，谈到辞去高级职位寻找更好职位的决定不是常规的。后文围绕该中心句论述。要推断的词poached出现在该段第2句中：For years executives and headhunters have adhered to the rule that the most attractive CEO candidates are the ones who must be poached, 意思是“多年来高管们和猎头坚持这一原则：最吸引人的CEO候选人一定会……”，从含义上我们可以推断出be poached的含义为“被寻找、被注意到、被重视”的意思。故从B项和C项中选答案。考虑到C项中的hunted for含义正确，且是文中出现的headhunters和search的同义替换，证据确凿，故为正确答案。干扰项：A项approved of（被赞成）、B项attended of（被照顾、被看护）含义不准确。D项guarded against（被预防）与原文意思相反。

29. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that _____.	29. 从最后一段能推断出什么？
[A] top performers used to cling to their posts	[A] 高管过去常常坚守他们的岗位。
[B] loyalty of top performers is getting out-dated	[B] 高管的忠诚过时了。
[C] top performers care more about reputations	[C] 高管关心他们的名誉。
[D] it's safer to stick to the traditional rules	[D] 坚持传统规则是更为安全的。

【答案】A

【解析】推断题。该段第2句提到，The financial crisis has made it more acceptable to be between jobs or to leave a bad one, 意思是金融危机使得跳槽或离开糟糕的岗位更可被接受。后面引用一个猎头的話进一步证明这一观点，猎头说：传统的规则认为待在原地更安全，但是这已经从根本上改变了。那些最受伤的人是那些待最长时间的人。A项top performers used to cling to their posts（高管过去常常坚守他们的岗位）是对文中“The traditional rule was it's safer to stay where you are, but that's been fundamentally inverted”的同义替换。

30. Which of the following is the best title for the text?	30. 以下哪个是文章最恰当的题目？
[A] CEOs: Where to Go	[A] 高管：何去何从
[B] CEOs: All the Way Up?	[B] 高管：无路可退？
[C] Top Managers Jump without a Net	[C] 高管们在没有新工作的情况下辞职
[D] The Only Way Out for Top Performers	[D] 高管的唯一出路

【答案】C

【解析】本文以Liam McGee的故事开头，他宣布离职的方式非常坦率，两周后找到了新职位。第2段继续谈到，McGee在没有找到新职位的情况下离开，这给了他思考未来的时间，同他一样，其他高管们离职的原因是要去追求新的职业目标。第3段中心是，高管们更愿意在没有新职位的情况下跳槽。第4段的中心是辞去高级职位然后去寻找更好的工作不是常规做法。第5段谈到没有工作就跳槽的那些人并不总是很快就有高职位。第6段讲如今跳槽或离开不好的工作更为可取。文章一直在重复一个主题“高管们辞职后再去找新工作”，故C项Top Managers Jump without a Net（高管们在没有新工作的情况下辞职）为正确答案。文中的“McGee says leaving without a position lined up”
[http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...deputy chiefs may be more willing to make the jump without a net](http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...deputy%20chiefs%20may%20be%20more%20willing%20to%20make%20the%20jump%20without%20a%20net)
[http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...to quit a senior position to look for a better one](http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...to%20quit%20a%20senior%20position%20to%20look%20for%20a%20better%20one)
[http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...jump without a](http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...jump%20without%20a)

Text 3

31. Consumers may create “earned” media when they are _____.	31. 当消费者_____时，可能会造就“免费”媒体。
[A] absessed with online shopping at certain Web sites	[A] 在某些网站上进行在线购物
[B] inspired by product-promoting E-mails sent to them	[B] 收到产品推广的邮件而受到刺激
[C] eager to help their friends promote quality products	[C] 渴望帮助他们的朋友推广优质的产品
[D] enthusiastic about recommending their favorite products	[D] 热衷于向朋友推荐他们最喜欢的产品

【答案】D

【解析】细节题。定位到第1段第4句前半句话 “Consumers passionate about a product may create ‘earned media’ by willingly promoting it to friends”，意思是“消费者由于很喜欢某个产品，故主动地向朋友推荐，由此造就了‘免费’媒体”，选项 D enthusiastic about recommending their favorite products（热衷于向朋友推荐他们最喜欢的产品）。

32. According to Paragraph 2, sold media feature _____.	32. 由第2段可知，收费媒体的特点是_____。
[A] a safe business environment	[A] 安全的商业环境
[B] random competition	[B] 自由竞争
[C] strong user traffic	[C] 强大的用户流量
[D] flexibility in organization	[D] 组织灵活

【答案】C

【解析】细节推断题。定位到第2段第4句 “We define such sold media as owned media whose traffic is so strong that other organizations place their content or e-commerce engines within that environment”，由此句可知收费媒体（sold media）是指那些流量非常大的免费媒体，由于它们的流量如此之大以至于其他机构也乐于把自己的产品信息或者电子商务引擎置于这些免费媒体中，于是就会向免费媒体购买广告位置（结合本段第3句理解），由此可知选项 [C] strong user traffic（大用户流量）为正确答案。干扰项：[A] a safe business environment（安全的商业环境），[B] random competition（自由竞争），[D] flexibility in organization（组织灵活）均非文中信息，无中生有。

33. The author indicates in Paragraph 3 that earned media _____.	33. 第3段中，作者认为免费媒体_____。
[A] invite constant conflicts with passionate consumers	[A] 总是招致与热情消费者的不断冲突
[B] can be used to produce negative effects in marketing	[B] 可能会被用来制造对营销不利的负面影响
[C] may be responsible for fiercer competition	[C] 对激烈的竞争负有责任
[D] deserve all the negative comments about them	[D] 对所有负面评价都负有责任

【答案】B

【解析】细节题。第3段提到免费媒体提供便利的同时，也带来了风险，比如可能被利用去传播某个品牌或产品的负面信息，由此可知选项 [B] can be used to produce negative effects in marketing（可能会被用来制造对营销不利的负面影响）正符合此意。

34. Toyota Motor's experience is cited as an example of _____.	34. Toyota Motor 是一个_____的例子。
[A] responding effectively to hijacked media	[A] 有效地回应被劫持利用的媒体
[B] persuading customers into boycotting products	[B] 说服客户抵制产品
[C] cooperating with supportive consumers	[C] 与支持自己的消费者合作
[D] taking advantage of hijacked media	[D] 利用劫持媒体

【答案】A

【解析】例证题。定位到末段，末段主要提到热情的消费者可能会号召其他人抵制某个产品，威胁到产品所属公司的名声，这时公司的回应有可能不够迅速、周到。这是本段的核心信息。接下来就拿Toyota Motor举例，举例中提到这个公司在公司名声遇到如上提到的危机情况时做出的反应，且成功减轻了危害程度。由此可知，例子是对本段中心句的一个反面例子论证公司对hijacked media的反应。故选项A（有效地回应被劫持利用的媒体）为正确答案。

35. Which of the following is the text mainly about ?	35. 这篇文章主要讲述的是_____。
[A] Alternatives to conventional paid media.	[A] 与传统收费媒体对应的其他媒体形式
[B] Conflict between hijacked and earned media.	[B] 免费媒体与被劫持的媒体的冲突
[C] Dominance of hijacked media.	[C] 被劫持的媒体的优势
[D] Popularity of owned media.	[D] 国有媒体的普遍性

【答案】A

【解析】主旨题。本文首段第3句就提出文章中心“companies today can exploit many alternative forms of media”，即虽然传统收费媒体仍在发挥重大作用，但是现今的公司可以去选择其他媒体形式。后文主要是介绍其他可选择的媒体形式，并对其做出评论。故选项 [A] Alternatives to conventional paid media（与传统收费媒体对应的其他媒体形式）为正确答案。

这篇文章严格地遵循了顺序原则，若是发现这一规律，在解决这篇文章时即可缩小涉猎范围，快速准确定位，从而减少解题时间。

36. What characterises the business school student population of today?	36. 现在商业学校学生的特性是什么?
[A] Greater diversity.	[A] 更多样。
[B] Intellectual maturity.	[B] 心智成熟。
[C] Exceptional diligence.	[C] 异常勤奋。
[D] Higher ambition.	[D] 更远大的抱负。

【答案】A

关键词: characterises、today

定位: 第1~2段

【解析】第1段是对36题题干的综合阐述，在第3行的关键词“today”之后，我们看到“more women”“a wide range of ethnic groups”等字样，即可确定本题的答案是A。此外，在第2段，我们同样可以发现，第2段第2行“this apparent diversity”就直接将选项A点出来了。

37. What is the author's concern about current business school education?	37. 作者对于当今商业学校教育的关注什么?
[A] It will arouse students' unrealistic expectations.	[A] 它将激发学生不切实际的期望。
[B] It will produce business leaders of a uniform style.	[B] 这将产生统一风格的商业领袖。
[C] It focuses on theory rather than on practical skills.	[C] 它侧重于理论而不是实践技能。
[D] It stresses competition rather than cooperation.	[D] 它强调竞争而不是合作。

【答案】B

关键词: concern、current business school education

定位: 第2段的最后两行

【解析】在第2段的最后两行，我们看到“which risk creating a set of clones”
http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...，选项B中“uniform style”就是原文中“clone”的同义替换，正确答案就是B。

38. What aspect of diversity does Valerie Gauthier think is most important?	38. 多样性的哪些方面是 Valerie Gauthier 认为最重要的?
[A] Age and educational background.	[A] 年龄和教育背景。
[B] Social and professional experience.	[B] 社会和专业经验。
[C] Attitude and approach to business.	[C] 对待商业的态度和方法。
[D] Ethnic origin and gender.	[D] 种族和性别。

【答案】C

关键词: Valerie Gauthier、most important

定位: 第3段的最后两行

【解析】这道题的题干中有人名，还有最高级 “most”，定位起来就非常容易了。在第3段的最后两行，我们可以很容易地找到答案 “also contains diversity of attitude and approach”http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...”，所以我们的正确选项是C。

39. What applicants does the author think MBA programmes should consider recruiting?	39. 作者认为 MBA 课程在招募时应重点关注申请者哪些方面?
[A] Applicants with prior experience in business companies.	[A] 申请者在商业公司之前的经验。
[B] Applicants with sound knowledge in math and statistics.	[B] 申请者在数学和统计方面的良好知识。
[C] Applicants from outside the traditional sectors.	[C] 申请者来自于传统部门之外。
[D] Applicants from less developed regions and areas.	[D] 欠发达地区的申请者。

【答案】C

关键词: MBA programmers、recruiting

定位: 第4段

【解析】这道题的题干中，根据关键词MBA我们定位到第3段的中间部分，但是根据前面38题的做题过程，我们大致了解到，第3段并没有讲跟recruit（招聘）相关的内容，于是我们看到第4段，第4段第1行 “selecting candidates” 以及第2行 “seeking individuals” 都是题干中 “recruiting” 的同义替换，于是我们确定答案就在第4段，通过对第4段的阅读，我们可以很容易得出正确的选项就是C。

40. What does Mannaz say about the current management style?	40. Mannaz 如何评价目前的管理风格?
[A] It is eradicating the tough aspects of management.	[A] 它消除了管理上的困难。
[B] It encourages male and female executives to work side by side.	[B] 它鼓励男性和女性管理人员并肩工作。
[C] It adopts the bully-boy chief executive model.	[C] 它采用了独断的首席执行模型。
[D] It is shifting towards more collaborative models.	[D] 它转向更多的合作模式。

【答案】D

关键词: Mannaz、current management style

定位: 第5段(最后一段)的第5~6行

【解析】大写字母开头的人名很自然地成为关键词之一, 根据Mannaz我们来到了最后一段的第5行, 原文中 “the increasing interesthttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...more collaborative management models”, 即直接将答案指向了D选项。

Part B

41. 【答案】E

【解析】本题考查的知识点是: 段落内一致性原则+词语的复现

本题的解答方法有两种: 顺读法和逆读法。先看顺读法, 文章首句是全文的主题句: 考古学研究的时间很长, 涉及的主题也多种多样。第2句出现了特征词earliest, 并将第1段的中心内容缩小为: 最早的考古研究主题是人类起源。接下来的内容主要举例说明这方面的研究, 如: 人类祖先的化石残骸、最早的考古遗址。根据段落一致性原则, 除非出现表示转折的逻辑词, 空格处的内容应围绕这一中心内容展开论述。从内容上判断, 只有E项正确。该项第1~2句提到人类足迹和最早工具的使用, 依然属于对于人类起源研究的范畴。此外, 该项也出现了原词Laetoli的复现以及第2句some sites contain evidence of the earliesthttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?

path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...与原文中的These sites contain evidence of the firsthttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...结构上的呼应。逻辑词also表明空格处填入的内容和上文是并列逻辑关系。C、D项出现了同义词的复现, 即first对应原文中的earliest, G项复现了原词sites, 但C项中的“到达美洲的人口”, D项中“导管植物”(vascular plants), G项中的“人类的伟大成就”显然都与空白处的上文无法衔接。

也可用逆读法, 空格出现在一段末。其上文提到一些直立行走的两足动物(类似猿的早期人类), 下文则提到最早具有现代身体特征的人类。因此空格处的内容也应该围绕人类展开论述, 提到humans或其同义词的有B、C、E、G项。然后再根据段落内一致性原则, 排除干扰项, 得出E项正确。

42. 【答案】C

【解析】本题考查的知识点是: 句际关系+特征词的呼应

本题空格出现在第2段末。该段首句提到最早具有现代特征的人类出现的时间; 第2句提到早期人类从非洲出发, 移民定居欧亚大

陆。表面上看，空格所在上文的这两句之间的逻辑关系不是很明确，似乎在说不同的方面，但是它们中的特征词即表时间的数字显示了其逻辑关系：时间上的顺接关系，从“20万~15万年前”到“10万~1.5万年前”。这种关系在填入第1段末的E项中也得到了体现，该项末句刚好提到了“90万年前”。提到时间数字的只有B和C项。根据时间顺接关系排除B项，得出C项正确。该项中的逻辑词also体现了它和上文的并列逻辑关系。填入后，整个段落的内容是考古研究对不同年代人类活动的记载：最早现代人类的出现、人类从非洲向欧亚的移民、人类首次到达美洲。

43. 【答案】G

【解析】本题考查的知识点是：上下文的衔接+词语的复现

本题空格出现在第3段末。该段内容分两个层次，第1~2句为一个意群，讲述考古学在记载农业发展方面的意义。第3句则讲述了考古学在人类早期文明研究方面的重要作用。第3句是个长句，其主干结构是Archaeology plays a major role in the study of early civilizations, such as those of the Sumerians of Mesopotamia, who...and the ancient Egyptians, who...。该句举例说明了人类早期文明：苏美尔人修建了乌尔城，而古埃及人以吉萨城附近的金字塔和西比斯帝王谷的皇家陵墓闻名。因此空格处填入的内容要么与上面两个层次的内容呈并列关系，论述考古学其他方面的作用。要么承接最近的上文即第3句，继续论述有关人类文明方面的内容。A项出现了表例证关系的逻辑词for example，但后面的内容却是关于奢华的埋葬仪式。这无法与上文中的乌尔城、皇家陵墓并列。C项提到考古研究记载了人类到达美洲的信息，但该内容与上文的人类文明也无法并列。只有G项继续列举人类文明的表现：科罗拉多州梅莎尔地的古代阿纳萨齐人的崖下住居；位于秘鲁安第斯山脉高处的马丘比丘的印加城；偏远的太平洋复活节岛上神秘而巨大的石刻人头肖像。该项首句中human achievement与上文human civilization属于同义词复现。

44. 【答案】A

【解析】本题考查的知识点是：段落结构+词语的复现突出主题

本题空格出现在第4段末。该段落的结构比较清晰，首句为主题句：考古研究跨越了人类独有现象的整个发展阶段。第2句中逻辑词for instance表明下文举例说明首句论点。该例子中出现的大量相关语义的词汇bury, dead, afterlife, burials, graves, funeral使主题句中的“人类独有现象”明确为“埋葬仪式”。符合该段主题内容的只有A项。该项以逻辑词for example开始，通过“西潘地区莫切人贵族们的奢华的埋葬仪式”这一例子说明了上文中提到的论点“埋葬过程和葬礼仪式变得极其重要而且成为繁文缛节”。

45. 【答案】F

【解析】本题考查的知识点是：段落结构

本题空格出现在第5段末。该段和第4段结构相似。段首为主题句：考古学也研究了更近的历史时期。第2句以逻辑词for instance为标志，举出“考古学家对美国殖民生活的研究”的例子来论证主题。而接下来的内容则具体论述这种研究的内容：早期殖民者用玻璃珠子与土著民族交换食物；种植园中奴隶的生活反映出他们的起源；美国的第一批主要城市的发展。因此空格处的内容要么与上文呈并列关系，共同论证段落主旨；要么承接上文，继续论述美国的殖民生活。F项第1~2句提到，一个研究项目涉及对全美国现代城市垃圾的研究。这种现代垃圾相当于考古记录中发现的遗骸。其中出现的present-day和archaeological record与原文中的more recent和archaeology相呼应。因此暗示这个选项的内容是关于“更近的历史时期”的考古研究。

Section III Translation

46.

文章分析：

这是一篇议论文，全文字数147词。文章主要围绕读书是为了读大量的书还是为了从中获得快乐的问题展开讨论。首先提出了从读书中所能获得的快乐。然后提到每天能用于读书的时间不可能读完所有想读的书。接着列举了罗斯福总统的解决方法，就是通过略读一些不好的内容从而提高速度。最后总结虽然这样可以提高读书速度，却不能让人从中享受到乐趣。

参考译文：

沉浸在一个特别的故事里所带来的巨大快乐会让你浑然忘了时间，忘了思考如何消磨时光。最近我数了下在“毁灭之塔”里的书，估算了需要花多长时间才能读完所有的书，对照平均每天抽空按时锻炼身体。也许我能读得更快一些。据称，西奥多·罗斯福总统曾一天读完的书多达3本，并建议他的儿子：“明智之举就是略过不读那些粗话和谎言，然后从剩余部分取其精华。”这对于任何想看完六季《迷失》的人而言都是金玉良言，但这也会让读书的过程更像数据处理，而非真正的享受。

分句解析：

①主语是the great joy, of短语作为后置定语修饰主语，翻译时可译在主语之前。That引导的是表语从句。②本句有4个并列谓语动词counted, estimated, calculated和concluded。其中counted后面的宾语the books in the Tower of Doom译成“在‘毁灭之塔’里的书”，“毁灭之塔”是指在作者床边堆起的厚厚一摞书；estimated后接how long引导的宾语从句；concluded后接that引导的宾语从句，而宾语从句中的jail又含有where引导的非限制性定语从句，此定语从句可单独译出。③略。④up to意为“多达”，advising his son作伴随状语。直接引语中有两个并列表语to skip and get http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...⑤who引导的定语从句修饰anyone，翻译时放在所修饰的词前。

Section IV Writing

Part A

47.

Sample:

Dear Sirs,

I am writing to complain about a chemical plant which contaminates the nearby river. Every day the plant drains a surprisingly large amount of waste liquids into it. The water in it has become gray and gives off a strong smell.

I think the local authorities should adopt several strong measures to deal with the public hazard. Firstly, it is necessary to prohibit the plant from discharging waste water into the river before it is purified. Secondly, a series of environment protection rules need to be laid down. Those who violate them deserve to be fined heavily.

Hoping the problem will be solved as soon as possible.

Thanks for your attention.

Sincerely yours,

Li Ming

Part B

Sample:

From these graphs, we can draw a conclusion that, with the growth of human population, the number of species has decreased rapidly in America, and some species have even vanished from our planet.

There are numerous reasons accounting for the phenomenon and I would like to explore a few of the most important ones here. Above all, as the human population grows rapidly, a growing number of people came to live where some wild species have been living. Then these species have to move to other places. Some of them probably can not adapt to the new environment and die. In addition, although many people look on the wildlife as their friends, some people may not think so. They catch a lot of wild animals and sell them in order to get more money. Consequently, the natural balance and the ecologic environment are destroyed. The clear cutting has become increasingly serious. So some of the wildlife become homeless and extinct.

In order to protect the wildlife, I have some suggestions. First, the governments should make laws to prevent them from being caught and killed. Second, the governments should educate people to love nature and protect it. Third, as for ourselves, we should take practical actions to protect our living environment.

第三篇 实战篇

本部分的3套试卷适合MBA、MPA、MPAcc考生参加联考前的全面热身，确保考生在联考中考出理想成绩，本部分试卷题目的难度与联考试卷难度基本一致。

在本阶段，考生在解答MBA、MPA、MPAcc联考英语科目模拟试卷时，应主要力图达到以下目标。

1.在解答本部分的模拟试卷过程中，此时考生一般进入参加1月国家联考前的最后冲刺阶段，所以在本阶段，考生应当侧重培养自己的应试能力，全面熟悉考试题型和试卷结果，努力争取在规定的时间内考出最好成绩，同时保持平稳的心态。

2.建议在该阶段侧重短板题型的学习。例如，某考生对于联考英语科目的写作存在短板，则在该阶段应当着重进行写作部分的强化训练或学习相关范文。

在本阶段，考生应注意以下几方面的问题。

1.进入最后冲刺阶段，由于时间宝贵，对于个别过难的题目可以放弃，而把更多的时间用于短板知识点的弥补和整体应试水平的提高，在MBA、MPA、MPAcc联考英语科目中，个别题目不能正确解答是很正常的，完全没有必要在个别题目上浪费太多时间。

2.联考成绩除了取决于知识掌握程度和应试能力外，平稳的心态也很重要，因此，在最后阶段的强化模拟训练中，也应当注意同时培养自己在考试中平稳发挥、保持心态平和的能力，这对于最终在联考笔试中获得理想成绩也很重要。

绝密★启用前

考生须知

1. 选择题的答案须用2B铅笔填涂在答题卡上，其他笔填涂的或做在试卷或其他类型答题卡上的答案无效。
2. 其他题一律用蓝色或黑色钢笔或圆珠笔在答题纸上按规定要求作答，凡做在试卷上或未做在指定位置的答案无效。
3. 交卷时，请配合监考人员验收，并请监考人员在准考证相应位置签字（作为考生交卷的凭据）。否则，所产生的一切后果由考生自负。

Section I Use of English

Directions: Read the following text. Choose the best word (s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

The mass media is a big part of our culture, yet it can also be a helper, adviser and teacher to our young generation. The mass media affects the lives of our young by acting as a (an) 1 for a number of institutions and social contacts. In this way, it 2 a variety of functions in human life.

The time spent in front of the television screen is usually at the 3 of leisure: there is less time for games, amusement and rest. 4 by what is happening on the screen, children not only imitate what they see but directly 5 themselves with different characters. Americans have been concerned about the 6 of violence in the media and its 7 harm to children and adolescents for at least forty years. During this period, new media 8 , such as video games, cable television, music videos, and the Internet. As they continue to gain popularity, these media, 9 television, 10 public concern and research attention.

Another large societal concern on our young generation 11 by the media, is body image. 12 forces can influence body image positively or negatively. 13 one, societal and cultural norms and mass media marketing 14 our concepts of beauty. In the mass media, the images of 15 beauty fill magazines and newspapers, 16 from our televisions and entertain us 17 the movies. Even in advertising, the mass media 18 on accepted cultural values of thinness and fitness for commercial gain. Young adults are presented with a 19 defined standard of attractiveness, a (n) 20 that carries unrealistic physical expectations.

1. [A] alternative

[B] preference

[C] substitute

[D] representative

2. [A] accomplishes

[B] fulfills

[C] provides

[D] suffices

3. [A] risk

[B] mercy

[C] height

[D] expense

4. [A] Absorbed

[B] Attracted

[C] Aroused

[D] Addicted

5. [A] identify

[B] recognize

[C] unify

[D] equate

6. [A] abundance

[B] incidence

[C] prevalence

[D] recurrence

7. [A] disposed

[B] hidden

[C] implicit

[D] potential

8. [A] merged

[B] emerged

[C] immersed

[D] submerged

9. [A] apart from

[B] much as

[C] but for

[D] along with

10. [A] promote

[B] propel

[C] prompt

[D] prosper

11. [A] inspired

[B] imposed

[C] delivered

[D] contributed

12. [A] External

[B] Exterior

[C] Explicit

[D] Exposed

13. [A] As

[B] At

[C] For

[D] In

14. [A] mark

[B] effect

[C] impact

[D] shock

15. [A] generalized

[B] regularized

[C] standardized

[D] categorized

16. [A] boom

[B] bottom

[C] brim

[D] beam

17. [A] over

[B] with

[C] on

[D] at

18. [A] play

[B] take

[C] profit

[D] resort

19. [A] barely

[B] carefully

[C] narrowly

[D] subjectively

20. [A] ideal

[B] image

[C] stereotype

[D] criterion

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions: Read the following four passages. Answer the questions below by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

Text 1

Thanks to closed doors and fierce gatekeepers, bosses are tricky to observe in their natural habitat. Yet it might be useful to know what they do all day, and whether any of it benefits shareholders. A new Harvard Business School working paper sheds some light.

Researchers asked the chief executives of 94 Italian firms to have their assistants record their activities for a week. You may take this with a grain of salt. Is the boss' assistant a neutral observer? If the boss spends his lunch hour drinking a lot, or in a motel with his assistant, will she record this truthfully? Nonetheless, here are the results.

The average Italian boss works for 48 hours a week and spends 60% of that time in meetings. The most diligent put in another 20 hours. And the longer they work, the better the company does.

Less diligent chief executives are more likely to have one-to-one meetings with people from outside the company. The authors speculate that such people are trying to raise their own profile, perhaps to secure a better job. Bosses who work longer hours, by contrast, spend more of them meeting their own employees.

Bosses often complain that they get bogged down in day-to-day operations, says Rajesh Chandy, a professor at the London Business School. Regulations that make them legally responsible for their underlings' wrongdoings are partly to blame. The prospect of jail is a powerful attention-grabber. Many bosses also feel they must dash around the world pitching to clients. Mr. Chandy thinks bosses should spend less time with clients and more time thinking about the future.

How much time they spend thinking about anything is hard to measure. But in an experiment, Mr Chandy measured how often bosses use forward-looking words like "will" and "shall" in their public statements. He concluded that bosses spend only 3%~4% of their day thinking about long-term strategy.

Brian Sullivan, the chief executive of CTPartners, a headhunting firm, says the most difficult part of his job is saying no to people who want a piece of his time. Mr. Sullivan says the only time he gets for blue-sky thinking is when he is in the sky.

Bill Gates took regular "think weeks", when he would sit alone in a cabin for 18 hours a day reading and contemplating. This, it is said, led to such strategic masterstrokes as "the Internet tidal wave memo" in 1995, which shifted Microsoft's focus to the web. But not every boss thinks he needs more time for thinking. "You can hire McKinsey to do that for you," says one.

21. The author estimates that people's attitude towards the working paper of Harvard Business School might be ____.

- [A] critical
- [B] suspicious
- [C] interested
- [D] neutral

22. The bosses spend more time meeting people outside the company because they plan to ____.

- [A] develop more business with other companies
- [B] get more information of other companies
- [C] improve their own public impression
- [D] recruit more talented employees from other companies

23. According to Paragraph 5, which of the following statement is NOT true?

- [A] Bosses always feel annoyed at the endless routine work.
- [B] Some bosses might be put into prison due to their employees' misconduct.
- [C] Many bosses think they need to market their products all over the world.
- [D] Bosses are supposed to spend more time talking with their customers.

24. What kind of company McKinsey might be?

- [A] A strategy consulting corporation.
- [B] A headhunting firm.
- [C] A software design company.
- [D] An employment agency.

25. The most appropriate title for the text could be ____.

[A] The Study on Chief Executives

[B] How to Be a Qualified Boss

[C] What Do Bosses Do All Day?

[D] The Boss' "Think Weeks"

Text 2

In 2007 Safaricom, the biggest mobile operator in Kenya, launched M-PESA, a service that allows money to be sent and received using mobile phones. It is used by 70% of the adult population and has become central to the economy: around 25% of Kenya's GNP flows through it.

Similar schemes have had some success elsewhere. There has been a particular push in east Africa. Yet in many poor countries where mobile money should be flourishing, it isn't.

Mobile-money services are especially useful in developing countries. A worker in the city can send money to his family in the village without having to waste a day travelling on a rickety bus. Indeed, he can pay his family's household bills directly from his phone. It is safer too: nobody wants to carry wads of currency on public transport.

Mobile money also gives its users—many of whom are poor and have no access to banks—a way to save small amounts of money. Mobile transactions are more traceable than cash, making it harder for corrupt officials to embezzle undetected. And lately Kenya has discovered a further benefit: the success of M-PESA has provided the foundation for a group of start-ups in Nairobi that are building new products and services on top of it.

Not all countries need mobile money, of course. Rich countries, with cash machines, credit cards and Internet banking, have little use for it. And among developing countries, not all have Kenya's specific mix of circumstances. Safaricom had a dominant market share when it launched M-PESA, giving the service a large base of potential customers. But there is also a bad reason why mobile money has failed to spread. Many of the poor countries that would most benefit from mobile money seem intent on keeping its suppliers out—mainly by insisting they should be regulated like banks.

Nobody disputes the idea that financial transactions need to be monitored. But there is also, equally clearly, a rather big difference between a cheap money-transfer system like M-PESA and a full lending bank like Citicorp. The security worries are usually fairly easily dealt with. Placing a limit on the size of transactions and the total balance that can be stored reduces the risk of mobile money being used to launder cash.

Another concern is consumer protection: cunning operators could steal cash. One compromise, which has been adopted in several African countries, is to get operators to form partnerships with banks.

Indeed, rather than fighting mobile money, governments should use it themselves.

26. Which of the following is NOT true according to the first paragraph?

[A] M-PESA was rolled out by a company in Kenya.

[B] M-PESA is a money-transfer service via cell phones.

[C] Over two thirds of adults in Kenya use M-PESA.

[D] Kenya's economy is supported by M-PESA.

27.Mobile money may bring to developing countries all of the following EXCEPT_____.

- [A] convenience
- [B] safety
- [C] corruption
- [D] inspiration

28.According to Paragraph 5, the failure of launching M-PESA in many poor countries is because_____.

- [A] the ATMs there hinder its development
- [B] Safaricom dominates the local market
- [C] the service is not popular among customers
- [D] its suppliers are refused to let in

29.How to solve the security problem of users' money when using mobile money?

- [A] To restrict the number of transactions.
- [B] To limit the value of transactions.
- [C] To let operators cooperate with banks.
- [D] To let the governments use the service.

30.The best title for the text is_____.

- [A] The Advantage of Mobile Money
- [B] The Promotion of Mobile Money
- [C] The History of Mobile Money
- [D] The Impact of Mobile Money

Text 3

Improving the balance between the working part of the day and the rest of it is a goal of a growing number of workers in rich Western countries. Some are turning away from the ideals of their parents, for whom work always came first; others with scarce skills are demanding more because they know they can get it. Employers, caught between a falling population of workers and tight controls on immigration, are eager to identify extra perks that will lure more "talent" their way. Just now they are focusing on benefits (especially flexible working) that offer employees more than just pay.

Some companies saw the change of mood some time ago. IBM has more than 50 different programs promoting work-life balance and Bank of America over 30. But plenty of other firms remain unconvinced and many lack the capacity to cater to such ideas even if they wanted to. Helen Murlis, with Hay Group, a human-resources consultancy, sees a widening gap between firms "at the creative end of employment" and those that are not.

The chief component of almost all schemes to promote work-life balance is flexible working. This allows people to escape rigid nine-to-five schedules and work away from a formal office. IBM says that 40% of its employees today work off the company premises. For many businesses, flexible working is a necessity. Globalization has spread the hours in which workers need to communicate with each other and increased the call for flexible shifts.

Nella Barkley, an American who advises companies on work-life balance, says that large firms are beginning to understand the value of such schemes, "but only slowly". For most of them, they still mean little more than child care, health care and flexible working.

To some extent, the proliferation of work-life-balance schemes is a function of today's labor market. Companies in knowledge-based industries worry about the shortage of skills and how they are going to persuade talented people to work for them. Although white-collar workers are more likely to be laid off nowadays, they are also likely to get rehired. Unemployment among college graduates in America is just over 2%. The same competition for scarce talent is evident in Britain.

For some time to come, talented people in the West will demand more from employers, and clever employers will create new gewgaw to entice them to join. Those employers should note that for a growing number of these workers the most appealing gewgaw of all is the freedom to work as and when they please.

31. Employees are demanding more from their employers because ____.

- [A] they always put their work as the first thing in life
- [B] they are pursuing a more balanced lifestyle
- [C] they are equipped with special skills
- [D] they are focusing on benefits more than their salary

32. The present situation about the work-life balance problem is that ____.

- [A] many companies have different programs for this problem
- [B] many companies are ready to take effective solutions
- [C] companies are at two extremes in solving this problem
- [D] many companies are indifferent to this problem

33. IBM is mentioned in the third paragraph to show that ____.

- [A] IBM has many different programs enhancing work-life balance
- [B] flexible working means flexible working time
- [C] flexible working includes allowing employees to work outside offices
- [D] flexible working can be realized by flexible shifts

34. According to the text, work-life balance schemes ____.

- [A] are now adopted by many large firms

[B] mainly contain child care, health care and flexible working

[C] are welcomed by white-collar workers

[D] are the natural result of labor force competition

35. The word "gewgaws" (Line 2, Para 6) most probably means_____.

[A] jewelry

[B] positions

[C] policies

[D] payments

Text 4

If the trade unionist Jimmy Hoffa were alive today, he would probably represent civil servant. When Hoffa's Teamsters were in their prime in 1960, only one in ten American government workers belonged to a union; now 36% do. In 2009 the number of unionists in America's public sector passed that of their fellow members in the private sector. In Britain, more than half of public-sector workers but only about 15% of private-sector ones are unionized.

There are three reasons for the public-sector unions' thriving. First, they can shut things down without suffering much in the way of consequences. Second, they are mostly bright and well-educated. A quarter of America's public-sector workers have a university degree. Third, they now dominate left-of-centre politics. Some of their ties go back a long way. Britain's Labor Party, as its name implies, has long been associated with trade unionism. Its current leader, Ed Miliband, owes his position to votes from public-sector unions.

At the state level their influence can be even more fearsome. Mark Baldassare of the Public Policy Institute of California points out that much of the state's budget is patrolled by unions. The teachers' unions keep an eye on schools, the CCPOA on prisons and a variety of labor groups on health care.

In many rich countries average wages in the state sector are higher than in the private one. But the real gains come in benefits and work practices. Politicians have repeatedly "backloaded" public-sector pay deals, keeping the pay increases modest but adding to holidays and especially pensions that are already generous.

Reform has been vigorously opposed, perhaps most egregiously in education, where charter schools, academies and merit pay all faced drawn-out battles. Even though there is plenty of evidence that the quality of the teachers is the most important variable, teachers' unions have fought against getting rid of bad ones and promoting good ones.

As the cost to everyone else has become clearer, politicians have begun to clamp down. In Wisconsin the unions have rallied thousands of supporters against Scott Walker, the hardline Republican governor. But many within the public sector suffer under the current system, too.

John Donahue at Harvard's Kennedy School points out that the norms of culture in Western civil services suit those who want to stay put but is bad for high achievers. The only American public-sector workers who earn well above \$250,000 a year are university sports coaches and the president of the United States. Bankers' fat pay packets have attracted much criticism, but a public-sector system that does not reward high achievers may be a much bigger problem for America.

36.It can be learned from the first paragraph that_____.

- [A] teamsters still have a large body of members
- [B] Jimmy Hoffa used to work as a civil servant
- [C] unions have enlarged their public-sector membership
- [D] the government has improved its relationship with unionists

37.Which of the following is true of Paragraph 2?

- [A] Public-sector unions are prudent in taking actions.
- [B] Education is required for public-sector union membership.
- [C] Labor Party has long been fighting against public-sector unions.
- [D] Public-sector unions seldom get in trouble for their actions.

38.It can be learned from Paragraph 4 that the income in the state sector is_____.

- [A] illegally secured
- [B] indirectly augmented
- [C] excessively increased
- [D] fairly adjusted

39.The example of the unions in Wisconsin shows that unions_____.

- [A] often run against the current political system
- [B] can change people' s political attitudes
- [C] may be a barrier to public-sector reforms
- [D] are dominant in the government

40.John Donahue' s attitude towards the public-sector system is one of_____.

- [A] disapproval
- [B] appreciation
- [C] tolerance
- [D] indifference

Part B

Directions: You are going to read a list of headings and a text about what parents are supposed to do to guide their children into adulthood.Choose a heading from the list A-G that best fits the meaning of each numbered part of the text.The first paragraph of the text is not numbered.There is two extra headings which you do not need to use.Mark your

answer on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

- [A] Set a Good Example for Your Kids.
- [B] Build Your Kids' Work Skills.
- [C] Place Time Limits on Leisure Activities.
- [D] Talk about the Future on a Regular Basis.
- [E] Help Kids Develop Coping Strategies.
- [F] Help Your Kids Figure Out Who They Are.
- [G] Build Your Kids' Sense of Responsibility.

Mothers and fathers can do a lot to ensure a safe landing in early adulthood for their kids. Even if a job's starting salary seems too small to satisfy an emerging adult's need for rapid content, the transition from school to work can be less of a setback if the start-up adult is ready for the move. Here are a few measures, drawn from my book *Ready or Not, Here Life Comes*, that parents can take to prevent what I call "work-life unreadiness".

41. ____ You can start this process when they are 11 or 12. Periodically review their emerging strengths and weaknesses with them and work together on any shortcomings, like difficulty in communicating well or collaborating. Also, identify the kinds of interests they keep coming back to, as these offer clues to the careers that will fit them best.

42. ____ Kids need a range of authentic role models—as opposed to members of their clique, pop stars and vaunted athletes. Have regular dinner-table discussions about people the family knows and how they got where they are. Discuss the joys and downsides of your own career and encourage your kids to form some ideas about their own future. When asked what they want to do, they should be discouraged from saying "I have no idea". They can change their minds 200 times, but having only a foggy view of the future is of little good.

43. ____ Teachers are responsible for teaching kids how to learn; parents should be responsible for teaching them how to work. Assign responsibilities around the house and make sure homework deadlines are met. Encourage teenagers to take a part-time job. Kids need plenty of practice delaying gratification and deploying effective organizational skills, such as managing time and setting priorities.

44. ____ Playing video games encourages immediate content. And hours of watching TV shows with canned laughter only teaches kids to process information in a passive way. At the same time, listening through earphones to the same monotonous beats for long stretches encourages kids to stay inside their bubble instead of pursuing other endeavors. All these activities can prevent the growth of important communication and thinking skills and make it difficult for kids to develop the kind of sustained concentration they will need for most jobs.

45. ____ They should know how to deal with setbacks, stresses and feelings of inadequacy. They should also learn how to solve problems and resolve conflicts, ways to brainstorm and think critically. Discussions at home can help kids practice doing these things and help them apply these skills to everyday life situations.

What about the son or daughter who is grown but seems to be struggling and wandering aimlessly through early adulthood? Parents still have a major role to play, but now it is more delicate. They have to be careful not to come across as disappointed in their child. They should exhibit strong interest and respect for whatever currently interests their fledgling adult (as naive or ill conceived as it may seem) while becoming a partner in exploring options for the future. Most of

all, these new adults must feel that they are respected and supported by a family that appreciates them.

Section III Translation

46. **Directions:** In this section, there is a passage in English. Translate it into Chinese and write your version on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)

Global trade and the economic incentive policies of individual national economies will play an important role in the recovery from the current global decline.

The US economy is promoting from the global economy during the current global decline. It may not feel like that, as we in the US now have about one-sixth of the labor force officially unemployed or underemployed. But the national income accounting is real. If not for our shrinking trade surplus, for example, the first quarter of this year would have seen a fall of 7.9% of GDP, instead of 5.5%. That's a big difference in terms of output and employment. Countries that export a lot get hit harder in the decline as their trade surplus shrinks. And countries that export significant amounts to the US have also been hit hard.

This seems to offer a lesson for developing countries. It's good to make your trade diverse, and maybe not become excessively dependent on markets where there are enormous asset bubbles.

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. **Directions:** You are asked to write a recommendation letter of your student, Li Ming, for a position of administrator in a company. Address it to the manager and express your reason (s) clearly.

Write the letter with no less than 100 words. Do not sign your own name at the letter. Use "Wang Hua" instead. Do not write the address. (10 points)

Part B

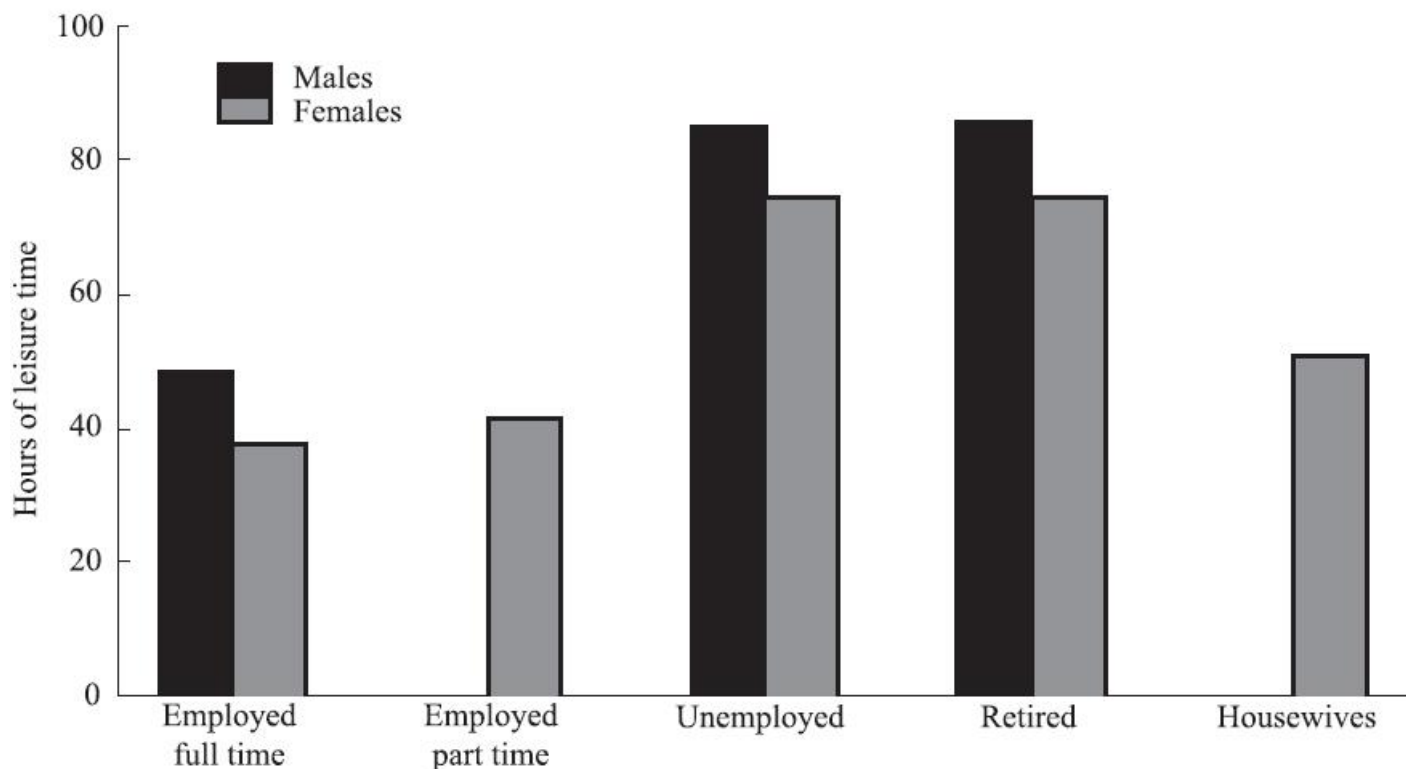
48. **Directions:** In this section, you are asked to write an essay based on the following chart. In your writing, you should

1. interpret the chart.
2. give your comments.

You should write at least 150 words.

Write your essay on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)

Leisure time in a typical week:by sex and employment status, 1998-1999



英语（二）模拟试卷七答案解析

Section I Use of English

1. 【答案】C

【考点】语义衔接题

【解析】空格所在部分填入一个名词，表示“大众媒体作为许多机构和社会交往的.....而影响年轻人的生活”。Substitute作名词时意为“代替物，代替者”，常和介词for搭配，本句意为“大众媒体可以代替机构和社会交往”。Alternative作名词时意为“可供选择的办法或事物”。Preference和介词for搭配，指“对.....的偏爱，爱好”，将它放入文中显然不符逻辑。Representative一般指人，即被选举或委派代表某人或某团体的人，如representative of the UN/the youth of her generation（联合国代表/一代年轻人的典型代表）。因此C项正确。

2. 【答案】B

【考点】语义衔接题

【解析】从4个选项来看，能够和后面的宾语functions搭配且符合上下文语义的动词只有fulfill，意为“起.....作用”，放入文中指“大众媒体在人们生活中起到了各种各样的作用”。Accomplish意为“完成，实现，达到”，后面一般接“计划、任务、目的”，如accomplish the plan/mission/object等，不和functions搭配。Provide与function搭配，指“提供功能”，但根据上文可知，大众媒体对影响年轻人的生活，是“发挥功能作用”，而非“提供功能”。Suffice指“足够，足以”，为不及物动词。

3. 【答案】D

【考点】惯用衔接题

【解析】试题所在句子的后半部分指出there is less time for games（用于游戏的时间减少了），这句话是对本题所在句子The time spent in front of the television screen is usually at the expense of leisure的补充和说明。对比4个选项，expense为正确答案。空格处的名词构成的短语是at the expense of。4个选项都符合要求，分别是：at the risk of（冒.....的危险）；at the mercy of（受.....支配）；at the height of（在.....的最盛时，在.....的高潮中）；at the expense of（以.....为代价）。空格所在句子表示的含义为“在电视屏幕前耗费的时间常常是以休闲为代价的”。

4. 【答案】B

【考点】语义衔接题

【解析】空格部分是过去分词结构作状语，表示“被屏幕上呈现的东西所.....孩子们模仿他们所看到的”。因此空格处填入的分词要和后面的介词by搭配，而且要符合上下文意。Attract常和介词by搭配，意为“被.....吸引，对.....感兴趣”。在文中意为“由于被电视屏幕上的东西吸引”，符合本题所在句子的句意和语法要求。Absorb常与介词in搭配，表示“注意力集中于，被.....吸引”；arouse意为“使行动起来，激发”；addict动词，意为“使入迷，使成瘾”，和介词to搭配。因此B项正确。

5. 【答案】A

【考点】语义衔接题

【解析】空格处填入的动词构成的搭配是identify sb. with sth.，表示“把某人视为”，文中表示的含义是：孩子们直接将自己视为电视中的各种不同的人物.....”。Identify sb. with sth.表示“把某人视为”，文中表示的含义是：孩子们直接将自己视为电视中的各种不同的人物。Recognize的搭配是recognize sb. as sth.（认可，接受某人为.....）。Unify是及物动词，意为“统一，使一元化”。Equate的搭配只能是equate sth. with sth.（使等同）。因此，选项A是正确答案。

6. 【答案】C

【考点】语义衔接题

【解析】空格处填入的名词说明“暴力”的特点。Abundance是褒义词，指“大量，丰富，充裕”，它不和violence搭配。Incidence指“发生率，影响范围或程度”，是中性词，常常由形容词修饰后表示褒贬，如an area with a high incidence of crime（犯罪率高的地区）。Prevalence指“普遍，盛行”，放入文中指“媒体里暴力的普及”。Recurrence表示“重现，复发”。由上下文可知，美国人应担忧媒体中暴力的“普及”，而非“发生率”或“重现”。

7. 【答案】D

【考点】语义衔接题

【解析】Disposed只作表语，意为“倾向于，有意于”。Hidden意为“隐藏的；神秘的”，强调不外露，不明显，如hidden illness（隐疾），hidden treasure（秘藏的财宝）。Implicit指“（语言上）含蓄的，不直接言明的”。Potential意为“潜在的，可能的”，指将来可能形成的。由上下文中的concern about和for at least forty years可知，人们担忧的是一种潜在的危害。因此，potential为正确答案。

8. 【答案】B

【考点】语义衔接题

【解析】试题所在句子的前后文形成了例证关系。再从语义上来看，media的修饰词是new，因此要填入的单词应当表达“出现”的含义，对比4个选项，emerge（出现）是正确答案。Merge意为“结合，融合”；immerge意为“浸入”；submerge意为“淹没，完全掩盖”。

9. 【答案】D

【考点】逻辑衔接题

【解析】空格上文指的是these media “这些（新的）媒体”，空格后是television “（旧的媒体）电视”，前后是并列关系，由于文中对两者是平等的强调，并没有突出新旧媒体的不同，因此应选along with，表示“这些媒体连同电视一起”。Apart from表示“除.....之外”；much as意为“尽管”，一般引导让步句子；but for意为“要不是”，多用虚拟语气；along with表示“连同.....一起，随同.....一起”。

10. 【答案】C

【考点】语义衔接题

【解析】空格处填入的动词的主语是these media，宾语是public concern and research attention。4个选项中，prompt指cause sth.to happen（促使，导致，激起）。放入文中表示“这些媒体引起了公众的担忧和研究的注意”，符合文义。Promote指help sth.to happen or develop（促进，推动）。显然不能说“媒体促进了公众的关注”。Propel本义指push sth.forward or in a particular direction（推进），用于抽象含义时只能是propel sb.into sth.，表示“驱使某人进入一种状态”，如Fury propelled her into action（怒火驱使她行动起来）。Prosper意为“（使）繁荣，昌盛”。

11. 【答案】B

【考点】语义衔接题

【解析】空格所在部分中的核心名词是societal concern，其后是较长的后置定语on our young generation ____ by the media。空格处填入的过去分词表被动，其主语是the media，宾语是societal concern。因此，关键要辨析选项中的动词的用法，它应该可以用于the mediahttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...another large societal concern on our young generation这个句子中。符合要求的只有B，impose sth.on/upon sb./sth.，表示“迫使，把.....强加于”。将impose代入文中，指“媒体使年轻一代受到的另一方面的社会关注是身体形象”。Inspire直接接sth.的搭配是inspire sth.in sb. “鼓舞，激励，激起（错觉或情感）”。Deliver的搭配是deliver sth.to sb./sth.（递送，交付）。Contribute作及物动词时的搭配是contribute sth.to sth.（增加，增进）。

12. 【答案】A

【考点】语义衔接题

【解析】External意为“外界的，外来的”，指与其他物体分离或没有关系的外部，不涉及内容，如a combination of internal and external factors（内外因结合）。Exterior意为“外部的，外表的，外面的”，强调位于事物的外表以上，但仍是该事物的一部分，如exterior walls/surfaces（外墙，外层表面）。Explicit意为“清楚明白的，直截了当的”。Exposed常用来修饰“地方或人”，意为“无遮蔽的，无保护的”。因此能和forces搭配的是external，指“外部力量”。

13. 【答案】C

【考点】语义衔接题

【解析】试题的前后文形成了例证关系，上文提到，外部力量影响身体形象；空格下文则具体解释说明，社会文化标准和大众媒介

的营销对我们美的观念有影响。因此下文是对上文的具体举例说明。选项中的介词和one都可以构成固定搭配。As one表示“一致，一齐”。At one (with sb./sth.)表示“完全一致，是.....的一部分”。For one表示“作为其中一个，举例来说”。In one表示“集于一身（或一体）；多功能，多用途”。因此表达这种逻辑关系的是for one。

14. 【答案】C

【考点】语义衔接题

【解析】Mark作及物动词时表示“表明，是.....的迹象/征兆”。Effect作动词指make sth.happen“使发生，实现，引起”，如effect a cure/change/recovery（产生疗效/引起变化/实现复苏）。Impact可作及物动词，表示“对.....有影响，有作用；冲击”。Shock作动词时作宾语，表示“使（某人）震惊/气愤/厌恶”。由下文可知，文章主要论述了媒体中“以瘦为美”的宣传影响着青少年的审美价值观。因此，本题应选择impact，表示“社会文化标准和大众媒体的营销冲击着我们关于美的观念”。

15. 【答案】C

【考点】语义衔接题

【解析】Standardized指having the same features or qualities, made standard（标准的，定型的），它用在文中指“标准的美女”。Generalized指not detailed, not limited to one particular area（笼统的，普遍的，概括性的）。Regularized指made legal or official（合法化的，正式存在的）。Categorized指put into groups（分类的，归类的）。

16. 【答案】D

【考点】语义衔接题

【解析】空格处填入的动词的主语是the images，状语是from our televisions。4个选项都可以充当动词。Beam表示“发射电波，播送”，放入文中表示“标准美女的形象从电视中播放出来”，是正确答案。Boom表示“迅速发展，繁荣昌盛”。Bottom表示“达到底部，降到最低点”。Brim指“（使）满，盛满”。

17. 【答案】D

【考点】结构衔接题

【解析】The movies相当于cinema（电影院）。用在地点、地名前，at可以表示抽象概念，如at the movies意为“在看电影”；over表示“在.....之上，通过”，和movies不搭配。On表示“通过，使用，借助于”。With表示方法、手段，entertain sb.with sth.是常用搭配，表示“用.....娱乐”。文中entertain表示的动的主语是the images，表示的含义是“标准的美女形象娱乐着我们”，因此不能选with，而应选at，即“在看电影时（其中的）标准的美女形象娱乐着我们”。

18. 【答案】A

【考点】语义衔接题

【解析】空格处填入的动词应和介词on搭配，符合上下文意。Play on/upon sth.表示“利用（感情等）”，如Advertisements often play on people's fears（广告常利用人们的恐惧心理）。文中表示的含义是“在广告中，大众媒介利用公认的瘦和健康的文化价值来赢得商业利润”。Take on sth.表示“呈现，具有（特征、外观等）；承担，同意负责”。Profit和介词by/from搭配，表示“获益，得到好处”。Resort和介词to搭配，表示“求助于，依靠，诉诸”，如resort to force（诉诸武力）。

19. 【答案】C

【考点】语义衔接题

【解析】空格处的副词和分词defined一起修饰名词短语standard of attractiveness（吸引力的标准）。Barely意为in a way that

is just possible but only with difficulty（仅仅，勉强能；几乎不，几乎没有），和defined搭配表示“几乎无法界定的”。Carefully意为“仔细地，谨慎地”，和defined搭配意为“仔细地定义/确定”。Narrowly可指in a way that is limited（狭隘地，严格地）。Subjectively意为“主观地”。由上文可知，“吸引力的标准”指的是“以瘦为美”，强调其标准的狭隘，因此应选narrowly。

20. 【答案】A

【考点】语义衔接题

【解析】空格处填入的名词是a narrowly defined standard of attractive的同位语；空格后that引导的定语从句对该词进行了解释说明，即“包含着对外形的不切实际的期望”。Ideal作名词时可指an idea or standard that seems perfect, and worth trying to achieve or obtain（理想，看似完美的思想和标准），符合文义需要，即狭隘的“美”的标准是不切实际的，是一种难以达到的完美标准。Image指“形象，印象”；stereotype指“模式化观念或形象”；criterion指“（评判或做决定的）标准，准则，原则”。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

21. The author estimates that people’s attitude towards the working paper of Harvard Business School might be _____. [A] critical [B] suspicious [C] interested [D] neutral	21. 作者估计人们对哈佛商学院的研究报告的态度可能是____。 [A] 批评的 [B] 怀疑的 [C] 感兴趣的 [D] 中立的
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【答案】B

【考点】观点态度题

【解析】文章第2段第1句具体介绍了调查研究的对象以及方法，接下来作者就说了“You may take this with a grain of salt”，其中with a grain of salt意为“持保留意见；大打折扣”可知人们可能会对此持怀疑态度。然后第3句和第4句又说明了人们的疑虑之处，由此可知B为正确答案。

22. The bosses spend more time meeting people outside the company because they plan to _____. [A] develop more business with other companies [B] get more information of other companies [C] improve their own public impression [D] recruit more talented employees from other companies	22. 老板花更多的时间与公司以外的人会面，是因为他们打算____。 [A] 与其他公司发展更多的业务 [B] 得到更多其他公司的信息 [C] 提高他们自己的公众形象 [D] 从其他公司招聘更多有才华的员工
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【答案】C

【考点】事实细节题

【解析】第4段第1句提到了工作不勤奋的首席执行官更可能与公司以外的人员进行一对一的会面，第2句给出原因：“http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...such people are trying to raise their own profile”，可知这些人是在试图提高他们自己的公众形象，所以C为正确答案。A、B在文中并未提及，故排除；第2句后半句“perhaps to secure a better job”表明这些人提高自己的形象的目的是为了获得更好的工作，而不是D所表述的内容，故排除。

23. According to Paragraph 5, which of the following statement is NOT true?	23. 根据文章第 5 段的内容，下列哪一项陈述是不正确的？
[A] Bosses always feel annoyed at the endless routine work.	[A] 老板们经常对无休止的日常工作感到厌烦。
[B] Some bosses might be put into prison due to their employees' misconduct.	[B] 一些老板可能会因为员工的失职而坐牢。
[C] Many bosses think they need to market their products all over the world.	[C] 许多老板认为他们需要跑遍全世界来推销产品。
[D] Bosses are supposed to spend more time talking with their customers.	[D] 老板们应该花更多的时间与客户交流。

【答案】D

【考点】事实细节题

【解析】由第5段最后一句“Mr.Chandy thinks bosses should spend less time with clients and more time thinking about the future”可知，老板应该少花时间应酬客户，多花时间思考公司的未来，由此可推知，D项陈述错误，为正确答案。由本段第1句“Bosses often complain that they get bogged down in day-to-day operations”可知，老板们经常抱怨他们深陷日常事务的运作中，所以A正确，排除。第2句和第3句提到一些法规规定老板要为其下属的违法行为负责，因此蹲监狱的可能性牢牢地牵绊了老板们的注意力，所以B正确，排除；第4句提到许多老板还认为他们应该满世界奔波把产品推销给客户，C选项也正确，排除。

24. What kind of company McKinsey might be?	24. 麦肯锡可能是一个什么类型的公司？
[A] A strategy consulting corporation.	[A] 战略咨询公司。
[B] A headhunting firm.	[B] 猎头公司。
[C] A software design company.	[C] 软件设计公司。
[D] An employment agency.	[D] 职业介绍所。

【答案】A

【考点】推理判断题

【解析】最后一段通过比尔·盖茨的例子说明老板花时间思考公司长期战略的重要性，倒数第2句“But not every boss thinks he needs more time for thinking”表明，并不是每个老板都认为有必要思考公司的未来，接着说“‘You can hire McKinsey to do that for you.’ says one.”可知，其中一位老板认为可以雇用麦肯锡做这件事，综合上文，这里指的就是上一句中的“思考公司的未来战略”，可推知，麦肯锡能帮助公司规划长期战略，所以A“战略咨询公司”为正确答案。

25. The most appropriate title for the text could be _____.	25. 本文最合适的标题是_____。
[A] The Study on Chief Executives	[A] 对首席执行官的研究
[B] How to Be a Qualified Boss	[B] 如何成为一位合格的老板
[C] What Do Bosses Do All Day?	[C] 老板们整天在做什么
[D] The Boss' "Think Weeks"	[D] 老板的“思考周”

【答案】C

【考点】主旨大意题

【解析】本文开篇提到人们对老板每天都在做什么感到非常好奇，然后以哈佛商学院对94名意大利老板每天行程的研究揭示老板的日常活动。接着讲述了伦敦商学院教授Rajesh Chandy的观点，他认为好的老板应该花更多的时间思考公司未来的战略。最后通过比尔·盖茨的例子说明老板花时间思考公司长期战略目标的重要性。综上所述，本文讲述的是老板们每天都在做什么，因此正确答案为C。其他3项过于片面，故均排除。

Text 2

26. Which of the following is NOT true according to the first paragraph?	26. 根据第1段，下列哪一项论述是不正确的？
[A] M-PESA was rolled out by a company in Kenya.	[A] 移动货币由肯尼亚的一家公司推出。
[B] M-PESA is a money-transfer service via cell phones.	[B] 移动货币是一项通过手机转账的服务。
[C] Over two thirds of adults in Kenya use M-PESA.	[C] 肯尼亚超过 2/3 的成年人使用移动货币。
[D] Kenya's economy is supported by M-PESA.	[D] 肯尼亚的经济是由移动货币支撑的。

【答案】D

【考点】推理判断题

【解析】根据第1段最后一句 “It is used by 70% of the adult population and has become central to the economy: around 25% of Kenya's GNP flows through it” 可以判断，移动货币对肯尼亚的经济不是由移动货币支撑的，由此选择D。同时该句表明有70%的肯尼亚成年人在使用移动货币的服务，所以C正确，故排除。第1段第1句表明移动货币的服务是由肯尼亚最大的移动通信运营商萨法利通信公司于2007年推出的，而该服务让人们能够使用手机汇款和收钱，从这一内容可以判断A、B正确，均排除。

27. Mobile money may bring to developing countries all of the following EXCEPT _____.	27. 移动货币会给发展中国家带来下列情况，除了_____。
[A] convenience	[A] 便利
[B] safety	[B] 安全
[C] corruption	[C] 贪污
[D] inspiration	[D] 灵感

【答案】C

【考点】推理判断题

【解析】由题干定位到文章第4段第2句“Mobile transactions are more traceable than cash, making it harder for corrupt officials to embezzle undetected”，由此可知，移动交易让贪官污吏想要不被发觉地挪用公款更为困难，这有利于减少贪污，所以C为正确答案。文章在第3段提到移动货币提供了便利并提高了安全性，给发展中国家在城市的打工者带来诸多好处，因此排除A、B，第4段的最后一句提到移动货币给一些新兴公司提供了基础，让它们创造出了新产品和新服务，故排除D。

28. According to Paragraph 5, the failure of launching M-PESA in many poor countries is because _____.	28. 根据第5段文意，许多贫穷国家推广移动货币业务失败的原因是_____。
[A] the ATMs there hinder its development	[A] 当地的自动提款机阻碍了该服务的发展
[B] Safaricom dominates the local market	[B] 萨法利通信公司占据了当地市场
[C] the service is not popular among customers	[C] 该项服务在客户中不受欢迎
[D] its suppliers are refused to let in	[D] 其供应商被拒之门外

【答案】D

【考点】推理判断题

【解析】由第5段第五六句可知，移动货币未能得到推广的糟糕原因是许多本可以从移动货币获益最大的贫穷国家似乎有意将供应商拒之门外，因此D为正确选项。从第5段第2句提到拥有自动提款机、信用卡和网上银行的富国，几乎用不到这项服务，所以排除A；而第5段第4句表明萨法利通信公司占据了当地市场，为移动货币服务提供了大量的潜在客户，这是在肯尼亚推广移动货币成功的原因，因此排除B。C在文中并未提及，故排除。

29. How to solve the security problem of users' money when using mobile money?	29. 当使用移动货币时，如何解决用户的资金安全问题？
[A] To restrict the number of transactions.	[A] 限制交易次数。
[B] To limit the value of transactions.	[B] 限制交易额。
[C] To let operators cooperate with banks.	[C] 让运营商和银行合作。
[D] To let the governments use the service.	[D] 让政府使用该项服务。

【答案】C

【考点】推理判断题

【解析】由第7段可知，另外一个担忧是对消费者的保护：狡猾的运营商可能会盗钱。几个非洲国家采取的折中方案是让运营商和银行形成合作关系，可以判断，运营商可能会盗钱，这造成用户对其资金安全的担忧，而解决方法之一就是让运营商和银行合作，故C为正确选项。A在文中并未提及，所以排除；第7段提到的安全隐患是指移动货币被用来洗钱的问题，解决方法是限制交易额和存款总额，因此排除B；文章最后一段提到政府不应该拒绝移动货币而是利用它，故排除D。

30. The best title for the text is _____.	30. 这篇文章最合适的题目是_____。
[A] The Advantage of Mobile Money	[A] 移动货币的优点
[B] The Promotion of Mobile Money	[B] 移动货币的推广
[C] The History of Mobile Money	[C] 移动货币的历史
[D] The Impact of Mobile Money	[D] 移动货币的影响

【答案】B

【考点】主旨大意题

【解析】本题考查的是综合理解能力，整篇文章都是通过介绍肯尼亚的移动货币、移动货币服务在发展中国家的优点以及人们对该服务担忧的解决方案来强调应该在发展中国家推广该服务，因此B最符合题意。文章虽然介绍了移动货币的优点，但这只是用来说明应该在发展中国家推广该项服务的原因，所以排除A，文章开头只说明了移动货币于2007年由萨法利通信公司在肯尼亚公司推出，并未谈及其具体的发展历史，因此排除C，文章中谈到移动货币对发展中国家的影响，但这只是本文谈论的问题之一，因此排除D。

Text 3

31. Employees are demanding more form their employers because _____ .	31. 雇员向雇主提出更多的要求，是因为_____。
[A] they always put their work as the first thing in life	[A] 他们总是把工作放在第一位
[B] they are pursuing a more balanced lifestyle	[B] 他们在追求一种更加平衡的生活方式
[C] they are equipped with special skills	[C] 他们拥有特殊技能
[D] they are focusing on benefits more than their salary	[D] 比起工资，他们更关注福利

【答案】B

【考点】事实细节题

【解析】文章开篇指出“在西方发达国家越来越多的人想要在工作和生活之间找到一个更好的平衡点”。接着解说他们对此的表现：有些人开始抗拒父母一代认为工作总是第一的理念；还有一些掌握稀缺技术的人则要求更多，因为他们知道自己能得到满足。第2句是对首句的解释，由此可见，雇员向雇主提出更多的要求是为了获得一种更加平衡的生活方式，故正确答案为B。

32. The present situation about the work-life balance problem is that _____ .	32. 关于工作生活平衡问题的现状是_____。
[A] many companies have different programs for this problem	[A] 很多公司都有应对这一问题的不同方案
[B] many companies are ready to take effective solutions	[B] 很多公司都已准备好采取有效措施
[C] companies are at two extremes in solving this problem	[C] 在如何应对这一问题上，公司分为两个极端
[D] many companies are indifferent to this problem	[D] 很多公司对这个问题都漠不关心

【答案】C

【考点】事实细节题

【解析】第2段第1句指出：一些公司在此之前的一段时间就注意到这种思想倾向的变化了。以IBM为例进行说明：推出了50多种促进工作和生活平衡的方案。然后进行转折：很多公司还不相信这一变化，即使相信，很多公司也缺乏能力来实现这一目标。由此推出，现在公司分为两派：一种迅速采取行动，满足员工需求；一种不承认变化，也缺乏能力满足员工需求。由此可见这是两个极端，故C为答案。

33. IBM is mentioned in the third paragraph to show that _____.	33. 文章第3段提出 IBM 是为了说明_____。
[A] IBM has many different programs enhancing work-life balance	[A] IBM 有很多不同的方案用以加强工作和生活之间的平衡
[B] flexible working means flexible working-time	[B] 灵活工作制意味着灵活的工作时间
[C] flexible working includes allowing employees to work outside offices	[C] 灵活工作制允许雇员在外办公
[D] flexible working can be realized by flexible shifts	[D] 灵活工作制可以通过灵活的轮班制度来实现

【答案】C

【考点】事实细节题

【解析】第3段第3句提到：IBM说它现在有40%的员工不在公司里办公。这是段落中支持性细节，该段前两句指出：促进工作和生活之间平衡的几乎所有方案中的主要内容都是灵活工作制。这让人们摆脱了朝九晚五的工作时间限制。IBM的例子就是对第2句的说明，所以正确答案为C。

34. According to the text, work-life balance schemes _____.	34. 根据文章可知，推动工作和生活之间平衡的计划_____。
[A] are now adopted by many large firms	[A] 现在已被很多大公司采用
[B] mainly contain child care, health care and flexible working	[B] 主要包括儿童保育、医疗保健和灵活工作制
[C] are welcomed by white-collar workers	[C] 受到白领工人的欢迎
[D] are the natural result of labor force competition	[D] 是劳动力市场竞争的结果

【答案】D

【考点】推理判断题

【解析】第5段首句提出：从某种程度而言，推动工作和生活之间平衡的计划的增多是由现在的劳动力市场造成的。第2句指出：知识型产业的公司担心技术工人的短缺以及如何说服稀缺人才为他们工作。由此可以推断，work-life balance schemes的增多是劳动力市场竞争的结果。所以正确答案为D。

35. The word “gewgaws” (Line 2, Para 6) most probably means _____.	35. 单词 “gewgaws” (第6段第2行) 最可能意为_____。
[A] jewelry	[A] 珠宝
[B] positions	[B] 职位
[C] policies	[C] 政策
[D] payments	[D] 薪酬

【答案】C

【考点】语义理解题

【解析】文章末段对人们要求实现工作和生活的平衡这种趋势进行了评论和预测：在未来的一段时间内，西方国家的人才将会向雇主提出更多的要求，聪明的雇主将制定新的gewgaws来吸引他们加入。第2句再现该词：这些雇主应该注意，对于这部分人数越来越多的雇员而言，最诱人的gewgaws就是给予他们按自己喜欢的方式去工作的时间自由。由此判断，gewgaws的意思应该是“能够概括或涵盖‘自由’含义的方针政策”。所以正确答案为C。

Text 4

36. It can be learned from the first paragraph that _____.	36. 从第1段我们得知_____。
[A] Teamsters still have a large body of members	[A] Teamster 仍然拥有很多成员
[B] Jimmy Hoffa used to work as a civil servant	[B] 吉米过去是一个公仆
[C] unions have enlarged their public-sector membership	[C] 社团扩大了公共部门的成员
[D] the government has improved its relationship with unionists	[D] 政府改善了与社团的关系

【答案】C

【考点】细节题

【解析】根据题干定位于第1段 “Whenhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...were in their prime in 1960, only one in ten American government workers belonged to a union; now 36%do.” 意思是1960年时，美国政府部门只有1/10的人是工会成员，但是现在比例是36%。所以C选项正确：工会增加了政府部门成员。A：Teamster仍然拥有很多成员。文中只提到了比例，并没有讲具体人数；B：吉米过去是一个公仆。而文中第1句是一个虚拟语气的句子，“如果他还活着的话，他今天可能代表一名公仆”，曲解文意；D：政府改善了与社团的关系。文中并未提及。

37. Which of the following is true of Paragraph 2?	37. 下列哪一项对第2段来说是正确的？
[A] Public-sector unions are prudent in taking actions.	[A] 公共部门组织在采取行动时很谨慎。
[B] Education is required for public-sector union membership.	[B] 教育对公共部门成员是必需的。
[C] Labor Party has long been fighting against public-sector unions.	[C] 工党长期与公共部门争斗。
[D] Public-sector unions seldom get in trouble for their actions.	[D] 公共部门很少因自己的行动而惹上麻烦。

【答案】D

【考点】细节题

【解析】该题很容易根据题干定位于第2段。第2段中有很明显的first, second, third这些词，属于典型的列举处，最容易出细节题。只需要将各选项与这3点仔细比对即可。A公共部门组织在采取行动时很谨慎，文中并未提及，是对“they now dominate left-of-centre politics”这句话设置的干扰项，“左派”为激进派，不可能谨慎；而B错在教育不是需要的，而是公共部门成员受教育程度普遍偏高，并非必需；C工党长期与公共部门争斗，该段倒数第2句指出工会与社团一直有联系，最后一句讲到工会领导Miliband荣登宝座正是因为公共部门的大力支持，因此与原文相悖；D选项为First, they can shut things down without suffering much in the way of consequences.这句话的同义改写。意思是“他们可以息事宁人并不用遭受不好的后果”。

38. It can be learned from Paragraph 4 that the income in the state sector is _____.	38. 从第4段得知，国家部门人员的工资状况是_____。
[A] illegally secured	[A] 通过非法得来
[B] indirectly augmented	[B] 间接地增加
[C] excessively increased	[C] 过度地增长
[D] fairly adjusted	[D] 很公正地调整

【答案】B

【考点】事实细节题

【解析】该题很容易定位于文章的第4段。题干是“国家部门人员的工资状况是”。做这道题要把第4段整体理解。注意But后面的内容，尤其是keeping the pay increases modest but adding to holidays and especially pensions that are already generous，大意是公共部门员工的工资涨幅很小，但是节假日福利津贴很多。B选项的indirectly augment意思是“间接地增加”，和原文意思“公共部门人员的收入是来源于福利等间接收入，而非正常的工资收入”符合。A通过非法得来，文中只提到了国家部门人员的工资比私人企业的要高，整段都未提及来源，故该选项属于过度推理。C过度地增长文中并未提及增长的幅度，提到只是通过“暗箱操作”的方式，容易使考生产生误解。D很公正地调整与“backloaded”不符。

39. The example of the unions in Wisconsin shows that unions _____.	39. 举威斯康星社团为例，表明社团_____。
[A] often run against the current political system	[A] 经常与当前政治体系对抗
[B] can change people's political attitudes	[B] 能够改变人们的政治态度
[C] may be a barrier to public-sector reforms	[C] 可能阻碍公共部门改革
[D] are dominant in the government	[D] 在政府中占统治地位

【答案】C

【考点】细节题

【解析】该题根据题干中的专有名词Wisconsin定位于倒数第2段。由题干可知这是一个例证题，所以需要看文章的第5段。第5段首句Reform has been vigorously opposed。从第6段Wisconsin的例子可以看出，工会集合众人反对共和党领导人Scott Walker，正是为了反对改革。所以可以知道工会可能是公共部门改革的一个障碍，C为正确选项。A经常与当前政治体系对抗，文中并未反映often这个程度。B能够改变人们的政治态度，文中并未提及。D在政府中占统治地位，文中第2句讲到社团得到了成千上万人的支持来对付强硬的共和党州长，并不能推出该选项之意。

40. John Donahue's attitude towards the public-sector system is one of _____.	40. John Donahue 对公务员体系的态度是_____。
[A] disapproval	[A] 反对
[B] appreciation	[B] 欣赏
[C] tolerance	[C] 宽容
[D] indifference	[D] 冷漠

【答案】A

【考点】观点态度题

【解析】该题定位于最后一段，第1句指出John认为西方公共服务中的文化准则适用于想维持原状的人而对于有比较高成就的人就不利了，很明显持否定态度，最后再次指出不能造福于高成就人们的公共服务系统对于美国可能是一个更大的麻烦，也再次证实了作者的观点是不支持的，即A选项。

Part B

41. 【答案】F

【考点】细节理解推导题

【解析】选项后面的段落指出“定期地探讨他们出现的新的优点和缺点，与他们一道克服一些缺点；确认他们一直保持的兴趣，因为这提供了他们将来从事最适合他们自己的职业线索”。这也就是说，“这一切将有助于孩子认识自己的优缺点和兴趣所在”，也就是对自己更加了解，因此F选项是对的。

42. 【答案】D

【考点】细节综合理解和归纳

【解析】后面的段落指出，“孩子需要一些不一样的真正的榜样，定期进行一些餐桌讨论，谈谈他们家庭认识的人以及这些人如何到达今天的高度，谈谈你自己的职业的快乐与滑坡，鼓励你的孩子对他们的将来形成某种概念”。在这一段中，出现了“regular discussions”和“future”，就是说，D“定期地谈论将来”是统领本段的。

43. 【答案】B

【考点】重点信息识别题

【解析】后面的段落中提到“父母有责任教会孩子如何工作。分配家务活，一定要他们在最后期限前完成任务。鼓励年轻人做兼职工作。孩子需要大量的时间来延缓满足感，发展有效的组织技能，比如控制时间、确定优先考虑的事情”。这些都是和培养孩子的工作技能有关的。因此，可以断定答案是B选项。

44. 【答案】C

【考点】重点信息识别和归纳

【解析】后面的段落提到要对电脑游戏，电视节目等进行控制，这些都是在说业余活动的问题。因此选项C“在娱乐活动上设置时间限制”是正确答案。

45. 【答案】E

【考点】下文信息暗示

【解析】选项后面的段落提到“孩子要知道如何应对挫折、压力以及失落感，要学会如何解决问题，化解冲突，集思广益，批判思考。家庭讨论能帮助孩子练习这些，帮助他们将这些技能运用到日常的生活中去”。也就是说，本段主要讨论的问题是培养孩子解决问题的能力。因此选项E是正确的。

Section III Translation

46.

Sample:

在当前全球经济从衰退走向复苏的过程中，全球贸易和各国的经济刺激政策将发挥重要作用。

在当前全球经济衰退的情况下，美国经济正借助全球经济走向复苏。你可能感觉不到这一点，因为，目前在美国有大约1/6的劳动力正式失业或未充分就业。但国民收入的核算是真实的。例如，要是我们的贸易顺差没有下降，今年第1季度的国内生产总值就会减少7.9%，而非现在的5.5%。就产出和就业来说这两个数字可有很大的差别。那些出口较大的国家由于贸易顺差下降，在衰退期受到的冲击更大。那些向美国大量出口的国家同样遭到很大冲击。

这似乎为发展中国家提供了一个教训。贸易最好走多元化，不要过分依赖具有大量资产泡沫的市场。

【分句解析】

第1段：第1句介词短语in the recovery这里转译成动词短语“走向复苏”，以使译文通顺，符合经济用语表达习惯。

第2段：from the global economy本意是“从全球经济”，这里把介词from转译成动词“借助”，即“借助全球经济”更能体现出美国经济与全球经济的关系。第4句重点把握句子的理解。从if http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...would have seen可以看出此句是虚拟语气句，应译成“要是没有.....就会.....”。Trade surplus译为“贸易顺差”，此译法较为固定。第5句in terms of意为“从.....方面来说”。第7句中amounts to并非固定短语，这里amounts是名词，意为“总数，总额”，to为介词表示方向。

第3段：第2定语从句where there are enormous asset bubbles翻译时应运用前置法，将其译成“的”字定语词组，放在被修饰词markets之前，从而将英语复合句译为汉语简单句。

Section IV Writing

Part A

47.

Sample:

Dear Sir or Madam,

It is with great pleasure that I recommend to you Li Ming, an outstanding graduate majoring in Business Administration.

I have been in charge of Mr. Li's class since they were freshmen, so I know him well. He is courteous, sincere and hardworking. He took several courses in computer science, which strengthened his administration ability. And also his

excellent communication ability and good command of English add a lot to his managerial skills.

I believe Mr.Li' s education and character undoubtedly qualify him to serve as an administrator in your company.I recommend him without reservation and believe you will find him a helpful and responsible staff member.

Sincerely yours ,

Wang Hua

Part B

48.

Sample:

The chart shows the number of hours enjoyed by men and women in a typical week in 1998-1999, according to gender and employment status.

Among those employed full-time, men on average had fifty hours of leisure, whereas women had approximately thirty-seven hours. There were no figures given for male part-time workers, but female part-timers had forty hours of leisure time, only slightly more than women in full-time employment, perhaps reflecting their work in the home.

In the unemployed and retired categories, leisure time showed an increase for both sexes, as might have been expected. Here too, men enjoyed more leisure time-over eighty hours, compared with seventy hours for women, perhaps once again reflecting the fact that women spend more time working in the home than men.

Lastly, housewives enjoyed approximately fifty-four hours of leisure, on average. There were no figures given for househusbands. Overall, the chart demonstrates that in the categories for which statistics on male leisure time were available, men enjoyed at least ten hours of extra leisure time.

绝密★启用前

2017年全国攻读管理类硕士学位研究生入学考试英语（二）模拟试卷八

考生须知

1. 选择题的答案须用2B铅笔填涂在答题卡上，其他笔填涂的或做在试卷或其他类型答题卡上的答案无效。
2. 其他题一律用蓝色或黑色钢笔或圆珠笔在答题纸上按规定要求作答，凡做在试卷上或未做在指定位置的答案无效。
3. 交卷时，请配合监考人员验收，并请监考人员在准考证相应位置签字（作为考生交卷的凭据）。否则，所产生的一切后果由考生自负。

Section I Use of English

Directions: Read the following text. Choose the best word (s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

In 1924 American' s National Research Council sent to engineers to supervise a series of industrial experiments at a large telephone-parts factory called the Hawthorne Plant near Chicago. It hoped they would learn how stop-floor lighting

1 workers productivity. Instead, the studies ended 2 giving their name to the "Hawthorne effect", the extremely influential idea that the very 3 to being experimented upon changed subjects' behavior.

The idea arose because of the 4 behavior of the women in the Hawthorne plant. According to 5 of the experiments, their hourly output rose when lighting was increased, but also when it was dimmed. It did not 6 what was done in the experiment; 7 something was changed, productivity rose. A(n) 8 that they were being experimented upon seemed to be 9 to alter workers' behavior 10 itself.

After several decades, the same data were 11 to econometric the analysis. Hawthorne experiments has another surprise store 12 the descriptions on record, no systematic 13 was found that levels of productivity were related to changes in lighting.

It turns out that peculiar way of conducting the experiments may be have let to 14 interpretation of what happened. 15, lighting was always changed on a Sunday. When work started again on Monday, output 16 rose compared with the previous Saturday and 17 to rise for the next couple of days. 18, a comparison with data for weeks when there was no experimentation showed that output always went up on Monday, workers 19 to be diligent for the first few days of the working week in any case, before 20 a plateau and then slackening off. This suggests that the alleged "Hawthorne effect" is hard to pin down.

1. [A] affected

[B] achieved

[C] extracted

[D] restored

2. [A] at

[B] up

[C] with

[D] off

3. [A] truth

[B] sight

[C] act

[D] proof

4. [A] controversial

[B] perplexing

[C] mischievous

[D] ambiguous

5. [A] requirements

[B] explanations

[C] accounts

[D] assessments

6. [A] conclude

[B] matter

[C] indicate

[D] work

7. [A] as far as

[B] for fear that

[C] in case that

[D] so long as

8. [A] awareness

[B] expectation

[C] sentiment

[D] illusion

9. [A] suitable

[B] excessive

[C] enough

[D] abundant

10. [A] about

[B] for

[C] on

[D] by

11. [A] compared

[B] shown

[C] subjected

[D] conveyed

12. [A] contrary to

[B] consistent with

[C] parallel with

[D] peculiar to

13. [A] evidence

[B] guidance

[C] implication

[D] source

14. [A] disputable

[B] enlightening

[C] reliable

[D] misleading

15. [A] In contrast

[B] For example

[C] In consequence

[D] As usual

16. [A] duly

[B] accidentally

[C] unpredictably

[D] suddenly

17. [A] failed

[B] ceased

[C] started

[D] continued

18. [A] Therefore

[B] Furthermore

[C] However

[D] Meanwhile

19. [A] attempted

[B] tended

[C] chose

[D] intended

20. [A] breaking

[B] climbing

[C] surpassing

[D] hitting

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each of the passages is followed by 5 questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

Text 1

They are among the 250, 000 people under the age of 25 who are out of work in the Netherlands, a group that accounts for 40 percent of the nation's unemployed. A storm of anger boils up at the government-sponsored (政府资助的) youth center, even among those who are continuing their studies. "We study for jobs that don't exist." Nicollette Steggerda, 23, said.

After three decades of prosperity, unemployment among 10 member nations of the European Community has exceeded 11 percent, affecting a total of 12.3 million people, and the number is climbing.

The bitter disappointment long expressed by British youths is spreading across the Continent. The title of a rock song "No Future" can now be seen written on the brick walls of closed factories in Belgium and France.

Recent surveys have found that the increasing argument in the last few years over the deployment (布局) in Europe of North Atlantic Treaty Organization missiles and the possibility of nuclear war have clouded European youths' confidence in the future.

One form of protest tends to put the responsibility for a country's economic troubles on the large numbers of "guest workers" from Third World nations, people welcomed in Western Europe in the years of prosperity.

Young Europeans, brought up in an extended period of economic success and general stability, seem to resemble Americans more than they do their own parents. Material enjoyment has given them a sense of expectation, each the right, to a standard of living that they see around them.

"And so we pass the days at the discos, or meet people at the café, and sit and stare," said Isabella Gcuit. "There is usually not much conversation. You look for happiness. Sometimes you even find it."

21. Unemployment in the Netherlands has affected ____.

[A] one million people

[B] approximately 12.3 million of people

[C] 250, 000 people

[D] roughly 0.6 million people

22.What Nicolle Steggerda said (Para.2) suggests that_____.

[A] school education is not sufficient

[B] the students' aim in study is not clear

[C] the students can't get work after graduation

[D] the students lose their motivation in their study

23.British youths_____.

[A] are trying to seek their fortune on the Continent

[B] are indifferent to the unemployed on the Continent

[C] have been the first to show their disappointment over joblessness

[D] are sympathetic to the unemployed in France and Belgium

24.The author states all the items listed except_____.

[A] European youths are worried about a new world war in the future

[B] widespread unemployment is beyond European youths' expectation

[C] the rock song "No Future" is an expression of the disappointment of European youth

[D] about 40%of the guest workers are out of work in Western Europe now

25.It seems that young Europeans_____.

[A] are more like Americans than their elders in their way of thinking

[B] look on life as their elders do

[C] look more like Americans than their elders do

[D] expect more from Americans than from their elders

Text 2

For American parents, bargain prices for toys this holiday season qualify as good news: A Barbie fan who rose before dawn for Wal-Mart's Black Friday sale could secure the "Barbie Diamond Castle Princess Liana Doll" for \$ 5-royally marked down from its regular retail price.At Target, a radio-controlled helicopter cost a mere \$ 15.The price wars were enough to draw consumers out of their bunkers (碉堡) for their first shopping outing in months.

But wrapped up with those cheap toys are ominous economic omens for both sides of the Pacific.The rock-bottom prices show how desperate US retailers are to plump up weak consumer demand—a symptom of the ailing US economy and a serious problem for China, which makes nine of every 10 toys sold in American stores.

The toy industry has played a major role in China's economic surge (猛增) over the past 30 years.But Chinese toy

makers began feeling the economic squeeze well before the US recession was made official in late November. The volume of Chinese toys passing through eight major US ports was down 5.9 percent in the first nine months in 2008, compared to the same period in 2007, according to economic forecasters IHS Global Insight, which tracks the information for the National Federation of Retailers.

China's new labor contract law which imposed stricter conditions and compensation for layoffs of temporary workers took effect in 2007, increasing costs for manufacturers that rely heavily on migrants on production lines, including toy makers and other labor-intensive manufacturers based mainly in southern Guangdong province. Toy makers also were hard hit by the rising price of oil, which surged to more than \$ 140 a barrel in June, and in turn sharply increased the price of plastic.

Industry sources say the toy makers saw profits squeezed to the point where many tried to renegotiate contracts with buyers—especially major US players like Wal-Mart. When they discovered the buyers wouldn't move even slightly on the purchase agreements, many simply decided to close their factories. "Over half (of the factories) that have closed had negotiated a price, then when they couldn't get the retailer to move (on the price), they wouldn't make it at a loss and closed down," said Britt Beemer, a retail strategist and founder of America's Research Group.

To be sure, some of the factories that were shut down were small shops that employed only a few dozen workers. And the contraction is to some degree a natural consolidation process in an industry that is overbuilt.

26. What does the word "ominous" (Line 1, Para 2) mean?

- [A] Prosperous.
- [B] Threatening.
- [C] Confusing.
- [D] Significant.

27. Which of the following is TRUE about the toy industry in China?

- [A] The toy industry in China is influenced by the retail business in the US.
- [B] The toys made in China have a total market share in the US.
- [C] The toy industry is the main cause for the economic downfall in China.
- [D] The toy industry didn't suffer until the US recession was made official.

28. What is the effect China's new labor contract law has on toy industry?

- [A] It ensures better protection of temporary workers in the industry.
- [B] Its stricter conditions cause more layoffs in toy industry.
- [C] It affects toy industry more than other manufacturing businesses.
- [D] It adds more cost for labor-intensive manufacturers like toy makers.

29. What can you infer from the last paragraph?

- [A] Small factories are more seriously affected by the economic recession.

[B] The closing down of toy factories is not extremely serious.

[C] Only a few workers are laid off in each toy manufacturing factory.

[D] It may not be all bad for some of the toy factories to close down.

30.What' s the main idea of the passage?

[A] The development of toy manufacturing industry in China.

[B] The major causes of the closing down of toy factories.

[C] The present situation of toy industry in China.

[D] The connection between toy industry in China and retailers in the US.

Text 3

Will the European Union make it? The question would have sounded strange not long ago. Now even the project' s greatest cheerleaders talk of a continent facing a "Bermuda triangle" of debt, population decline and lower growth.

As well as those chronic problems, the EU face an acute crisis in its economic core, the 16 countries that use the single currency. Markets have lost faith that the euro zone' s economies, weaker or stronger, will one day converge thanks to the discipline of sharing a single currency, which denies uncompetitive members the quick fix of devaluation.

Yet the debate about how to save Europe' s single currency from disintegration is stuck. It is stuck because the euro zone' s dominant powers, France and Germany, agree on the need for greater harmonization within the euro zone, but disagree about what to harmonies.

Germany thinks the euro must be saved by stricter rules on borrow spending and competitiveness, marked by quasi-automatic sanctions for governments that do not obey. These might include threats to freeze EU funds for poorer regions and EU mega-projects and even the suspension of a country' s voting rights in EU ministerial councils. It insists that economic co-ordination should involve all 27 members of the EU club, among whom there is a small majority for free-market liberalism and economic rigour; in the inner core alone, Germany fears, a small majority favour French interference.

A "southern" camp headed by French wants something different: "European economic government" within an inner core of euro-zone members. Translated, that means politicians intervening in monetary policy and a system of redistribution from richer to poorer members, via cheaper borrowing for governments through common Eurobonds or complete fiscal transfers. Finally, figures close to the France government have murmured, euro-zone members should agree to some fiscal and social harmonization: e.g., curbing competition in corporate-tax rates or labour costs.

It is too soon to write off the EU. It remains the world' s largest trading block. At its best, the European project is remarkably liberal: built around a single market of 27 rich and poor countries, its internal borders are far more open to goods, capital and labor than any comparable trading area. It is an ambitious attempt to blunt the sharpest edges of globalization, and make capitalism benign.

31.The EU is faced with so many problems that_____.

[A] it has more or less lost faith in markets

- [B] even its supporters begin to feel concerned
- [C] some of its member countries plan to abandon euro
- [D] it intends to deny the possibility of devaluation

32.The debate over the EU' s single currency is stuck because the dominant powers_____.

- [A] are competing for the leading position
- [B] are busy handling their own crises
- [C] fail to reach an agreement on harmonization
- [D] disagree on the steps towards disintegration

33.To solve the euro problem, Germany proposed that_____.

- [A] EU funds for poor regions be increased
- [B] stricter regulations be imposed
- [C] only core members be involved in economic co-ordination
- [D] voting rights of the EU members be guaranteed

34.The French proposal of handling the crisis implies that_____.

- [A] poor countries are more likely to get funds
- [B] strict monetary policy will be applied to poor countries
- [C] loans will be readily available to rich countries
- [D] rich countries will basically control Eurobonds

35.Regarding the future of the EU, the author seems to feel_____.

- [A] pessimistic
- [B] desperate
- [C] conceited
- [D] hopeful

Text 4

Talk to any parent of a student who took an adventurous gap year (a year between school and university when some students earn money, travel, etc.) and a misty look will come into their eyes. There are some disasters and even the most motivated, organized gap student does require family back-up, financial, emotional and physical. The parental mistiness is not just about the brilliant experience that has matured their offspring; it is vicarious living. We all wish pre-university gap years had been the fashion in our day. We can see how much tougher our kids become; how much more prepared to benefit from university or to decide positively that they are going to do something other than a degree.

Gap years are fashionable, as is reflected in the huge growth in the number of charities and private companies

offering them. Pictures of Prince William toiling in Chile have helped, but the trend has been gathering steam for a decade. The range of gap packages starts with backpacking, includes working with charities, building hospitals and schools and, very commonly, working as a language assistant, teaching English. With this trend, however, comes a danger. Once parents feel that a well structured year is essential to their would-be undergraduates' progress to a better university, a good degree, an impressive CV and well paid employment, as the gap companies blurbs suggest it might be, then parents will start organizing and paying for the gaps.

Where there are disasters, according to Richard Oliver, director of the gap companies umbrella organization, the Year Out Group, it is usually because of poor planning. That can be the fault of the company or of the student, he says, but the best insurance is thoughtful preparation. "When people get it wrong, it is usually medical or, especially among girls, it is that they have not been away from home before or because expectation does not match reality."

The point of a gap year is that it should be the time when the school leaver gets to do the thing that he or she fancies. Kids don't mature if mum and dad decide how they are going to mature. If the 18-year-old's way of maturing is to slob out on Hampstead Heath soaking up sunshine or spending a year working with fishermen in Cornwall, then that's what will be productive for that person. The consensus, however, is that some structure is an advantage and that the prime mover needs to be the student.

The 18-year-old who was dispatched by his parents at two weeks' notice to Canada to learn to be a snowboarding instructor at a cost of £ 5, 800, probably came back with little more than a hangover. The 18-year-old on the same package who worked for his fare and spent the rest of his year instructing in resorts from New Zealand to Switzerland, and came back to apply for university, is the positive counterbalance.

36. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that parents of gap students may ____.

- [A] help children to be prepared for disasters
- [B] receive all kinds of support from their children
- [C] have rich experience in bringing up their offspring
- [D] experience watching children grow up

37. According to the text, which of the following is true?

- [A] The popularity of gap years results from an increasing number of charities.
- [B] Prince William was working hard during his gap year.
- [C] Gap years are not as fashionable as they were ten years ago.
- [D] A well-structured gap year is a guarantee of university success.

38. The word "packages" (Line 3, Para 2) means ____.

- [A] parcels carried in traveling
- [B] a comprehensive set of activities
- [C] something presented in a particular way
- [D] charity actions

39.What can cause the disasters of gap years?

- [A] Intervention of parents.
- [B] Irresponsibility of the companies.
- [C] A lack of insurance.
- [D] Low expectation.

40.An 18-year-old is believed to take a meaningful gap year when he/she_____.

- [A] lives up to his/her parents' expectations
- [B] spends time being lazy and doing nothing
- [C] learns skills by spending parents' money
- [D] earns his or her living and gains working experience

Part B

Directions: Reading the following text and answer questions by finding a subtitle for each of the marked parts or paragraphs. There are two extra items in the subtitle. Mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

[A] Although no such evidence was presented, the casino's marketing department continued to pepper him with mailings. And he entered the casino and used his Fun Card without being detected.

[B] It is unclear what luring was required, given his compulsive behavior. And in what sense was his will operative?

[C] By the time he had lost \$ 5, 000 he said to himself that if he could get back to even, he would quit. One night he won \$ 5, 500, but he did not quit.

[D] Gambling has been a common feature of American life forever, but for a long time it was broadly considered a sin, or a social disease. Now it is a social policy: the most important and aggressive promoter of gambling in America is the government.

[E] David Williams' suit should trouble this gambling nation. But don't bet on it.

[F] It is worrisome that society is medicalizing more and more behavioral problems, often defining as addictions what earlier, sterner generations explained as weakness of will.

[G] The anonymous, lonely, undistracted nature of online gambling is especially conducive to compulsive behavior. But even if the government knew how to move against Internet gambling, what would be its grounds for doing so?

On the north bank of the Ohio river sits Evansville, Ind., home of David Williams, 52, and of a riverboat casino (a place where gambling games are played). During several years of gambling in that casino, Williams, a state auditor earning \$ 35, 000 a year, lost approximately \$ 175, 000. He had never gambled before the casino sent him a coupon for \$ 20 worth of gambling.

He visited the casino, lost the \$ 20 and left. On his second visit he lost \$ 800. The casino issued to him, as a good

customer, a "Fun Card" , which when used in the casino earns points for meals and drinks, and enables the casino to track the user' s gambling activities.For Williams, those activities became what he calls "electronic heroin" .

41.____

In 1997 he lost \$ 21, 000 to one slot machine in two days.In March 1997 he lost \$ 72, 186.He sometimes played two slot machines at a time, all night, until the boat docked at 5 a.m., then went back aboard when the casino opened at 9 a.m.Now he is suing the casino, charging that it should have refused his patronage because it knew he was addicted.It did know he had a problem.

In March 1998, a friend of Williams' s got him involuntarily confined to a treatment center for addictions, and wrote to inform the casino of Williams' s gambling problem.The casino included a photo of Williams among those of banned gamblers, and wrote to him a "cease admissions" letter.Noting the "medical/psychological" nature of problem gambling behavior, the letter said that before being readmitted to the casino he would have to present medical/psychological information demonstrating that patronizing the casino would pose no threat to his safety or well-being.

42.____

The Wall Street Journal reports that the casino has 24 signs warning: "Enjoy the fun

43.____

The fourth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders says "pathological gambling" involves persistent, recurring and uncontrollable pursuit less of money than of the thrill of taking risks in quest of a windfall.

44.____

Pushed by science, or what claims to be science, society is reclassifying what once were considered character flaws or moral failings as personality disorders akin to physical disabilities.

45.____

Forty-four states have lotteries, 29 have casinos, and most of these states are to varying degrees dependent on—you might say addicted to—revenues from wagering.And since the first Internet gambling site was created in 1995, competition for gambler' s dollars has become intense.The Oct.28 issue of Newsweek reported that 2 million gamblers patronize 1, 800 virtual casinos every week.With \$ 3.5 billion being lost on Internet wagers this year, gambling has passed pornography as the web' s webs most profitable business.

Section III Translation

46.Directions: Translate the following passage into Chinese and put your translation on the ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)

Toxic workplace relationships, failing company fortunes and limited advancement opportunities are just a few compelling reasons to quit a job. But career experts say many workplace problems that employees may think are irreconcilable can be improved or even resolved with some action and a change of attitude. First, find out if your problems are unique. Reach out to co-workers in other departments, peers through industry associations or even call colleagues at other companies to compare notes. Second, separate the demands of work from your own expectations of yourself. If you're unhappy about falling short of your own personal career goals, try breaking your big goals into smaller, more realistically achievable ones. This can improve your morale by reinforcing small successes. Third, pitch your boss on a less formal and more goal-oriented workplace. And offer improved results in exchange for more autonomy. If the operational processes of your job are leading to failure, alter your approach, if you can.

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. **Directions:** You are planning to have a holiday in Southern China during the summer vacation. Write a letter to the sales department of travel agency to:

- 1) introduce yourself and your purpose
- 2) explain the type of holiday you want
- 3) ask for necessary travel information

Write your letter in no less than 100 words. Write it neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter; use "Li Ming" instead. (10 points)

Part B

48. **Directions:** In this section, you are required to write an essay based on the following table. In your writing, you should

- 1) interpret the table and
- 2) give your comments.

You should write at least 150 words. Write your essay on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)

Average Distance in Miles Travelled per Person per Year, by Mode of Travel

Mode of travel	Average distance (unit: miles)	2007	2012
Walking		255	237
Bicycle		51	41
Car		3,199	4,806
Local bus		429	274
Long distance bus		54	124
Train		289	366
Taxi		13	42
Others		450	585
All modes		4,740	6,475

英语（二）模拟试卷八答案解析

Section I Use of English

1. 【答案】A

【解析】该句的已知信息为：希望他们（指派去指导实验的两名工程师）能够得知工作场所的照明如何工人的生产力。对比4个选项，可知 [A] affected “影响” 符合句意。[B] achieved “获得”、[C] extracted “榨取” 和 [D] restored “恢复” 都不符合此处文义，均排除。

2. 【答案】B

【解析】该题考查动词end的搭配。End不能与at和with构成固定搭配，所以首先排除 [A] 和 [C]。End up和end off都有“结束”之意，但end up作谓语时，之后可接名词、动名词、形容词或介词词组作补足语，根据原句的结构可以确定正确选项为 [B]。该句意思是：此项研究最终命名为“霍桑效应”。

3. 【答案】C

【解析】空格后的to being experimented upon为该题的定语，意为“接受实验的”，选项中只有 [C] act “行为” 符合“接受实验”的性质，为正确答案。而 [A] truth强调某件事情是真实情况，并非编造的，不符合语境，所以排除；[B] sight “景象；看法” 和 [D] proof “证据” 与原文中“接受实验的”不搭配，排除。

4. 【答案】B

【解析】此处的形容词修饰behavior of the women in the Hawthorne plant（霍桑工厂里女工的表现），结合下文可知，无论照明是变亮还是变暗，她们每小时的产量都有所提高，因此可以判断这种表现令人费解，故选 [B] perplexing。

[A] controversial “有争议的”、[C] mischievous “恶作剧的；有害的” 和 [D] ambiguous “模棱两可的” 都不能描述下文中工人的行为，所以排除。

5. 【答案】C

【解析】该句的已知信息为：根据实验的，当灯光增强时，工人每小时的产量就会增加，而灯光变暗时，小时产量依然增加。可以

看出，题目后面的内容是实验所描述的情形，故选 [C] accounts “描述”。[A] requirements “要求”、[B] explanations “解释”和 [D] assessments “估计”都不符合句意，所以排除。

6. 【答案】B

【解析】句子中的It是形式主语，真正的主语是后面的名词性从句what was done in the experiment。Matter “有关系，要紧”往往用于否定句中，本处意思是“实验中做了什么并不重要”，故选 [B]。[A] conclude “结束；断定”和 [D] work “起作用”不符合此处语境，排除；[C] indicate意为“表明”，通常作及物动词，和原句的结构不符合，所以排除。

7. 【答案】D

【解析】由该句的前一部分可知，无论实验中做了什么都不重要。后半句进一步解释某一方面发生改变，生产率会提高。由句意可以判断，[D] as long as “只要”为正确选项，此处强调了无论是哪一方面发生变化，工人的生产率都会提高。[A] as far as表示范围、程度，意为“就……；至于”；[B] for fear that “唯恐”和 [C] in case that “免得；以防”都不符合此处语境。

8. 【答案】A

【解析】该句中that they were being experimented upon（她们正在接受实验）是空格处的同位语从句，结合选项可知 [A] awareness “意识”符合该从句的意思，本句的大意是说：工人知道自己本身是被研究对象这一意识就足以改变他们的行为。[B] expectation “期待”、[C] sentiment “心情”和 [D] illusion “幻觉”都不符合文义，所以排除。

9. 【答案】C

【解析】句子的已知信息为：工人意识到自己正在接受实验，就改变他们的表现。根据第1段的末句the very act to being experimented upon changed subjects' behavior（单单接受实验这一行为就会改变实验对象的表现）可以判断 [C] enough “足够的”为正确答案。[A] suitable “合适的”、[B] excessive “过度的”与文意无关；[D] abundant “大量的；充裕的”常用来修饰数量，不能表示程度，排除。

10. 【答案】D

【解析】该题考查介词与itself的搭配。选项中只有 [D] by可以与itself搭配，表示“独自地”。其他选项中的介词都不能与itself构成有意义的搭配。

11. 【答案】C

【解析】句子的已知信息为：同样的数据计量经济学分析。结合4个选项，意思分别为be compared to “被比喻成”、be shown to “被出示给”、be subjected to “受到”和be conveyed to “被传递给”。根据句意可以判断，[C] subjected为正确选项，此处指对数据进行计量经济学分析。

12. 【答案】A

【解析】空格处与句中的surprise（令人惊奇的事情）相呼应，并引出下文中的经过计量经济学分析后的新发现，故选 [A] contrary to “与……相反”，这里表示新发现与之前的结果相反。[B] consistent with “与……一致”和 [C] parallel with “与……相同”与文意相悖，排除；[D] peculiar to “为……所特有”与句意无关，也排除。

13. 【答案】A

【解析】注意此处的正常语序应为no systematic that levels of productivity were related to change in lighting was found，意思是“没有发现系统地说明生产力的高低和照明的变化有关”。由此可以判断 [A] evidence “证据”符合句意。[B] guidance “指导”、[C] implication “含义”和 [D] source “来源”与后面从句的意思都不对应，排除。

14. 【答案】D

【解析】由上文可知，数十年后人们通过计量经济学来分析实验的数据，推翻了原有的“霍桑效应”的观点。第4段第1句起到了承上启下的作用，句中用turns out（证明是）和may have led to（可能造成了）说明人们现在如何从新的角度看待原来的理论。故应用[D] misleading“引入歧途的”来修饰句中的interpretation of what happened（对事情的解释），说明原有的解释是错误的。[A] disputable“未确定的”不够贴切，因为文章明确表示原有的观点是错误的；[B] enlightening“启发的”和[C] reliable“可靠的”和文意相悖，所以排除。

15. 【答案】B

【解析】本题由上下文的逻辑关系决定。联系下文，下文论证了“霍桑效应”为谬论，所以选[B] For example，用以举例论证。[A] In contrast“相比之下”、[C] In consequence“结果”和[D] As usual“像往常一样”都不能正确表示上下文的逻辑关系，均可排除。

16. 【答案】A

【解析】该句举例论证了“霍桑效应”的误导性，根据前句中always（总是）可知，该例子应该具有普遍性，所以排除表示偶然性和不稳定性的[B] accidentally“偶然地；意外地”、[C] unpredictably“难以预见地”和[D] suddenly“突然地”，故得出正确选项为[A] duly“按时地，及时地”。此处意思是：工人的产量每到周一就会提高。

17. 【答案】D

【解析】句子的已知信息为：工人每到周一复工时，产量和上个周六相比总会有所提高，而且接下来的几天中产量将继续提高。再结合该段最后一句中的workersto be diligent for the first few days of the working weekhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...（工人在工作周的头几天都会努力工作），可知[D] continued“继续”符合文意，为正确选项。[A] failed“不能”和[B] ceased“停止”和文意相悖；而[C] started“开始”和句中提到的“周一的产量会有所提高”矛盾，也排除。

18. 【答案】C

【解析】本句前面说道：每到周一工人复工时，和上个周六相比，产量就会提高，并且在接下来的几天还会继续提高，而后面说的是“周一的产量总是会增加”，此句意思与前面相反，说明另一种情况，故选[C] However“可是，然而”。[A] Therefore“所以，因此”、[B] Furthermore“此外，而且”和[D] Meanwhile“同时”都不合文意，均可排除。

19. 【答案】B

【解析】本句说道，无论有没有实验，工人们在工作周的前几天努力工作。结合选项来看，tend to do表示“倾向于做某事，往往”，说明一种常规的事实，故[B]为正确答案。[A] attempted“企图”、[C] chose“选择”、[D] intended“打算”都不符合语境，均排除。

20. 【答案】D

【解析】由句子结构可以判断，该词和a plateau构成动宾搭配。原文指工人在一周的头几天产量一直攀升，到达一定程度后又会有所下降，选项中可与a plateau构成符合句意搭配的是[D] hitting“达到”。[A] breaking“破坏”和[C] surpassing“超过”与文意不相符；[B] climbing表示“增长，攀升”时为不及物动词，需与介词to连用，不符合原句的结构，排除。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Text 1

21. Unemployment in the Netherlands has affected _____.	21. 荷兰的失业影响了多少人?
[A] one million people	[A] 100 万人。
[B] approximately 12.3 million of people	[B] 大约 1 230 万人。
[C] 250,000 people	[C] 25 万人。
[D] roughly 0.6 million people	[D] 粗略估计有 60 万人。

【答案】D

【考点】细节题

【解析】参考原文第1句They are among the 250, 000 people under the age of 25 who are out of work in the Netherlands, a group that accounts for 40 percent of the nation’ s unemployed.250, 000≈D×40%

22. What Nicollete Steggerda said (Para 2) suggests that _____.	22. Nicollete Steggerda 说的话暗示了_____。
[A] school education is not sufficient	[A] 学校教育不够
[B] the students’ aim in study is not clear	[B] 学生的学习目标不明确
[C] the students can’t get work after graduation	[C] 学生毕业后找不到工作
[D] the students lose their motivation in their study	[D] 学生在学习中没有学习动机

【答案】C

【考点】理解题

【解析】原文是We study for jobs that don’ t exist, 目的很明确, 是为了工作, 所以B, D皆错; A本文未提及。

23. British youths _____.	23. 英国年轻人_____。
[A] are trying to seek their fortune on the Continent	[A] 尽力在欧洲大陆上求财
[B] are indifferent to the unemployed on the Continent	[B] 对欧洲大陆的失业人员漠不关心
[C] have been the first to show their disappointment over joblessness	[C] 首次对失业现象表现出失望
[D] are sympathetic to the unemployed in France and Belgium	[D] 对法国和比利时的失业人员表示同情

【答案】C

【考点】细节题

【解析】对应原文The bitter disappointment long expressed by British youths is spreading across the Continent.

24. The author states all the items listed except _____.	24. 作者提到的内容不包括哪一点?
[A] European youths are worried about a new world war in the future	[A] 欧洲年轻人担心未来有场新的世界大战。
[B] widespread unemployment is beyond European youths' expectation	[B] 失业的广泛出现超出欧洲年轻人的预想。
[C] the rock song "No Future" is an expression of the disappointment of European youth	[C] 摇滚歌曲《没有未来》是欧洲年轻人失望的表达。
[D] about 40% of the guest workers are out of work in Western Europe now	[D] 目前西欧约有 40% 的外来的人无工作。

【答案】D

【考点】细节题

【解析】About 40% of the guest workers are out of work in Western Europe now.如果第1题做对了，就知道40%不是the guest workers而是the nation' s unemployed。其他3个选项皆可对应原文。

25. It seems that young Europeans _____.	25. 欧洲的年轻人好像_____。
[A] are more like Americans than their elders in their way of thinking	[A] 在思考方式上比他们的长辈更像美国人
[B] look on life as their elders do	[B] 和他们的长辈对生活的看法一样
[C] look more like Americans than their elders do	[C] 与他们的长辈相比，他们看起来更像美国人
[D] expect more from Americans than from their elders	[D] 对美国人的期待超过对他们的长辈的期待

【答案】A

【考点】细节题

【解析】对应原文Young Europeans, brought up in an extended period of economic success and general stability, seem to resemble Americans more than they do their own parents. Material enjoyment has given them a sense of expectation, each the right, to a standard of living that they see around them.

Text 2

26. What does the word "ominous" (Line 1, Para. 2) mean?	26. "Ominous" 的意思是什么?
[A] Prosperous.	[A] 繁荣的。
[B] Threatening.	[B] 险恶的。
[C] Confusing.	[C] 令人困惑的。
[D] Significant.	[D] 意义非凡的。

【答案】B

【考点】语意题

【解析】对应原文But wrapped up with those cheap toys are ominous economic omens for both sides of the Pacific. (第2段第1行) 由关键句可知, 玩具价格便宜对中国的生产商和美国的商家来说并不是好事。本段第2句说这反映了美国糟糕的经济, 对中国来说也是需要面临的严重问题。因此, 这种预兆是不祥的。

27. Which of the following is TRUE about the toy industry in China?	27. 下面的哪一项关于中国的玩具工业是正确的?
[A] The toy industry in China is influenced by the retail business in the US.	[A] 中国的玩具业受到美国零售业的影响。
[B] The toys made in China have a total market share in the US.	[B] 中国生产的玩具占据了美国所有的市场份额。
[C] The toy industry is the main cause for the economic downfall in China.	[C] 玩具业是中国经济下滑的主要原因。
[D] The toy industry didn't suffer until the US recession was made official.	[D] 直到美国正式宣布经济萧条之时, 中国玩具业才受到影响。

【答案】A

【考点】细节题

【解析】由第2段第1句 “But wrapped up with those cheap toys are ominous economic omens for both sides of the Pacific”可知, 美国玩具价格大幅度下跌, 对中美商家都不是什么好兆头。在美国市场销售的玩具10个中有9个是中国制造。由此可见, 美国玩具销量直接影响中国玩具产业。[B] 中国生产的玩具占据了美国所有的市场份额。与关键句不符。[C] 玩具业是中国经济下滑的主要原因。原文第3段第1句说玩具业为中国过去30年的经济增长做出了巨大贡献, 但没有说是导致中国经济下滑的主要原因。[D] 直到美国正式宣布经济萧条之时, 中国玩具业才受到影响。文中第3段第2句明确指出早在美国正式宣布经济萧条之前, 中国玩具业就已经受到了冲击。

28. What is the effect China's new labor contract law has on toy industry?	28. 中国新的劳动合同法对玩具业有什么影响?
[A] It ensures better protection of temporary workers in the industry.	[A] 它为这个行业的临时工提供了更好的保障。
[B] Its stricter conditions cause more layoffs in toy industry.	[B] 它更严格的条款导致玩具行业更多人下岗。
[C] It affects toy industry more than other manufacturing businesses.	[C] 它对玩具业的影响比其他行业的影响要大。
[D] It adds more cost for labor-intensive manufacturers like toy makers.	[D] 它使得像玩具制造商这样的劳动密集型生产商的成本增加。

【答案】D

【考点】细节题

【解析】由第4段第1句 “China's new labor contract law”可知, 中国新的劳动合同法对玩具业有什么影响。文中第4段第2句明确指出, 中国新的劳动合同法对玩具业的影响比其他行业的影响要大。因此, 中国新的劳动合同法对玩具业的影响比其他行业的影响要大。

on migrants on production lines, including toy makers andhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...”可知2007年正式执行的中国新的劳动合同法使玩具生产商和其他劳动密集型企业的成本增加。其他3项的内容都与关键句表达的意思不符。

29. What can you infer from the last paragraph?	29. 从最后一段你能得出什么结论？
[A] Small factories are more seriously affected by the economic recession.	[A] 经济萧条期，小工厂更容易受影响。
[B] The closing down of toy factories is not extremely serious.	[B] 玩具工厂关闭的状况还不是太严重。
[C] Only a few workers are laid off in each toy manufacturing factory.	[C] 每家工厂关闭时都只有几十名工人下岗。
[D] It may not be all bad for some of the toy factories to close down.	[D] 部分玩具工厂倒闭未必是件坏事。

【答案】D

【考点】细节题

【解析】由全文末段可知，一些关门的工厂是只有几十个工人的小作坊。目前，玩具业已经发展过盛，这种小型工厂关闭，在某种程度上也是整个行业的一种整合过程。

30. What's the main idea of the passage?	30. 本文的主要内容是什么？
[A] The development of toy manufacturing industry in China.	[A] 中国玩具制造业的发展。
[B] The major causes of the closing down of toy factories.	[B] 玩具厂家倒闭的主要原因。
[C] The present situation of toy industry in China.	[C] 中国玩具业的现状。
[D] The connection between toy industry in China and retailers in the US.	[D] 中国玩具业和美国零售业的关系。

【答案】C

【考点】主旨题

【解析】通读全文，文章一直在讲目前中国玩具业所面临的问题和部分玩具生产商解决这些问题的方式。[C] 项概括最准确。[A] 中国玩具制造业的发展，文章并没有讲述中国玩具业的发展历史。[B] 玩具厂家倒闭的主要原因，这只是文章的一部分内容，答案过于片面。[D] 中国玩具业和美国零售业的关系。本部分内容只在第2段有所涉及，不能认定为文章主要内容。

31. The EU is faced with so many problems that _____.	31. 欧盟面临如此多的问题以至于_____。
[A] it has more or less lost faith in markets	[A] 它在市场上失去了信任
[B] even its supporters begin to feel concerned	[B] 甚至它的支持者开始担心了
[C] some of its member countries plan to abandon euro	[C] 它的一些成员国计划放弃欧元
[D] it intends to deny the possibility of devaluation	[D] 它试图否定贬值的可能性

【答案】B

【考点】细节题

【解析】很多考生做错了该题，因为定位出现了偏差。题干中的many problem定位在第2段第1句，对应those chronic problems。然后作者开始提出acute crisis。因此答案指向第1段。同时第1段最后提到了“Bermuda triangle” of debt, population decline and lower growth, 债务、人口下降和低增长指的就是这些问题。而且句首的even对应题干的so

http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...thathttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...句型。因此答案指向第1段第2句的even

http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...“Bermuda triangle”。对应B选项，A选项指出市场失去信任本身没有错误，但是定位在第2段，缺少题干中many problems的对应，因此错误。B选项是对定位处的同义改写，选项中的supporters对应原文的cheerleaders。C选项中的abandon euro，在第1段和第2段均没有提到，属于无中生有。D选项中deny定位在第2段最后一句，定位错误。

32. The debate over the EU's single currency is stuck because the dominant powers _____.	32. 关于欧洲单一货币的争论停滞了是因为主要国家_____。
[A] are competing for the leading position	[A] 争夺领导地位
[B] are busy handling their own crisis	[B] 忙于处理自己的危机
[C] fail to reach an agreement on harmonization	[C] 无法对协作达成一致
[D] disagree on the steps towards disintegration	[D] 就分离的步骤存在分歧

【答案】B

【考点】细节题

【解析】题干中The debate over the EU's single currency is stuck定位在第3段第1句，第2句的it is stuck是对第1句内容的重复，并且出现了because，因此答案指向because后面的内容。A选项leading position在原文没有体现。B选项handling their own crisis在原文没有体现。C选项是对原文的同义替换，该句指出德法就协作的需求达成一致，而对如何协作存在分歧，也就是他们对协作达成共识。D选项中disintegration（分离）与原文的harmonization相反。

33. To solve the euro problem, Germany proposed that _____.	33. 为了解决欧元问题，德国建议_____。
[A] EU funds for poor regions be increased	[A] 欧盟增加对穷国的资助
[B] stricter regulations be imposed	[B] 强化法规
[C] only core members be involved in economic co-ordination	[C] 在经济协作方面只有核心成员参与
[D] voting rights of the EU members be guaranteed	[D] 欧盟成员选举权应该被保证

【答案】B

【考点】细节题

【解析】题干中的Germany定位在第4段，第1句是该段的概括提出应该强化法规。第2句these指代的第1句中的rules。第3句的主语it指代的Germany。第4段提到了Germany，没有明确定位在某句话上。因此需要选项回原文——对应。A选项中的poor regions在第4段没有提及，定位错误。B选项中是对第1句的同义改写。C选项中core members和economic co-ordination定位在第4段第3句，原文的意思是包括全部27个成员，而非选项中提到的仅仅是核心成员。D选项中的voting rights定位在第4段第2句，但是原文用的suspension暂时取消，而不是选项中的guarantee。

34. The French proposal of handling the crisis implies that _____.	34. 法国处理危机的建议暗示_____。
[A] poor countries are more likely to get funds	[A] 穷国更可能获得资助
[B] strict monetary policy will be applied to poor countries	[B] 更为严格的货币政策将会应用在穷国
[C] loans will be readily available to rich countries	[C] 贷款将会给予富国
[D] rich countries will basically control Eurobonds	[D] 富国将会从根本上控制欧洲债券

【答案】A

【考点】推理题

【解析】题干的French定位在第5段，该段重复出现French和France，因此没有明确的定位，需要选项回原文——对应。A选项poor countries定位在第5段第2句，是对第2句内容的同义改写，选项的more likely to get funds对应原文a system of redistribution from richer to poorer members, via cheaper borrowing for governments through common Eurobonds or complete fiscal transfers.B选项中strict monetary policy是第4段Germany的观点，定位错误。C选项中的loans在第5段根本没有提到，而且第5段谈到的是对穷国的措施而非富国。D选项中的Eurobonds定位在第5段第3句，原文的意思是通过欧盟债券来廉价地借钱，而是否是富国控制债券无从知晓。

35. Regarding the future of the EU, the author seems to feel _____.	35. 就欧盟的未来而言，作者感到_____。
[A] pessimistic	[A] 悲观
[B] desperate	[B] 绝望
[C] conceited	[C] 自负
[D] hopeful	[D] 有希望

【答案】A

【考点】态度题

【解析】题干中future of the EU定位在最后一段，第1句中提到了too soon to write off the EU指的就是未来的欧盟，作者在第2句指出欧盟是世界最大的贸易体，第3句具体讲欧盟的优势。第4句中用了benign（仁慈）直接表明了作者的态度。因此对应D选项。

Text 4

36. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that parents of gap students may _____.	36. 从第1段可推知经历学业间断年的学生的父母可能_____。
[A] help children to be prepared for disasters	[A] 帮助孩子准备迎接灾难
[B] receive all kinds of support from their children	[B] 从孩子那里得到各种支持
[C] have rich experience in bringing up their offspring	[C] 在抚养孩子方面有丰富的经验
[D] experience watching children grow up	[D] 经历了看着孩子成长的过程

【答案】D

【考点】推理引申

【解析】第1段论述了经历学业间断年的孩子的父母的感受，包括两个方面：一是由于这个时期的学生需要家庭从经济、情感和体力上给予帮助，因此父母可能有帮助孩子成熟起来的美好经历；二是父母间接的感受，即看着孩子们变得更坚强，自己做决定，从而成长。由此可知，D项是父母可能经历的。A项中出现了原文中的disaster，但含义不同。第1段第2句中disasters指的是“困难，危机”，是下文提到的“孩子需要家庭给予帮助”造成的。B项与第1段第2句含义相反。第3句提到，父母有帮助孩子成熟起来的美好经历，而C项中的rich experience（经验丰富）并不对应。

37. According to the text, which of the following is true?	37. 根据文章，下面哪个说法正确？
[A] The popularity of gap years results from an increasing number of charities.	[A] 学业间断年的普及是因为慈善机构数目的增长造成的。
[B] Prince William was working hard during his gap year.	[B] 威廉王子在他的学业间断年期间努力工作。
[C] Gap years are not as fashionable as they were ten years ago.	[C] 现在学业间断年不像10年前那样普及了。
[D] A well-structured gap year is a guarantee of university success.	[D] 一个精心安排的学业间断年是大学成功的保证。

【答案】B

【考点】细节题

【解析】本题考查事实细节。第2段首句提到，学业间断年现在很时兴，反映在提供它们的慈善团体和私人公司的数量有大的增长。A项错在将表现归为原因。第2句提到，威廉王子在智利吃苦的事情（对间断年的流行）发挥了作用。由此可推出B项正确。第3句

提到，（间断年普及的）趋势10年来一直在加强。因此排除C项。第2段后半部分谈到“学业间断年的时兴”带来的隐患，即一些父母相信公司的介绍，认为精心安排的间断年对于孩子未来的求学、就业都很重要。因此D项是一些公司的宣传及部分家长的错误看法。

38. The word “packages” (Line 3, Para 2) means _____.	38. 第2段第3行的单词 packages 的含义是_____。
[A] parcels carried in traveling	[A] 旅行中带的包裹
[B] a comprehensive set of activities	[B] 一套综合的活动
[C] something presented in a particular way	[C] 用特殊方式呈现出来的东西
[D] charity actions	[D] 慈善行动

【答案】B

【考点】词义题

【解析】本题考查词义。词义的确定依赖上下文。上文中gap一词多次出现，指“学业间断”，下文提到一系列活动，即背包旅行、和慈善团体一起工作、修建医院和学校、做语言助教教英语。因此gap packages指学业间断期间学生从事的多种活动。D项没有包括所有的活动，应选B项。

39. What can cause the disasters of gap years?	39. 什么可能造成学业间断年出现问题？
[A] Intervention of parents.	[A] 父母的干预。
[B] Irresponsibility of the companies.	[B] 公司的不负责任。
[C] A lack of insurance.	[C] 没有保险。
[D] Low expectation.	[D] 期望过低。

【答案】A

【考点】细节题

【解析】第2段后半部分论述了随着学业间断年的普及而带来的一个隐患，即父母以为好的间断年可以决定孩子未来的求学和就业，因此会主动安排孩子的间断年，甚至出钱。显然，这么做妨碍了孩子独立的成长。A项是造成问题的原因。第3段提到另外一个问题是计划不周，其表现有：健康问题（medical）、从未离开过家、期望与现实不符。B和C出现了原文中的词语company和insurance，但其含义与原文已有很大出入；文中只提到“期望与现实不符”，D中“过低”一词无从推知。

40. An 18-year-old is believed to take a meaningful gap year when he/she _____.	40. 18岁的年轻人被认为度过了有意义的学业间断年，当他_____。
[A] lives up to his/her parents' expectations	[A] 达到父母的期望
[B] spends time being lazy and doing nothing	[B] 无所事事
[C] learns skills by spending parents' money	[C] 通过花父母的钱学会技能
[D] earns his or her living and gains working experience	[D] 自己谋生并获得工作经验

【答案】D

【考点】细节题

【解析】本题考查推理引申。第4段首句提到，学业间断年的意义在于它应该是离校生开始做自己喜欢做的事情的时候。第4段后

面部分进一步进行阐述。由父母来决定孩子怎样成熟，并不能使孩子真正成熟。无所事事的行为也没有收获。行动的安排者应是学生自己。第5段举了两个截然不同的例子，前者遵照父母的安排，后者自食其力。因此，D项符合题意。

Part B

41. 【答案】C

【考点】段落叙述衔接题型

【分析】上文提到“对Williams而言，这些活动变成了他称为的‘电子海洛因’”。海洛因是一种令人成瘾的药物。下文提到“1997年，他曾经有一次在两天之内于同一台老虎机上输掉了21000美元。1997年3月他一个月就输掉了72186美元”。因此这里填写的空白应该表现出吸食海洛因那种欲罢不能的特征，同时还应该考虑到数字信息这一特点。比较7个选项，只有C最符合。

42. 【答案】A

【考点】承上叙述题型

【分析】空白前最后一句提到，“在他获准再次光顾赌场前，他必须提交医学和心理报告，证明光顾赌场不会对他的安全和健康造成任何威胁”。再加上上一段讨论的是Williams对赌场的起诉，讲的是赌场明明知道他赌博成瘾，仍然没有拒绝他的光顾。如果赌场因为他的成瘾问题而拒绝让他入内，那么他就没有理由起诉。所以这里所包含的语义其实就就是，他们没有这样做。比较6个答案，A最适合。“尽管没有此类证据被出示，赌场的市场部仍然不断给他发邮件，而且他进赌场使用游乐卡竟然无人察觉。”赌场的这种做法，显然是不对的，Williams告他们是合理的。

43. 【答案】B

【考点】承上阐述题型

【分析】上文提到赌场明明知道他“不可救药地沉迷于赌博”，仍然故意“引诱”他“做出违背自己意愿的行为”。违背自己的意愿就是一种强迫。比较选项，最合适的是B“考虑到他做出的这种强迫性冲动行为，我们不清楚到底是什么样的诱惑以及在何种意识下他的意愿才是有效的”。这里提到了“强迫性冲动行为”，提到了“意愿”，因此可以肯定本句是承上的。

44. 【答案】F

【考点】同一段落内容的一致性题型

【分析】本题上文提到“病理赌博”中对冒险以求横财的刺激的追求多于对金钱的追求，而且是持续、反复且无法自控的。下句说，在科学或者所谓“科学”的推动下，社会将从前我们认为是性格缺陷、道德过失重新归类为类似于生理障碍的“人格疾病”。至少我们可以估计这一个空白是和医学有关的。在几个选项中，只有F项有这个意思。我们将其带进来看看。“令人不安的是，社会现在正在用医学方法处理越来越多的行为问题，过去更为严厉的前辈将这些行为解释为意志力薄弱，而现在常常将它们都定义为‘沉溺症’者”。F提到：以前的意志力薄弱，相当于“性格缺陷”，但是现在归为“沉溺症”，相当于“人格疾病”。因此我们可以说，这个选项承上启下，是合适的。

45. 【答案】D

【考点】段落之间内容的连贯性题型

【分析】本句上文提到现代社会用医学方法治疗过去认为是有关性格或者道德的问题。下文提到美国赌博业的发展很兴旺，各州都依赖赌博业的收入。这两句话之间的跨度很大，中间需要一个过渡。几个答案中D的意思非常符合本题。尤其是后半句，“现在赌博却成为一种社会政策：在美国，对赌博最重要、最积极的推动者就是政府”和下文列举美国各州依赖赌博收入是非常的搭配的。

46.

职场人士会因为很多原因而迫不得已地辞去工作，比如，办公室人际关系糟糕、公司财务状况恶化、晋升机会有限，等等。但职场专家指出，通过采取一些行动或者态度上的改变，你原本认为无法调解的许多职场问题都能得到改进甚至是解决。首先，确认是否只有你自己遇见了这些问题。你可以与其他部门的同事、通过行业协会认识的同行联系，甚至还可以打电话给其他公司的同行来比较大家的意见。其次，将工作的要求与你对自己的期望区分开来。如果你对自己没有实现个人职业目标感到失落，那就尝试将你的那些宏大目标分解为一个个在现实中更易于实现的小目标。这样可以通过每一次微小的成就来提高你的斗志。再次，在没那么正式、更为注重目标的工作场合向老板表现自己，交出更优异的业绩来换得更多自主权。此外，如果是你工作中的操作过程导致问题出现，那么就尽量尝试改变你的工作方法。

Section IV Writing

Part A

47.

Sample:

Dear Sir or Madam,

My friend and I plan to have a holiday in Hainan during the summer vacation and we would like some information about the tours you organize.

Do you offer tours in Sanya City? We would like to stay there for about 14 days. As college students, we are inclined to have an inexpensive and cost-effective trip. An ordinary one-star hotel would be good enough for us. We prefer traveling by train rather than by plane. Can you arrange a holiday for us?

If you do, please write to tell us the price of the holiday and the date of departure. I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

Part B

48.

Sample:

The Average Distance of Travelling by Different Modes

The table provides an overview of the changes in some common ways of travel during the period of five years from 2007 to 2012, by comparing figures of the average distance travelled per person per year in different modes.

As we can see from the table, three modes of travel including walking, bicycling, and taking local bus showed a downward trend while the rest revealed an upward trend, though the ranges of increase differed. First of all, the average walking distance fell from 255 miles in 2007 to 237 miles in 2012. The average distance of travelling by bike decreased by 10

miles and that by local bus saw the greatest drop by 155 miles. Secondly, the use of car went up drastically from 3, 199 miles in 2007 to 4, 806 miles in 2012. Those who traveled by train, long distance bus and taxi also witnessed an increase by 77 miles, 70 miles and 29 miles respectively.

As indicated in the graph, the total average distance per person rose by 1, 735 miles from 2007 to 2012. All in all, people experienced great changes in terms of the modes of traveling over a span of five years.

绝密★启用前

2017年全国攻读管理类硕士学位研究生入学考试英语（二）模拟试卷九

考生须知

1. 选择题的答案须用2B铅笔填涂在答题卡上，其他笔填涂的或做在试卷或其他类型答题卡上的答案无效。
2. 其他题一律用蓝色或黑色钢笔或圆珠笔在答题纸上按规定要求作答，凡做在试卷上或未做在指定位置的答案无效。
3. 交卷时，请配合监考人员验收，并请监考人员在准考证相应位置签字（作为考生交卷的凭据）。否则，所产生的一切后果由考生自负。

Section I Use of English

Directions: Read the following text. Choose the best word (s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

The notion of using a management degree to do good while doing well has grown in popularity on today's business school campuses. And an ever-increasing number of students plan on putting their talent to use within the 1 sector. The recession has led many applicants to reevaluate their priorities and 2 what they want to do with their lives, often trading jobs with status and huge paychecks for careers with a (n) 3 social impact.

In order to keep and develop the competitive 4 needed to survive in today's uncertain economy, nonprofits must run themselves just like any other successful business. What you need to 5 a company well, as is often the 6 within this sector, business skills are essential. 7 are people skills, management skills, financial-analysis skills, IT skills—the list goes on. That's 8 the MBA degree comes in.

While at business school, social enterprise-minded students can take 9 of numerous clubs, competitions, global experiences, and centers. And the centers are 10 to teach students about topics ranging from nonprofit management to starting businesses that 11 underrepresented communities. The Social Enterprise Initiative is a big part of MBA experience at Harvard Business School, which 12 more than 500 books and cases published on the subject since 1993 and more than 90 HBS 13 engaged in social enterprise research and teaching. 14 the Center for Social Innovation at Stanford Graduate School of Business, MBA students can earn a certificate in the Public Management Program as they focus their academic efforts in 15 such as the environment, international development, health care, and education.

Across the pond, the Skoll Center for Social Entrepreneurship at Oxford's Saïd Business School 16 for its variety of social entrepreneurship electives, MBA projects on social innovation, and co-curricular activities. It was 17 in 2003 with a £ 4.4 million investment by the Skoll Foundation, the largest 18 center offers up to five fully funded MBA scholarships to 19 impressive candidates, named Skoll Skollars, who plan to 20 entrepreneurial solution for urgent social and environmental challenges.

1. [A] executive

[B] nonprofit

[C] indifferent

[D] illegal

2. [A] forbid

[B] manage

[C] determine

[D] utilize

3. [A] alternative

[B] adverse

[C] relative

[D] positive

4. [A] future

[B] edge

[C] degree

[D] request

5. [A] take

[B] carry

[C] make

[D] run

6. [A] cause

[B] motion

[C] case

[D] problem

7. [A] Though

[B] Even

[C] All

[D] So

8. [A] how

[B] where

[C] why

[D] when

9. [A] charge

[B] advantage

[C] measure

[D] hold

10. [A] designed

[B] presented

[C] contributed

[D] regarded

11. [A] warn

[B] serve

[C] provide

[D] discourage

12. [A] imports

[B] borrows

[C] orders

[D] boasts

13. [A] organizations

[B] instructors

[C] supervisors

[D] pupils

14. [A] For

[B] With

[C] Through

[D] Since

15. [A] areas

[B] ways

[C] goals

[D] actions

16. [A] gets over

[B] comes out

[C] puts back

[D] stands out

17. [A] generated

[B] founded

[C] executed

[D] invented

18. [A] funding

[B] value

[C] tuition

[D] expenditure

19. [A] seemingly

[B] directly

[C] highly

[D] literally

20. [A] expect

[B] regulate

[C] report

[D] pursue

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions: Read the following four passages. Answer the questions below by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

Text 1

Germany's economic success presents something of an educational puzzle. On the one hand, its schools turn out a

workforce capable of producing the goods that have made its companies the export champions of the world. On the other hand, the academic achievements of its school children, measured in international tests, look only moderate. The reading abilities of German 15-year-olds, according to the PISA studies published by the OECD, are below the average for rich countries. In a world where brainpower matters more and more, how does German business thrive?

The answer is that a combination of schooling and apprenticeship has proved a reliable supplier and shaper of the sort of labor German businesses need to make goods of high quality, even as similar jobs have disappeared in other rich economies. At the age of 10 or 11 about two-fifths of children are selected to go to a Gymnasium. A lot of these go eventually to universities. Most who do not, and many of those at least academic schools, go ultimately into specialized training for one of around 350 trades, from gardening to glass-blowing.

Students divide their time between classrooms and the factory floor, acquiring a lot of knowledge on the job. According to many company bosses, this makes them both expert and flexible. Because German jobs are fairly secure, many employees invest time in learning new skills. Companies invest in teaching them, too—for example, to use computers to design parts—because their workers are not like to quit.

Moreover, basic education seems to be getting better. The first PISA study, published in 2001, in which German children did poorly, caused much national soul-searching. Germany's position in the OECD rankings has improved a great deal in the past few years.

Even so, the system has flaws. Some worry, for example, that the stronger general education is needed to equip young Germans to change trades should demand for their specific expertise dry up.

A bigger concern is that early selection fails children from poor and immigrant families, who are likeliest to attend the least academic schools and to miss out on apprenticeships. Partly for this reason, there is a large group of students at the bottom of the rankings—which explains why the German average is still below standard.

Some think that this may eventually cost the economy. Ludger Wossmann, of the Ifo Institute at Munich University, reckons that the best long-run predictor of a country's economic growth rate is the performance of its children in comparative tests in science, math and so forth. Germany's scores, he points out, do not predict well.

21. The reason why German economy can become prosperous indicates is that ____.

- [A] German companies can produce goods of the best quality in the world
- [B] German education pays much attention to students' skill training
- [C] the education system can stably provide personnel needed by German business
- [D] there are some kinds of trades in Germany that don't exist in other rich countries

22. German bosses are willing to spend money in teaching their employees new skills because ____.

- [A] their employees are not only professional but also quick-minded
- [B] it is not easy to hire a suitable employee in Germany
- [C] their employees are interested in learning a new skills
- [D] it is unlikely for their employees to resign

23.Which one of the following is NOT the shortcoming of German educational system?

- [A] The basic education for children is becoming worse and worse.
- [B] General education is not strong enough for young people to change trades.
- [C] Many poor students can' t go to more academic schools because of early selection.
- [D] Immigrant children may miss the opportunities for apprenticeship.

24.What is Ludger Wossmann' s attitude towards the future of German economic growth rate?

- [A] Indifferent.
- [B] Doubtful.
- [C] Pessimistic.
- [D] Neutral.

25.What' s the best title for the text?

- [A] The Schooling System of German Children
- [B] The Development of German Economy
- [C] The Improvement of German Education
- [D] The Training System of German Workforce

Text 2

You hear the refrain all the time: the U.S.economy looks good statistically, but it doesn' t feel good.Why doesn' t ever-greater wealth promote ever-greater happiness? It is a question that dates at least to the appearance in 1958 of *The Affluent (富裕的) Society* by John Kenneth Galbraith, who died recently at 97.

The *Affluent Society* is a modern classic because it helped define a new moment in the human condition.For most of history, "hunger, sickness, and cold" threatened nearly everyone, Galbraith wrote. "Poverty was found everywhere in that world.Obviously it is not of ours." After World WarⅡ, the dread of another Great Depression gave way to an economic boom.In the 1930s unemployment had averaged 18.2 percent; in the 1950s it was 4.5 percent.

To Galbraith, materialism had gone mad and would breed discontent.Through advertising, companies conditioned consumers to buy things they didn' t really want or need.Because so much spending was artificial, it would be unfulfilling.Meanwhile, government spending that would make everyone better off was being cut down because people instinctively—and wrongly—labeled government only as "a necessary evil" .

It' s often said that only the rich are getting ahead; everyone else is standing still or falling behind.Well, there are many undeserving rich—overpaid chief executives, for instance.But over any meaningful period, most people' s incomes are increasing.From 1995 to 2004, inflation-adjusted average family income rose 14.3 percent, to \$ 43, 200.People feel "squeezed" because their rising incomes often don' t satisfy their rising wants—for bigger homes, more health care, more education, faster Internet connections.

The other great frustration is that it has not eliminated insecurity.People regard job stability as part of their standard of

living. As corporate layoffs increased, that part has eroded. More workers fear they've become "the disposable American", as Louis Uchitelle puts it in his book by the same name.

Because so much previous suffering and social conflict stemmed from poverty, the arrival of widespread affluence suggested utopian (乌托邦式的) possibilities. Up to a point, affluence succeeds. There is much less physical misery than before. People are better off. Unfortunately, affluence also creates new complaints and contradictions.

Advanced societies need economic growth to satisfy the multiplying wants of their citizens. But the quest for growth lets loose new anxieties and economic conflicts that disturb the social order. Affluence liberates the individual, promising that everyone can choose a unique way to self-fulfillment. But the promise is so extravagant that it predestines many disappointments and sometimes inspires choices that have anti-social consequences, including family breakdown and obesity (肥胖症). Statistical indicators of happiness have not risen with incomes.

Should we be surprised? Not really. We've simply reaffirmed an old truth: the pursuit of affluence does not always end with happiness.

26. What question does John Kenneth Galbraith raise in his book *The Affluent Society*?

- [A] Why statistics don't tell the truth about the economy.
- [B] Why affluence doesn't guarantee happiness.
- [C] How happiness can be promoted today.
- [D] What lies behind an economic boom.

27. According to Galbraith, people feel discontented because_____.

- [A] public spending hasn't been cut down as expected
- [B] the government has proved to be a necessary evil
- [C] they are in fear of another Great Depression
- [D] materialism has run wild in modern society

28. Why do people feel squeezed when their average income rises considerably?

- [A] Their material pursuits have gone far ahead of their earnings.
- [B] Their purchasing power has dropped markedly with inflation.
- [C] The distribution of wealth is uneven between the rich and the poor.
- [D] Health care and educational cost have somehow gone out of control.

29. What does Louis Uchitelle mean by "the disposable American" (Line 3, Para 5) ?

- [A] Those who see job stability as part of their living standard.
- [B] People full of utopian ideas resulting from affluence.
- [C] People who have little say in American politics.

[D] Workers who no longer have secure jobs.

30.What has affluence brought to American society?

[A] Renewed economic security.

[B] A sense of self-fulfillment.

[C] New conflicts and complaints.

[D] Misery and anti-social behavior.

Text 3

For most of the 20th century, Asia asked itself what it could learn from the modern, innovating West. Now the question must be reversed. What can the West's overly indebted and sluggish (经济滞胀的) nations learn from a flourishing Asia?

Just a few decades ago, Asia's two giants were stagnating (停滞不前) under faulty economic ideologies. However, once China began embracing market economy reforms in the 1980s, followed by India in the 1990s, both countries achieved rapid growth. Crucially, as they opened up their markets, they balanced market economy with sensible government direction. As the Indian economist Amartya Sen has wisely said, "The invisible hand of the market has often relied heavily on the visible hand of government."

Contrast this middle path with America and Europe, which have each gone ideologically over-board in their own ways. Since the 1980s, America has been increasingly clinging to the ideology of uncontrolled free markets and dismissing the role of government—following Ronald Regan's idea that "government is not the solution to our problem; government is the problem". Of course, when the markets came crashing down in 2007, it was decisive government intervention that saved the day. Despite this fact, many Americans are still strongly opposed to "big government".

If Americans could only free themselves from their antigovernment doctrine, they would begin to see that the America's problems are not insoluble. A few sensible federal measures could put the country back on the right path. A simple consumption tax of, say, 5% would significantly reduce the country's huge government deficit without damaging productivity. A small gasoline tax would help free America from its dependence on oil imports and create incentives for green energy development. In the same way, a significant reduction of wasteful agricultural subsidies could also lower the deficit. But in order to take advantage of these common-sense solutions, Americans will have to put aside their own attachment to the idea of smaller government and less regulation. American politicians will have to develop the courage to follow what is taught in all American public-policy schools: that there are good taxes and bad taxes. Asian countries have embraced this wisdom, and have built sound long-term fiscal (财政的) policies as a result.

Meanwhile, Europe has fallen prey to a different ideological trap: the belief that European governments would always have infinite resources and could continue borrowing as if there were no tomorrow. Unlike the Americans, who felt that the markets knew best, the Europeans failed to anticipate how the markets would react to their endless borrowing. Today, the European Union is creating a \$ 580 billion fund to ward off sovereign collapse. This will buy the EU time, but it will not solve the bloc's larger problem.

31.What has contributed to the rapid economic growth in China and India?

[A] Market economy reform plus government intervention.

[B] Copying western-style economic behavior.

[C] Heavy reliance on the hand of government.

[D] Timely reform of government at all levels.

32.What does Ronald Reagan mean by saying "government is the problem" (Para 3) ?

[A] Many social evils are caused by wrong government policies.

[B] Many social problems arise from government' s inefficiency.

[C] Government action is key to solving economic problems.

[D] Government regulation hinders economic development.

33.What stopped the American economy from collapsing in 2007?

[A] Self-regulatory repair mechanisms of the free market.

[B] Effective measures adopted by the government.

[C] Cooperation between the government and businesses.

[D] Abandonment of big government by the public.

34.What is the author' s suggestion to the American public in face of the public government deficit?

[A] They urge the government to revise its existing public policies.

[B] They develop green energy to avoid dependence on oil import.

[C] They give up the idea of smaller government and less regulation.

[D] They put up with the inevitable sharp increase of different taxes.

35.What' s the problem with the European Union?

[A] Conservative ideology.

[B] Shrinking market.

[C] Lack of resources.

[D] Excessive borrowing.

Text 4

Could the bad old days of economic decline be about to return? Since OPEC agreed to supply-cuts in March, the price of crude oil has jumped to almost \$ 26 a barrel, up from less than \$ 10 last December. This near-tripling of oil prices calls up scary memories of the 1973 oil shock, when prices quadrupled, and 1979-1980, when they also almost tripled. Both previous shocks resulted in double-digit inflation and global economic decline. So where are the headlines warning of gloom and doom this time?

The oil price was given another push up this week when Iraq suspended oil exports. Strengthening economic growth, at the same time as winter grips the northern hemisphere, could push the price higher still in the short term.

Yet there are good reasons to expect the economic consequences now to be less severe than in the 1970s. In most countries the cost of crude oil now accounts for a smaller share of the price of petrol than it did in the 1970s. In Europe, taxes account for up to four-fifths of the retail price, so even quite big changes in the price of crude have a more muted effect on pump prices than in the past.

Rich economies are also less dependent on oil than they were, and so less sensitive to swing in the oil price. Energy conservation, a shift to other fuels and a decline in the importance of heavy, energy-intensive industries have reduced oil consumption. Software, consultancy and mobile telephones use far less oil than steel or car production. For each dollar of GDP (inconstant prices) rich economies now use nearly 50% less oil than in 1973. The OECD estimates in its latest Economic Outlook that, if oil prices averaged \$ 22 a barrel for a full year, compared with \$ 13 in 1998, this would increase the oil import bill in rich economies by only 0.25%-0.5% of GDP. That is less than one-quarter of the income loss in 1974 or 1980. On the other hand, oil-importing emerging economies—to which heavy industry has shifted—have become more energy-intensive, and so could be more seriously squeezed.

One more reason not to lose sleep over the rise in oil prices is that, unlike the rises in the 1970s, it has not occurred against the background of general commodity-price inflation and global excess demand. A sizable portion of the world is only just emerging from economic decline. The Economist's commodity price index is broadly unchanging from a year ago. In 1973 commodity prices jumped by 70%, and in 1979 by almost 30%.

36. The main reason for the latest rise of oil price is ____.

- [A] global inflation
- [B] reduction in supply
- [C] fast growth in economy
- [D] Iraq's suspension of exports

37. It can be inferred from the text that the retail price of petrol will go up dramatically if ____.

- [A] price of crude rises
- [B] commodity prices rise
- [C] consumption rises
- [D] oil taxes rise

38. The estimates in Economic Outlook show that in rich countries ____.

- [A] heavy industry becomes more energy-intensive
- [B] income loss mainly results from fluctuating crude oil prices
- [C] manufacturing industry has been seriously squeezed
- [D] oil price changes have no significant impact on GDP

39. We can draw a conclusion from the text that ____.

- [A] oil-price shocks are less shocking now

- [B] inflation seems irrelevant to oil-price shocks
- [C] energy conservation can keep down the oil prices
- [D] the price rise of crude leads to the shrinking of heavy industry

40. From the text we can see that the writer seems ____.

- [A] optimistic
- [B] sensitive
- [C] gloomy
- [D] scared

Part B

Directions: You are going to read a list of headings and a text about leadership. Choose a heading from the list A-G that best fits the meaning of each numbered part of the text (1-5). The first and last paragraphs of the text are not numbered. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. (10 points)

- [A] Thinks Positively
- [B] Knows That Principles Are More Important than Rules
- [C] Possesses a Sense of Humor
- [D] Communicates Facts That Are Hard to Take
- [E] Cares for Others and Their Well-being
- [F] Has Integrity and Authenticity
- [G] Order Is Important

Much has been written about the tasks of leaders and the skills required for leadership. There has been considerable debate about the question of whether leaders are born or made. Likely behind these arguments is the difference between personal characteristics that some people have at birth and skills that one can acquire through education and practice. But the important personal characteristics, while they may seem innate in some people, can be cultivated, and indeed, require cultivation in all of us. For unless they are strengthened through conscious attention and cultivation, they can, for example, easily be forgotten or ignored in the craziness of activity often associated with leadership. What are some of these characteristics? One could make many lists, but here are five personal traits that seem especially important. A good leader:

41. ____ An effective leader is "genuine", internally and externally consistent. A good leader is one of whom it can be said, "What you see is what you get" —there is never any wonder as to whether the image, the "person" presented to the world, really reflects the person. Such a leader has honesty—he/she says what he/she means, means what he/she says. A good leader has a consistency of purpose, operates out of discernible principles, and "stands for" something worthwhile and detectable. Honesty and reliability require self-reflection, the ability to understand oneself honestly, the capacity to assess one's strengths and weaknesses accurately, and acceptance of one's self.

42.____A good leader takes responsibility seriously but never takes himself seriously.Such a leader can help people relax and get through tough situations in good spirits.

43.____A good leader understands that nothing except a great work of art can be done by one person alone—that something of lasting value is almost always the result of a group effort.But even more than that, a good leader genuinely is concerned with and interested in others.Such concerning means that a good leader is collegial, building a sense of group identity and purpose.A good leader “brings out the best” in each of those who follow, seeks the development and advancement of each member of the group, and delights in each person’ s growth in ability and of character.A good leader rejoices in the success of group members without announcement of jealousy.A good leader is deliberative, involving the group in decisions wherever possible and encourages, supports, and applauds the members of the group.

44.____One of the primary roles of the leader is to inspire hope, even in a difficult situation.This is not the same as being blindly optimistic.We think, for example, of Franklin Roosevelt’ s “We have nothing to fear but fear itself” or of Desmond Tutu’ s observation about apartheid in South Africa that since “it is difficult to be optimistic, one must have hope” .Such a leader empowers followers, making them believe that they can accomplish worthwhile but very difficult things.He actually creates energy in the group by being active without becoming unrealistic.

45.____A good leader understands that order is important to a group but that rigidity destroys the followers’ emotion state.Lasting, empowering order comes more from trust and the development of group norms than from regulations imposed by a leader.

Doubtless, everyone would develop a somewhat different, and in many cases, a longer list of personal characteristics.But a leader who is conscious of such a list, who questions the extent to which he or she lives and acts in accord with these traits, and who deliberately cultivates these characteristics is likely to be a successful and appreciated leader.

SectionIII Translation

46.Directions: Translate the following passage into Chinese and put your translation on the ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)

So, why is it so hard to throw in the towel, even when on some level you know you should? For one thing, it’ s embarrassing to admit to others that you’ ve bitten off more than you can chew, or that you’ ve made an error of judgment.No one likes to be thought of as a ‘quitter’ .For another, quitting means accepting the unrecoverable costs—all the time and energy that you’ ve already put into reaching your goal that you can never get back.

Of course, once you realize that you probably won’ t succeed, or that success isn’ t worth the unhappiness your project is causing you, it shouldn’ t matter what the unrecoverable costs are.If your job, your advanced degree, or your unfinished novel has taken up some of the best years of your life, it doesn’ t make sense to give them even more years.That will only make you miserable.

SectionIV Writing

Part A

47.Directions:

Your local library intends to improve its service and facilities.As a regular library user, please write a letter to the chief librarian, offering your suggestions.

Your letter should be no less than 100 words.

You don' t need to write the address.

Don' t sign your own name at the end of the letter, use Donna instead. (10 points)

Part B

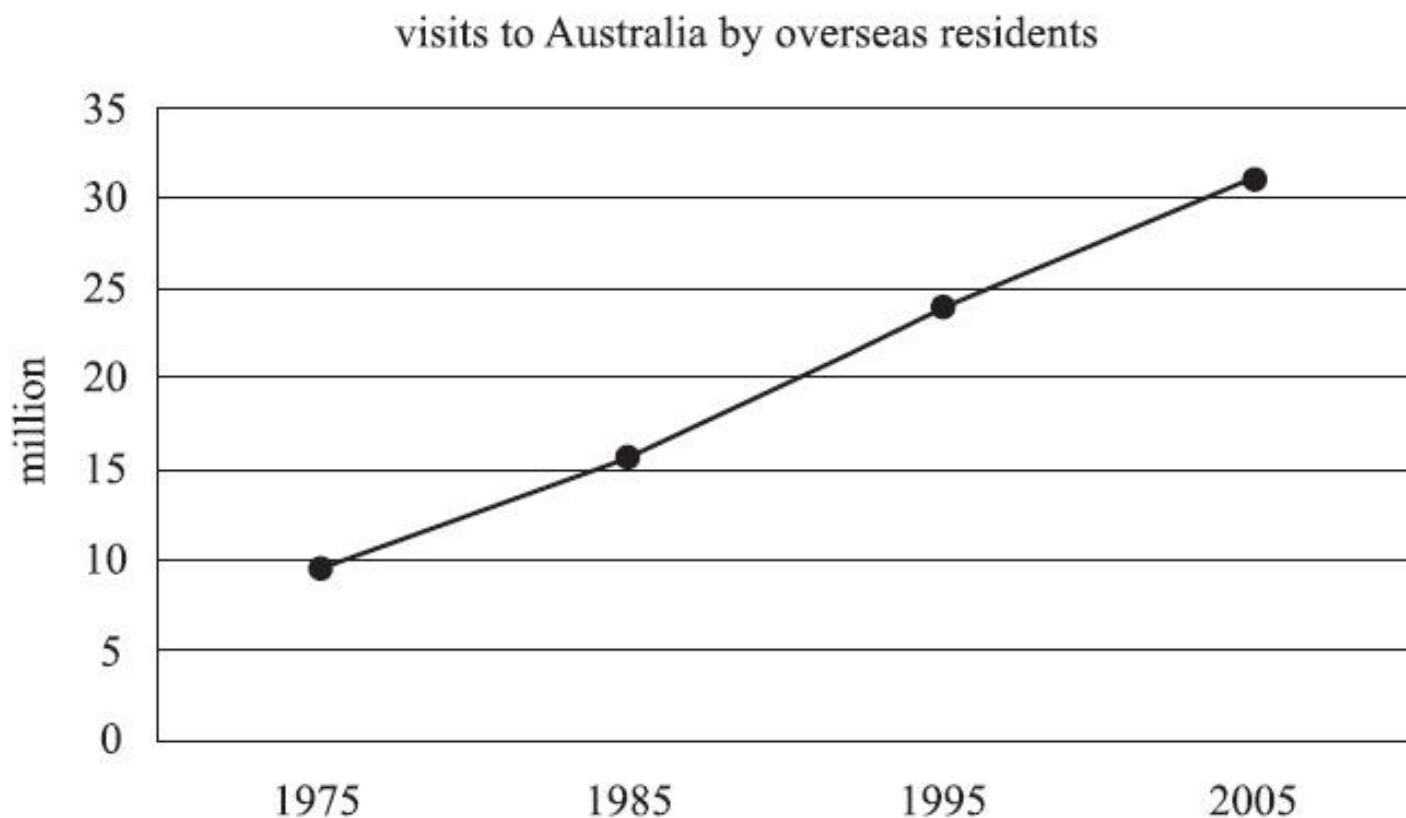
48.Directions: In this section, you are asked to write an essay based on the following chart.In your writing, you should

1.interpret the chart.

2.give your comments.

You should write at least 150 words.

Write your essay on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)



Number of Visitors (million)	1975	2005
South Korea	2. 9	9. 1
Japan	3. 2	12. 0
China	0. 3	0. 8
USA	0. 4	1. 1
Britain	0. 9	2. 9
Europe	1. 1	4. 5
Total	8. 8	30. 4

英语（二）模拟试卷九答案解析

Section I Use of English

1. 【答案】B

【考点】语义衔接题

【解析】本题开篇提出主题：“The notion of using a management degree to do good while doing well has grown in popularity”http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...”，即“想通过学习管理学来把事做得更好的这种想法在时下的商学院校园中变得越来越流行”，再根据空格句中“and”可知，空格句承接上文，即此处谈论学生们是如何做非营利事业的，因此B为正确答案。

2. 【答案】C

【考点】语义衔接题

【解析】空格句承接主题句继续陈述学生们“using a management degree to do good”。空格句首先提到这次经济萧条使很多申请者“reevaluate their priorities”，再根据空格前“and”可知，空格处所缺内容与“reevaluate”并列，根据句意所知，C为正确答案。

3. 【答案】D

【考点】语义衔接题

【解析】空格处为介词短语修饰“careers”，意思与空格前“jobs with status and huge paychecks”在结构和意义上对等，再根据“trading”http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...forhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...可知，申请者是用有地位且薪水丰厚的工作交换有积极社会影响的工作，D为正确答案。

4. 【答案】B

【考点】语义衔接题

【解析】本段阐述将工商管理硕士学位应用到非营利机构的必要性。根据空格前的“competitive”和空格后“survive”，可以推测本句的意思是“保持和发展在当今不稳定的经济形势下生存下去的竞争优势”，正确答案为B。

5. 【答案】D

【考点】语义衔接题

【解析】根据前文的“nonprofits must run themselves just like any other successful business”和空格句中的“a company well”可知，应选D，意为“将公司经营好”，本题为上文的同义复现，其余3项均不符合文意，故排除。

6. 【答案】C

【考点】固定搭配题

【解析】“As is often the case”是固定用法，意为“这是常有的情形”，故本题正确答案为C，意为“经营公司这行常有的情况”。

7. 【答案】D

【考点】结构衔接题

【解析】上文要谈到要使一个公司得到规范化管理“business skills are essential”，而下文接着谈到了“people skills, management skills, financial-analysis skills, IT skills—the list goes on”，前后呼应，可知这些技能也是经营公司必备的技能，“so be n./pron.”表示“.....也是这样”，故D为正确答案。

8. 【答案】B

【考点】结构衔接题

【解析】上文谈到了在企业经营中所需要的各种技能，而空格后面的“the MBA degree comes in”正说明工商管理硕士学位是提供这些技能的手段，选项B符合句意。

9. 【答案】B

【考点】惯用搭配题

【解析】本段承接上文开始讲述商学院学生的学习状况，空格后提到“numerous clubs, competitions, global experiences”，是“social enterprises-minded students”用来学习的资源和方式，做空格处动词短语的宾语，再看4个选项，只有take advantage of符合题意，为“利用”，“take charge of”为“负责”，“take measure to”为“采取措施”，“take hold of”意为“掌握，握住”。因此，正确答案为B。

10. 【答案】A

【考点】语义衔接题

【解析】本空格句承接上文继续介绍学习资源中的“centers”，根据空格后“to teach students about topics ranging from”，可知，这些中心的目的是向学生讲授从非营利机构管理到开办公司的内容，designed to表示目的，意为“旨在.....”，因此，正确答案为A。

11. 【答案】B

【考点】语义衔接题

【解析】空格句在陈述学习资源中的“centers”所涉及的专题内容，从“nonprofit management”到“starting businesses”可知“nonprofit management”与“starting businesses”构成并列关系，意思相近，空格处从句做定语，修饰前面的“businesses”，由此可判断所创建的公司是为弱势群体提供服务的，故选B。

12. 【答案】D

【考点】语义衔接题

【解析】空格前提到“Social Enterprises Initiative”是哈佛商学院工商管理硕士经历的重要组成部分，空格前为定语从句，修饰前文的主语，根据“more than 500 books”可知，作者意在说明社会企业计划和哈佛商学院在这方面取得的巨大成就，也就是其引以为荣的出版的大量书籍和案例等，因此，正确答案为D。

13. 【答案】B

【考点】语义衔接题

【解析】空格句继续阐述“social enterprises research and teaching”的成就。根据空格后可知，社会企业计划还忙于调研和教学，可以教学的一般只有老师。因此，正确答案为B。

14. 【答案】C

【考点】逻辑衔接题

【解析】上文提到“social enterprises research and teaching”在哈佛商学院工商管理硕士学位经历中的重要性，本句承接上文，以参加“the Center for Social Innovation at Harvard Graduate School of Business”的活动为例进一步说明商学院注重社会企业计划，根据句意可知，through符合题意，意思为“通过……”因此，正确答案为C。

15. 【答案】A

【考点】语义衔接题

【解析】空格后举例具体说明空格处所缺的词，而areas可以作为“the environment”和“education”的类属词，因此正确答案为A。

16. 【答案】D

【考点】固定搭配题

【解析】本段继续举例说明各商学院的社会企业计划所取得的成就。空格前给出一个范围，空格后阐述原因，再根据“variety”可知，此处表达的是正面意思，stand out有“突出，脱颖而出”的意思，因此选D项。

17. 【答案】B

【考点】语义衔接题

【解析】空格具体介绍 “the Skoll Center for Social Entrepreneurship at Oxford’ s Said Business School” ，即牛津大学的萨义德商学院的斯高尔社会公益创业中心，再根据后面表示时间的 “in 2003” 可知，此处应选B。

18. 【答案】A

【考点】语义衔接题

【解析】空格前介绍了斯高尔社会公益创业中心是斯高尔基金在2003年投资440万英镑创立的，空格句和前一个分句是同位语关系，再根据 “the largest” 和 “received” 可知，空格处所指为钱，即空格前的 “£ 4.4 million investment” ，故本题正确答案为A。

19. 【答案】C

【考点】语义衔接题

【解析】空格句的内容是把 “工商管理硕士全额奖学金” （fully funded MBA scholarship）颁给 “优秀的考生” （impressive candidates） ，空格处所缺的词是用来形容 “candidates” 的优秀程度，所以，选项C符合题意。

20. 【答案】D

【考点】语义衔接题

【解析】空格处所在的句子是用定语从句解释说明前面的 “Skoll Skollars” ，再根据后面的 “entrepreneurial solution for urgent social and environmental challenges” 可知，这些奖学金获得者是为紧迫的社会和环境挑战寻求企业解决方案，故D项正确。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1	
21. The reason why German economy can become prosperous indicates that _____ .	21. 德国经济繁荣的原因说明了_____。
[A] German companies can produce goods of the best quality in the world	[A] 德国公司可以生产出世界上质量最好的产品
[B] German education pays much attention to students' skill training	[B] 德国教育重视学生技能的训练
[C] the education system can stably provide personnel needed by German business	[C] 教育体系可以稳定地提供德国商业所需的人才
[D] there are some kinds of trades in Germany that don't exist in other rich countries	[D] 德国拥有一些其他富裕国家所没有的行业

【答案】B

【考点】推理判断题

【解析】根据第2段第1句可知，德国经济繁荣的原因是 “a combination of schooling and apprenticeship” （将学校教育和学

徒训练结合在一起)，这可以为德企稳定地提供和培训劳动力。接着提到未能上大学的孩子和许多当初未被选入文理中学的孩子会 “go ultimately into specialized traininghttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...” 可知，德国非常重视学生专业技能的训练，因此B为正确答案。

22. German bosses are willing to spend money in teaching their employees new skills because _____.	22. 德国老板愿意花钱教雇员新技能是因为_____。
[A] their employees are not only professional but also quick-minded	[A] 他们的员工不仅专业，而且反应迅速
[B] it is not easy to hire a suitable employee in Germany	[B] 在德国不太容易雇到合适的员工
[C] their employees are interested in learning a new skills	[C] 他们的员工对学习新技能非常感兴趣
[D] it is unlikely for their employees to resign	[D] 他们的员工不太可能辞职

【答案】D

【考点】事实细节题

【解析】根据第3段最后一句 “Companies invest in teaching themhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...because their workers are not like to quit” 可知，公司愿意投资教员工技能是因为他们不太可能辞职，所以D为正确答案。

23. Which one of the following is NOT the shortcoming of German educational system?	23. 以下哪项不是德国教育体系的缺点？
[A] The basic education for children is becoming worse and worse.	[A] 儿童的基础教育变得越来越糟糕。
[B] General education is not strong enough for young people to change trades.	[B] 通识教育还没有强到让年轻人能够转行。
[C] Many poor students can't go to more academic schools because of early selection.	[C] 由于早期的选择，许多贫穷的学生不能进入学术性较强的学校。
[D] Immigrant children may miss the opportunities for apprenticeship.	[D] 移民孩子可能失去学徒实习的机会。

【答案】A

【考点】事实信息题

【解析】本段第4段第1句 “basic education seems to be getting better” 可知，基础教育似乎在不断地提高。所以A陈述不对，为正确答案。根据第5段第1句 “Even so, the system has flaws” 可知，德国的教育体系有瑕疵，接下来第2句谈到瑕疵之一是太重视技能培训，一旦对专业技能需求下降，就需要更强的通识教育使年轻人能够转行，所以德国对通识教育的重视不够，因此B陈述正确，故排除。第6段提到另一个瑕疵是早期的选择，这淘汰了来自穷人和移民家庭的孩子，他们最有可能进入学术性最差的学校并且失去学徒实习的机会，所以C、D陈述均正确，故排除。

24. What is Ludger Wossmann's attitude towards the future of German economic growth rate?	24. Ludger Wossmann 对德国未来经济增长率持有何种态度?
[A] Indifferent.	[A] 漠不关心的。
[B] Doubtful.	[B] 怀疑的。
[C] Pessimistic.	[C] 悲观的。
[D] Neutral.	[D] 中立的。

【答案】C

【考点】观点态度题

【解析】文章最后一段先提出观点：这个教育体系最终会拖德国经济的后腿，接下来又提到Wossmann的看法：“预测一个国家的长远经济增长率的最好方法是看该国孩子在科学、数学等学科的对比测试中的表现”，本段最后一句提到“Germany's scores, he points out, do not predict well”可知，他指出德国的经济预示着前景不妙，因此C为正确答案。

25. What's the best title for the text?	25. 文章的最佳标题是什么?
[A] The Schooling System of German Children	[A] 德国孩子的教育体系
[B] The Development of German Economy	[B] 德国经济的发展
[C] The Improvement of German Education	[C] 德国教育的改善
[D] The Training System of German Workforce	[D] 德国职工的训练体系

【答案】A

【考点】主旨大意题

【解析】本文开篇指出德国经济繁荣发展的原因是德国教育体系将学校教育和学徒训练结合在一起。然后详细介绍了德国教育体系中的学徒培训。接着列举了德国教育体系存在的缺陷，并暗示教育体系还需改善来促进其经济发展。所以全文讲述的是德国的教育体系。故答案选A。

Text 2

26. What question does John Kenneth Galbraith raise in his book <i>The Affluent Society</i> ?	26. Galbraith 在他的书《富裕社会》中提到的问题是什么?
[A] Why statistics don't tell the truth about the economy?	[A] 为什么统计数据不能说明经济的真相?
[B] Why affluence doesn't guarantee happiness?	[B] 为什么财富无法保证幸福感?
[C] How happiness can be promoted today?	[C] 幸福感如今怎么才能提升?
[D] What lies behind an economic boom?	[D] 经济繁荣的背后是什么?

【答案】B

【考点】细节题

【解析】本题可定位在文章的第1段，这个问题可追溯到1958年这本书，“这个问题”往回指前面的问句，为什么日益增多的财富无法带来更大的幸福感。

27. According to Galbraith, people feel discontented because _____.	27. 根据 Galbraith 的说法, 人们不满意的原因是_____。
[A] public spending hasn't been cut down as expected	[A] 公共支出没有按预期削减
[B] the government has proved to be a necessary evil	[B] 政府被证明是一个必要之恶
[C] they are in fear of another Great Depression	[C] 他们担心另一次经济萧条
[D] materialism has run wild in modern society	[D] 物质主义在现代社会已经盛行

【答案】D

【考点】细节题

【解析】本题考生需要特别关注细节。根据问题, 答案可能出现在第3段。第1句中说, 物质主义太盛行, 将滋生不满。Go mad在本句话中的意思是“盛行”, 是run wild的同义短语。

28. Why do people feel squeezed when their average income rises considerably?	28. 为什么平均收入大幅度提高以后, 人们还感到压力?
[A] Their material pursuits have gone far ahead of their earnings.	[A] 他们的物质追求远远高于收入。
[B] Their purchasing power has dropped markedly with inflation.	[B] 他们的购买力因为通货膨胀大幅下降。
[C] The distribution of wealth is uneven between the rich and the poor.	[C] 贫富之间的财富分配不均。
[D] Health care and educational cost have somehow gone out of control.	[D] 卫生保健和教育成本过高。

【答案】A

【考点】细节题

【解析】第4段的最后一句, 人们感觉“财政紧张”, 因为增长的收入满足不了越来越多的需求, 也就是说, 物质追求超出了他们的收入。

29. What does Louis Uchitelle mean by “the disposable American” (Line 3, Para 5)?	29. Louis Uchitelle 说“可随意丢弃的美国人”是什么意思?
[A] Those who see job stability as part of their living standard.	[A] 那些视工作稳定为生活标准的一部分的人。
[B] People full of utopian ideas resulting from affluence.	[B] 由富裕引发的充满乌托邦想法的人。
[C] People who have little say in American politics.	[C] 对美国政治基本上无发言权的人。
[D] Workers who no longer have secure jobs.	[D] 没有稳定工作的工人们。

【答案】D

【考点】语义题

【解析】这个短语出现在文章的第5段。对它的理解要结合前面的两句话，人们把工作稳定当作生活水平的一部分，而被解雇的人多了以后，这种工作安全感也就被削弱了。这些“被遗弃的美国人”指对工作没有安全感的工人。

30. What has affluence brought to American society?	30. 财富给美国带来了什么?
[A] Renewed economic security.	[A] 新的经济安全。
[B] A sense of self-fulfillment.	[B] 自我成就感。
[C] New conflicts and complaints.	[C] 新的冲突和抱怨。
[D] Misery and anti-social behavior.	[D] 同情和反社会行为。

【答案】C

【考点】细节题

【解析】根据题干可将答案定位在文章的第7段，本段第2句说追求富裕可能带来新的忧虑和经济冲突，同义表达为C。

Text 3

31. What has contributed to the rapid economic growth in China and India?	31. 是什么促进了中国和印度经济的快速增长?
[A] Market economy reform plus government intervention.	[A] 市场经济改革加上政府干预。
[B] Copying western-style economic behavior.	[B] 照搬西方经济行为模式。
[C] Heavy reliance on the hand of government.	[C] 高度依赖政府的调控之手。
[D] Timely reform of government at all levels.	[D] 政府各层面的及时改革。

【答案】A

【考点】细节题

【解析】由题干的China and India，很快定位到第2段。由两个关键词however和crucially及各自后面所表达的market economy reform和balanced market economy with sensible government direction可知，答案是两者的结合，选A。

32. What does Ronald Reagan mean by saying “government is the problem” (Para 3)?	32. Ronald Reagan 说“政府才是问题”，他想要表达什么?
[A] Many social evils are caused by wrong government policies.	[A] 社会上许多丑恶现象就是由错误的政策导致的。
[B] Many social problems arise from government's inefficiency.	[B] 许多社会问题都源于政府的低效。
[C] Government action is key to solving economic problems.	[C] 政府行为是解决经济问题的关键。
[D] Government regulation hinders economic development.	[D] 政府管制阻碍了经济发展。

【答案】D

【考点】语义题

【解析】选项A中的social evils和选项B中的inefficiency未提；选项C显然与Ronald Reagan的看法相反。由以上分析和上下文可知，选D。

33. What stopped the American economy from collapsing in 2007?	33. 是什么阻止了美国经济 2007 年的崩溃？
[A] Self-regulatory repair mechanisms of the free market.	[A] 自由市场的自我监管修复机制。
[B] Effective measures adopted by the government.	[B] 政府采取的有效措施。
[C] Cooperation between the government and businesses.	[C] 政府和商界的合作。
[D] Abandonment of big government by the public.	[D] 公众对“大政府”的抛弃。

【答案】B

【考点】细节题

【解析】本题定位在第3段“when the markets came crashing down in 2007, it was decisive government intervention that saved the day”，用一个强调句表明了答案B。

34. What is the author's suggestion to the American public in face of the public government deficit?	34. 对于公众政府赤字，作者对美国公众的建议是什么？
[A] They urge the government to revise its existing public policies.	[A] 督促政府修改已有的公共政策。
[B] They develop green energy to avoid dependence on oil import.	[B] 发展绿色能源以规避对进口石油的依赖。
[C] They give up the idea of smaller government and less regulation.	[C] 应该放弃“小政府，少管制”的思维。
[D] They put up with the inevitable sharp increase of different taxes.	[D] 应该忍受不同税收不可避免的大幅增长。

【答案】C

【考点】细节题

【解析】倒数第2段开始提到government deficit，紧接着这几句话提出了多个solutions；随后一个But引出了实施这些solutions的关键，那就是“Americans will have to put aside their own attachment to the idea of smaller government and less regulation”；答案选C。

35. What's the problem with the European Union?	35. 欧盟面临的问题是什么？
[A] Conservative ideology.	[A] 保守的思想。
[B] Shrinking market.	[B] 市场的萎缩。
[C] Lack of resources.	[C] 资源匮乏。
[D] Excessive borrowing.	[D] 过度借债。

【答案】D

【考点】细节题

【解析】定位在最后一行第3行：“不同于美国的是，欧洲未能预测市场会如何应对它们无尽的借贷”。后面给出了数字进行进一步说明。答案选D。

Text 4

36. The main reason for the latest rise of oil price is _____.	36. 最近油价上涨的主要原因是_____。
[A] global inflation	[A] 全球通货膨胀
[B] reduction in supply	[B] 供应量减少
[C] fast growth in economy	[C] 快速的经济增长
[D] Iraq's suspension of exports	[D] 伊拉克暂时停止石油出口

【答案】B

【考点】事实细节题

【解析】根据题干可以定位到第1段第2句“Since OPEC agreed to supply-cuts in March, the price of crude oil has jumped to almost \$ 26 a barrel, up from less than \$ 10 last December”，说明由于石油输出国决定降低供给量，使得油价上升。所以本题的答案是B。D不是该现象的主要原因，因为“OPEC”的相关决定才是影响石油价格的走势的主要原因。

37. It can be inferred from the text that the retail price of petrol will go up dramatically if _____.	37. 从文中可以推断出，如果_____，汽油的零售价格将会剧烈上升。
[A] price of crude rises	[A] 原油价格上升
[B] commodity prices rise	[B] 日用品价格上升
[C] consumption rises	[C] 消费上升
[D] oil taxes rise	[D] 油税上升

【答案】D

【考点】推断题

【解析】根据题干可以定位到第3段“In Europe, taxes account for up to four-fifths of the retail price, so even quite big changes in the price of crude have a more muted effect on pump prices than in the past.”意思是说“在欧洲，税占汽油的零售价的4/5，因此相比以往，原油的价格变化对汽油的影响不会很明显”，也就是说税的增加会导致汽油价格的猛涨，而原油价格的变化带来的影响不会很大。本题一个理解的难度是“muted effect”，另外一个“pump price”。而“mute”表示“哑巴的，无声的，沉默的”，和“effect”连用，表示“影响不明显”；而“pump price”是一个很形象的说法，“pump”指的是“泵”，这里很形象用“pump”指代“汽油”。根据上述分析，可以得出答案是D。

38. The estimates in <i>Economic Outlook</i> show that in rich countries _____.	38. 《经济展望》的评估表明在富国_____。
[A] heavy industry becomes more energy-intensive	[A] 重工业变得更加能源密集型
[B] income loss mainly results from fluctuating crude oil prices	[B] 收入损失主要由于波动的原油价格
[C] manufacturing industry has been seriously squeezed	[C] 制造业面临严重影响
[D] oil price changes have no significant impact on GDP	[D] 油价变化对国内生产总值没有大的影响

【答案】D

【考点】推断题

【解析】根据本题的关键词“《经济展望》的评估”可以定位到“The OECD estimates in its latest Economic Outlook that, if oil prices averaged \$ 22 a barrel for a full year, compared with \$ 13 in 1998, this would increase the oil import bill in rich economies by only 0.25%-0.5% of GDP”。也就是说，油价的上涨对GDP的影响很小，只有“0.25%~0.5%”。因此我们可以得出答案D。

39. We can draw a conclusion from the text that _____.	39. 从文中我们可以得出的结论是_____。
[A] oil-price shocks are less shocking now	[A] 油价冲击已经不再那么骇人听闻
[B] inflation seems irrelevant to oil-price shocks	[B] 通货膨胀看起来和油价冲击无关
[C] energy conservation can keep down the oil prices	[C] 能源储备能够使油价下降
[D] the price rise of crude leads to the shrinking of heavy industry	[D] 原油价格的上升导致重工业的萎缩

【答案】A

【考点】主旨题

【解析】本题的几个选项需要通篇理解。文章第3段指出“油价对经济的影响不会那么严重”，作者指出其原因是“原油价格占汽油价格的比例不高，发达国家对石油的依赖减弱，此次涨价的背景不一样了”。文章最后一段说“这次油价上涨与20世纪70年代的上涨不同，对各国的影响也基本没有反映出来，连物价基本都没有什么大的变动”，也就是说，油价冲击已经不是那么可怕。所以答案是A。

40. From the text we can see that the writer seems _____.	40. 从本文中我们可以看出作者看上去是_____。
[A] optimistic	[A] 乐观的
[B] sensitive	[B] 敏感的
[C] gloomy	[C] 沮丧的
[D] scared	[D] 恐惧的

【答案】A

【考点】作者态度题

【解析】本文作者主要讲的就是这次油价上涨的影响不大。尤其是第3段和最后一段的第1句，强调人们不必担心此次油价上涨，因为这一次的情况与“20世纪70年代”不同。由此可见作者的态度是“乐观的”。

Part B

41. 【答案】F

【解析】第2段首句是该段的主旨句：优秀的领导是“真诚的”。接下来的内容对这一品质做了具体的阐释。段落中出现了genuine, honesty, reliability等表示“真诚”的关键词。F项中integrity意为“正直而诚实”，authenticity意为“真实”，和该段的关键词属于同一语义范畴，因此可以推断该项正确。

42. 【答案】C

【解析】第3段主旨句为第1句：优秀的领导者认真对待自己的职责，但是从不严肃地看待自己。第2句指出这种品质的巨大作用。从段中的关键词never takes a path=/http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...Seriously, relax, in good spirits可看出领导者关键要使团队保持轻松的心情，C中a sense of humor与该段内容一致：一个具有幽默感的人不会总是板起面孔，即使身处困境也能使大家轻松愉快，故为本题答案。E中的cares for others虽是本段提及的内容，但well-being却在本段中没有涉及，故排除。

43. 【答案】E

【解析】第4段主要内容体现在前两句：优秀者的领导者知道团体的重要性，并关心和关注他人。E中的cares for others and their well-being与该段第2句中concerned with and interested in others含义基本相同，且是该段提到的“挖掘每个追随者的长处”“寻求每位成员的发展和进步”“分享团队成员的喜悦”等内容的恰当概括。因此E正确。

44. 【答案】A

【解析】第5段首句为段落主旨句：好的领导者能“激发希望”。其余部分说明主旨：好的领导者应该是“无所畏惧、乐观豁达、心怀希望”。A中虽然没有直接出现hope、optimistic的同义词，但心怀希望、乐观就是积极思考（thinks positively），因此A是对本段内容的恰当概括。

45. 【答案】B

【解析】第6段首句指出：优秀的领导者知道“秩序重要，但刻板有害”。第2句则指出，“持久有力秩序”的来源是“信任和团队规范的发展”而不是“领导强加的制约”。B项中的principles意为“规范、准则、原则”，强调主动生成，与段中norms一词意思相近；regulations意为“条款，规章、规定”，多有强迫执行的意味，与rule、rigidity意思相近。因此B是对该段内容的概括。而G虽然涉及本段的内容，但相对片面，可排除。

Section III Translation

46.

那么，为什么人们很难主动放弃或者认输，哪怕自己心里已经感到力有不逮？首先，要向别人坦承自己力不从心或判断失误是很没面子的事情。没有人愿意被扣上“半途而废”的帽子。其次，放弃意味着只能接受已经产生的不可收回的成本——也就是你为了实现目标已经付出、无法收回的所有时间和精力。

当然，一旦你意识到自己可能不会成功，或者这份成功抵不过你所经受的不快，那么多少无法收回的成本都无所谓了。即便你的工作、你的高等学位或者你未写完的小说已经消耗了你生命当中最美好的一些年华，也没有理由再让它们继续消耗下去，否则你只会痛苦不堪。

Section IV Writing

Part A

47.

Sample:

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am glad to hear that the library is to take some measures to improve its service and facilities. So I am writing to offer my proposals.

We all know that libraries play a vital role in the education and entertainment of the general reader. In my opinion, our library should do its best to purchase the latest publications as well as make sure that it has a full set of classical and reference works. Another important facility I suggest is the Internet via computers. In this way, the library will expand its services to a larger number of readers.

All in that, I think a library should take all necessary measures to keep up with the times. I will highly appreciate your consideration of my proposals.

Yours Sincerely,

Donna

Part B

48.

Sample:

The given line graph illustrates information on the number of overseas visitors traveling to Australia in millions of people. Overall, one notable trend seems to be that Australia has steadily become more popular as a destination spot. For example, there were 20 million more visitors to Australia in 2005 than in 1975. That's a jump from 10 million to 30 million in 20 years.

The second table gives statistics showing the countries whose residents went to Australia between 1975 and 2005. In both years, the largest number of visitors came from Japan, followed by South Korea and Europe. Britain, the United States and China also had many people traveling to Australia in these years. In fact, the number of people visiting Australia grew in every one of these countries. For example, in 2005, 12 million people went there from Japan compared with only 3.2 million in 1975.

2017年全国攻读管理类硕士学位研究生入学考试英语（二）模拟试卷十

考生须知

1. 选择题的答案须用2B铅笔填涂在答题卡上，其他笔填涂的或做在试卷或其他类型答题卡上的答案无效。
2. 其他题一律用蓝色或黑色钢笔或圆珠笔在答题纸上按规定要求作答，凡做在试卷上或未做在指定位置的答案无效。
3. 交卷时，请配合监考人员验收，并请监考人员在准考证相应位置签字（作为考生交卷的凭据）。否则，所产生的一切后果由考生自负。

Section I Use of English

Directions: Read the following text. Choose the best word (s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Have you ever wondered what our future is like? Practically all people 1 a desire to predict their future 2 .Most people seem inclined to 3 this task using causal reasoning. First we 4 recognize that future circumstances are 5 caused or conditioned by present ones. We learn that getting an education will 6 how much money we earn later and that swimming beyond the reef may bring an unhappy 7 with a shark. Second, people also learn that such 8 of cause and effect are probabilistic (可能的) in nature. That is, the effects occur more often when the causes occur than when the causes are 9 but not always. Thus, students learn that studying hard 10 good grades in most instances, but not every time.

Science makes these concepts of causality and probability more 11 and provides techniques for dealing 12 then more accurately than does causal human inquiry. In looking at ordinary human inquiry, we need to 13 between prediction and understanding. Often, even if we don't understand why, we are willing to act 14 the basis of a demonstrated predictive ability. Whatever the primitive drives 15 motivate human beings, satisfying them depends heavily on the ability to 16 future circumstances. The attempt to predict is often played in a 17 of knowledge and understanding. If you can understand why certain regular patterns 18 , you can predict better than if you simply observe those patterns. Thus, human inquiry aims 19 answering both "what" and "why" question, and we pursue these 20 by observing and figuring out.

1. [A] exhibit

[B] exaggerate

[C] examine

[D] exceed

2. [A] contexts

[B] circumstances

[C] inspections

[D] intuitions

3. [A] underestimate

[B] undermine

[C] undertake

[D] undergo

4. [A] specially

[B] particularly

[C] always

[D] generally

5. [A] somehow

[B] somebody

[C] someone

[D] something

6. [A] enact

[B] affect

[C] reflect

[D] inflect

7. [A] meeting

[B] occurrence

[C] encounter

[D] contact

8. [A] patterns

[B] designs

[C] arrangements

[D] pictures

9. [A] disappointed

[B] absent

[C] inadequate

[D] absolute

10. [A] creates

[B] produces

[C] loses

[D] protects

11. [A] obscure

[B] indistinct

[C] explicit

[D] explosive

12. [A] for

[B] at

[C] in

[D] with

13. [A] distinguish

[B] distinct

[C] distort

[D] distract

14. [A] at

[B] on

[C] to

[D] under

15. [A] why

[B] how

[C] that

[D] where

16. [A] predict

[B] produce

[C] pretend

[D] precede

17. [A] content

[B] contact

[C] contest

[D] context

18. [A] happen

[B] occur

[C] occupy

[D] incur

19. [A] at

[B] on

[C] to

[D] beyond

20. [A] purposes

[B] ambitions

[C] drives

[D] goals

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions: Read the following four passages. Answer the questions below by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

Text 1

The standardized educational or psychological tests, which are widely used to aid in selecting, assigning or promoting students, employees and military personnel, have been the target of recent attacks in books, magazines, the daily press, and even in Congress. The target is wrong, for, in attacking the tests, critics divert attention from the fault that lies with ill-informed or incompetent users. The tests themselves are merely tools. Whether the results will be valuable, meaningless, or even misleading depends partly upon the tool itself but largely upon the user.

All informed predictions of future performance are based upon some knowledge of relevant past performance. How well the predictions will be validated by later performance depends upon the amount, reliability and appropriateness of the information used and on the skill and wisdom with which it is interpreted. Anyone who keeps careful score knows that the information available is always incomplete and that the predictions are always subject to error.

Standardized tests should be considered in this context: they provide a quick, objective method of getting some kind of information about what a person has learned, the skills he has developed, or the kind of person he is. The information so obtained has, qualitatively, the same advantages and shortcomings as other kinds of information. Whether to use tests, other kinds of information, or both in a particular situation depends, therefore, upon the empirical evidence concerning comparative validity and upon such factors as cost and availability.

In general, the tests work most effectively when the traits or qualities to be measured can be most precisely

defined (for example, ability to do well in a particular course of training program) and least effectively when what is to be measured or predicted cannot be well defined, for example, personality or creativity. Properly used, they provide a rapid means of getting comparable information about many people. Sometimes they identify students whose high potential has not been previously recognized.

21. In this passage, the author is primarily concerned with ____.

- [A] the necessity of standardized tests
- [B] the validity of standardized tests
- [C] the method used in interpreting the results of standardized tests
- [D] the theoretical grounds of standardized tests

22. We can infer from the passage that ____.

- [A] standardized tests should no longer be used
- [B] results of standardized tests accurately reflect the abilities of the testees
- [C] the value of standardized tests lies in their proper interpretation
- [D] special methods must be applied to the result of standardized tests

23. The word "empirical" (Line 4, Para 3) most probably means " ____ " .

- [A] theoretical
- [B] critical
- [C] indisputable
- [D] experiential

24. According to the passage, standardized tests work most effectively when ____.

- [A] the user knows how to interpret the results in advance
- [B] the objectives are most clearly defined
- [C] the persons who take the test are intelligent or skillful
- [D] they measure the traits or qualities of the tests

25. The author's attitude toward standardized tests could be described as ____.

- [A] positive
- [B] critical
- [C] prejudiced
- [D] indifferent

Natural disasters strike rich countries as well as needy ones, but the trail of devastation they leave behind is usually far greater in poor places. Worse, insurance payouts cover a much larger chunk of the costs of recovery in rich countries than in poor ones, where few individuals or companies take out disaster cover. Most of the burden of financing reconstruction falls on foreign governments and multilateral agencies. It will be no different in Haiti after the earthquake that struck this month.

Developing countries have some options to help them manage the fallout from natural disasters. The World Bank helped the Mexican government raise \$ 290m in October by placing "catastrophe bonds", which pay investors generous yields against the loss of their principal in the event that disaster strikes. Until now such bonds have largely been the preserve of rich-country issuers: in 2009 Munich Re estimates that 80% of issuance was to cover risks in America. But Francis Ghesquiere of the World Bank doubts that a country as poor as Haiti, with no experience on international bond markets, will start issuing catastrophe bonds.

Risk-sharing mechanisms can enable the poorest nations to pool their insurance-buying power. Haiti is getting a payout of around \$ 8m from the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF), which came into being in 2007. The CCRIF has a fund made up of contributions from donors and member countries, which allows it to cover payouts of up to \$ 10m itself and has additional capacity of \$ 110m obtained through international reinsurance markets. Payouts are based simply on the severity of the disaster (in Haiti's case, the magnitude of the earthquake), and the amount of coverage purchased, and are paid out in two weeks. The money is intended to ensure that lack of cash does not hamper basic government functions.

But Pamela Cox, the World Bank's vice-president for Latin America and the Caribbean, points out that it is sometimes politically difficult for the government of a poor country to explain why it is spending scarce money on insurance premiums rather than things that may seem more pressing in normal times. Not every disaster triggers a payout: Haiti purchased significantly more hurricane insurance than earthquake insurance through the CCRIF. And purchasing enough cover to meet the need for funds after something like the Haitian quake would prove prohibitively expensive. Countries as poor as Haiti are far more likely to have their premiums paid by donors, who funded its CCRIF premium of \$ 385, 000.

26. The suffering of Haiti after the earthquake would be worse than that of rich countries because_____.

- [A] the insurance money covers only a small part of its reconstruction costs
- [B] the insurance payout might be kept by individuals or companies
- [C] foreign governments can't offer enough help because of financial burden
- [D] its government might transfer the burden of recovery of multilateral agencies

27. What does the author imply by "Until now such bonds have largely been the preserve of rich-country issuers" (Lines 3-4, Para 2) ?

- [A] The catastrophe bonds are mainly reserved by rich countries.
- [B] Only rich countries have the ability to issue the catastrophe bonds.
- [C] Rich countries seldom issue the catastrophe bonds.
- [D] Most of the catastrophe bonds are raised in rich countries.

28.Which of the following statements is NOT true about the CCRIF?

- [A] The sources of its fund are private donations and financing of member countries.
- [B] Its supplemental payouts are attainable from international reinsurance markets.
- [C] The amount of the insurance payout is decided by the seriousness of the natural disaster.
- [D] The government can resume its overall operation with the insurance money after the strike.

29.What is the obstacle that poor countries might experience in preparing their disaster insurance?

- [A] It is not easy to explain the important items of insurance in normal times.
- [B] The severity of the disaster is not big enough to trigger a payout.
- [C] The insurance premiums are too expensive for poor countries to afford.
- [D] The insurance payout can't meet the need for recovery.

30.The author's attitude towards the insurance facility is ____.

- [A] objective
- [B] negative
- [C] positive
- [D] biased

Text 3

Two decades ago only spies and systems administrators had to worry about passwords. But today you have to enter one even to do humdrum things like turning on your computer, downloading an album or buying a book online. No wonder many people use a single, simple password for everything.

Analysis of password databases, often stolen from websites, shows that the most common choices include "password", "123456" and "abc123". But using these, or any word that appears in a dictionary, is insecure. Even changing some letters to numbers ("e" to "3", "i" to "1" and so forth) does little to reduce the vulnerability of such passwords to an automated "dictionary attack", because these substitutions are so common. The fundamental problem is that secure passwords tend to be hard to remember, and memorable passwords tend to be insecure.

Weak passwords open the door to fraud, identity theft and breaches of privacy. An analysis by Verizon, an American telecoms firm, found that the biggest reason for successful security breaches was easily guessable passwords. Some viruses spread by trying common passwords.

The solution, say security researchers, is to upgrade the software in people's heads, by teaching them to choose more secure passwords. One approach is to use passphrases containing unrelated words, such as "correct horse battery staple", linked by a mental image. Passphrases are, on average, several orders of magnitude harder to crack than passwords. But a new study by researchers at the University of Cambridge finds that people tend to choose phrases made up not of unrelated words but of words that already occur together, such as "dead poets society". Such phrases are vulnerable to a dictionary attack based on common phrases taken from the Internet. And many systems limit the length of

passwords, making a long phrase impractical.

An alternative approach, championed by Bruce Schneier, a security guru, is to turn a sentence into a password, taking the first letter of each word and substituting numbers and punctuation marks where possible. "Too much food and wine will make you sick" thus becomes "2mf&wwmUs". This is no panacea: the danger with this "mnemonic password" approach is that people will use a proverb, or a line from a film or a song, as the starting point, which makes it vulnerable to attack.

Some websites make an effort to enhance security by indicating how easily guessed a password is likely to be, rejecting weak passwords, ensuring that password databases are kept properly coded and limiting the rate at which login attempts can be made. More should do so. But don't rely on it happening. Instead, beef up your own security by upgrading your brain to use mnemonic passwords.

31. The influence of substitution of letters for numbers in simple password is ____.

- [A] tremendous
- [B] little
- [C] common
- [D] obvious

32. It can be inferred from the study by Verizon that ____.

- [A] easy passwords make cheating possible
- [B] invasion of privacy is mainly caused by weak passwords
- [C] security breaches can be reduced by using safer passwords
- [D] the viruses are spread because of using common passwords

33. The research of the University of Cambridge shows people are inclined to use passphrases ____.

- [A] composed of words between which there is no connection
- [B] comprised by words that have already appeared together
- [C] that can be found on the Internet
- [D] that can be unlimited long

34. It is implied in the passage that the example of mnemonic password is ____.

- [A] "password"
- [B] "correct horse battery staple"
- [C] "dead poets society"
- [D] "2mf&wwmUs"

35. Which of the following is NOT the measure that more websites should take to improve security according to the last

paragraph?

- [A] To upgrade mental software.
- [B] To show the easiness to guess passwords.
- [C] To refuse to use the simple passwords.
- [D] To restrict the times of login attempts.

Text 4

People kill each other over diamonds; countries go to war over oil. But the world's most expensive commodities are worth nothing in the absence of water. Fresh water is essential for life, with no substitute. Although mostly unpriced, it is the most valuable stuff in the world.

Nature has decided that the supply of water is fixed. Meanwhile demand rises as the world's population increases and enriches itself. Homes, factories and offices are sucking up ever more. But it is the planet's growing need for food that matters most. Farming accounts for 70% of withdrawals.

Few of the world's great rivers that run through grain-growing areas now reach the sea all the year round or, if they do, they do so as a trickle. Less obvious, though even more serious, are the withdrawals from underground, which are hidden from sight but big enough to produce changes in the Earth's gravitational field that can be monitored by NASA's satellites in space. Water tables are now falling in many parts of the world, including America, India and China.

So far the world has been spared a true water war, and competition for water can sometimes bring rivals together as well as drive them apart. But since over 60% of the world's population lives in a river basin shared by two or more countries, the scope for squabbles is plain. Even if acute water shortages were to become widespread in just one country—India—they could lead to mass migration and fighting.

Although the supply of water cannot be increased, mankind can use what there is better—in four ways. One is through the improvement of storage and delivery, by creating underground reservoirs, replacing leaking pipes, lining earth-bottomed canals, irrigating plants at their roots with just the right amount of water, and so on. A second route focuses on making farming less thirsty—for instance by growing newly bred, perhaps genetically modified, crops that are drought-resistant or higher-yielding. A third way is to invest in technologies to take the salt out of sea water and thus increase supply of the fresh stuff. The fourth is of a different kind: release the market on water-users and let the price mechanism bring supply and demand into balance. And once water is properly priced, trade will encourage well-watered countries to make water-intensive goods, and arid ones to make those that are water-light.

36. Which of the following is true according to the first paragraph?

- [A] The value of diamonds and oil is much less than that of water.
- [B] Fresh water is indispensable to human because nothing can take its place.
- [C] It is hard to price the value of water, because it is too valuable.
- [D] Water is priceless because the world is always in the absence of it.

37. Which of the following has the largest demand for water?

- [A] Agriculture.

[B] Industry.

[C] Offices.

[D] Family life.

38.The problem of underground water is more serious because_____.

[A] the underground water trickles away all the year round

[B] the underground water is hidden deep beneath the Earth

[C] the change of it must be controlled by the NASA' s satellites

[D] the dramatic change of it might affect the gravitational field

39.By saying "the world has been spared a true water war" (Line 1, Para 4) , the author means_____.

[A] the water supply in the world is more than needed

[B] the world has saved enough water to avoid the war

[C] the world has never suffered a war triggered by water

[D] the world spares no effort to avoid a war caused by water

40.According to the last paragraph, the fourth way is "of a different kind" because_____.

[A] the first three ways can increase the water supply, while the fourth one can' t

[B] the first three ways can make a better use of water, while the fourth one can' t

[C] the first three ways are technology-based, while the fourth one is market-based

[D] the first three ways can' t balance the supply and demand of water, while the fourth one can

Part B

Directions: You are going to read a list of headings and a text about the law-making process of the united States.Choose a heading from the list A-G that best fits the meaning of each numbered part of the text.The first and last paragraphs of the text are not numbered.There are two extra headings which you do not need to use. (10 points)

[A] Congressional Debate and Vote.

[B] Veto over Legislation of Bills.

[C] Committee Consideration.

[D] Counteracting a Presidential Veto.

[E] Passage in Both Chambers.

[F] Introduction of Bills.

[G] Functions of the Joint Committee.

The U.S. Congress has exclusive authority to enact federal legislation. The process by which a proposed bill becomes a law can be very complex and take years.

41. ____ Bills may originate in either the House of Representatives or the Senate, except that all bills for raising revenue must originate in the House of Representatives. Only Senators and Representatives (also known as Members of Congress) can introduce a bill in their respective chamber. When bills are introduced, they are given a bill number. The numbering system starts over with each session of Congress, and bill numbers run in chronological order according to when the bill is introduced. Bills in the House of Representatives are given the initial H.R. and Senate Bills are given the initial S. Thus, H.R. 1, would be the first bill introduced in a new session of Congress or the House of Representatives (a session of Congress lasts for two years) .

42. ____ After a bill is introduced, it is assigned to one or more committees in the chamber where it was introduced. A committee can amend, rewrite, recommend, or ignore the bill or report back to the full chamber with no recommendation. Committees typically also submit a report explaining their views of the bill when sending a bill to the full House or Senate.

43. ____ Once the bill moves to the "floor" of either the House of Representatives or the Senate (again depending on where the bill was introduced) , the entire chamber debates and may amend the bill. It then takes an open vote on the bill. For noncontroversial votes, the chamber will take a voice vote, but if any legislator asks for a roll call, then each member's vote is made separately and publicly.

44. ____ If the bill passes the first chamber, it is sent to the other chamber where the process described above is repeated. If the bill is amended in the second chamber, it must be sent back to the first Chamber because both chambers must agree on the amendments. If the two chambers cannot immediately agree on how to pass identical legislation, the bill will be sent to a joint committee (comprised of both House of Representatives and Senate members) , which will attempt to work out a compromise among the different versions of the bill. If the joint committee is successful, the bill will be returned to both chambers for a vote.

45. ____ Once an identical bill passes both the House and the Senate, it is sent to the President who can do the following: (1) sign it and thus make it a law; (2) do nothing and after 10 days, if Congress stays in session, it becomes law; (3) do nothing and if Congress adjourns within 10 days, it does not become law; or (4) reject the bill by vetoing it and the bill will not become law unless the veto is overturned by Congress. Congress may overturn the President's veto by approving the bill again with at least a two thirds majority vote in both the House and the Senate. The bill then becomes a law despite the President's veto.

The state legislatures act in much the same way, although the process for enacting a bill within the legislatures is often more streamlined. Every state legislature, except Nebraska's, has two chambers. Most governors have veto Power over state legislation, analogous to the veto power of the President.

Section III Translation

46. **Directions:** Translate the following passage into Chinese and put your translation on the ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)

It is not just the quantity of the praise but the quality that is hard to get right. There are three pieces of advice commonly given to managers to make their praise more effective but all are terrible. The first says that praise must be

public. This is downright irresponsible. While it is never certain that praise will make the “praisee” feel any better, it is always certain that public praise will inflict heavy collateral damage on everyone else who hears it.

Second, praise must be specific. Again, this is catastrophically poor advice as the detail chosen by the praiser may not be the thing the praisee wishes to be commended for.

Finally, the praiser is usually told to smile. This is also a bad idea. The point of good praise is that it must look deadly serious in order to seem sincere. If it comes from some grinning fool, one knows to disregard it altogether.

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. **Directions:** An annual academic conference is going to be held on December 10. Please write a letter to Prof. Smith to

1. invite him to speak at the annual conference.

2. specify the time and the location.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

Do not sign your name at the end of the letter. Use “Zhang Wei” instead.

Do not write your address. (10 points)

Part B

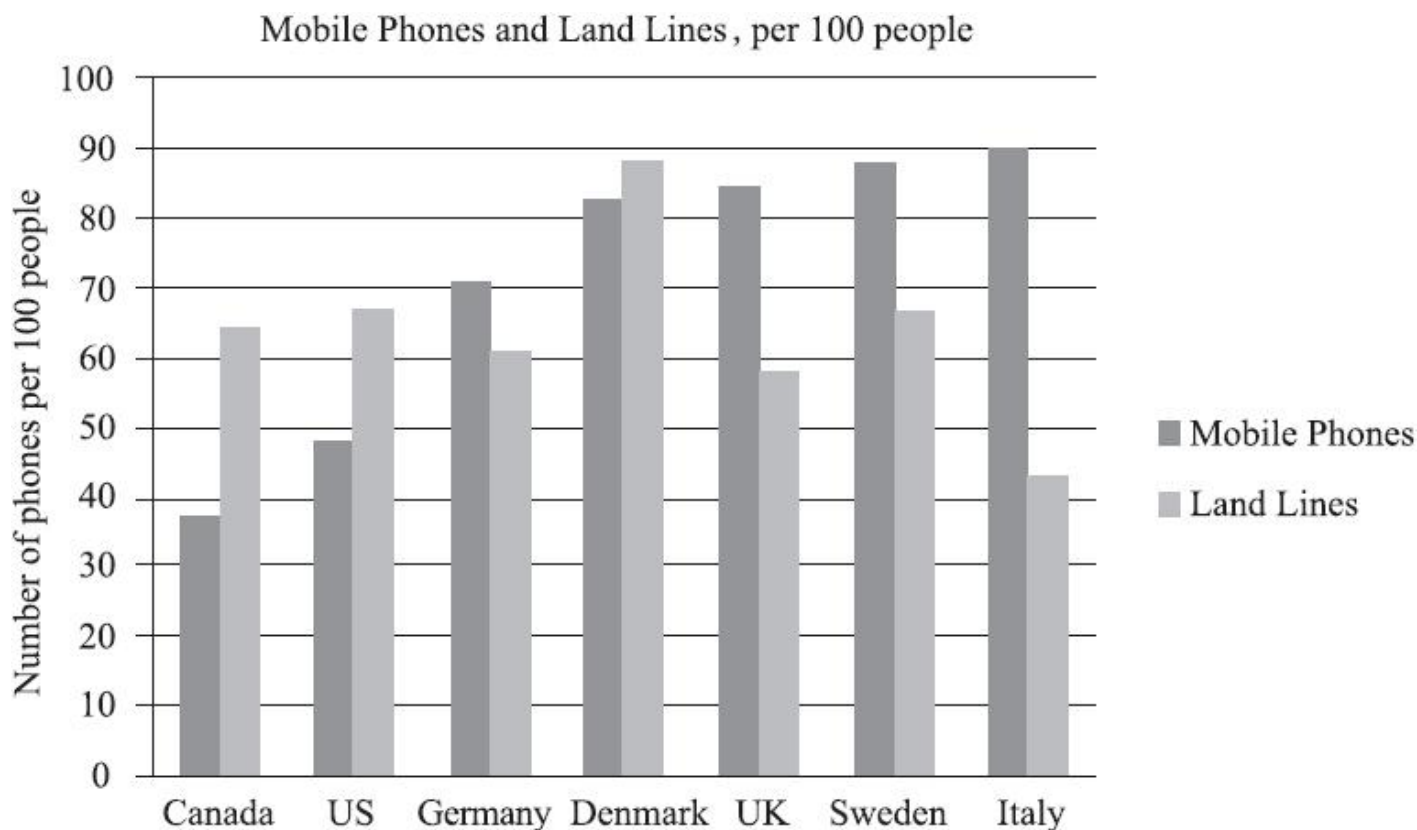
48. **Directions:** In this section, you are asked to write an essay based on the following chart. In your writing, you should

1. interpret the chart.

2. give your comments.

You should write at least 150 words.

Write your essay on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)



英语（二）模拟试卷十答案解析

Section I Use of English

1. 【答案】A

【考点】词义辨析

【解析】Exhibit “展出，表现”，exaggerate “夸张”，exceed “超越，胜过”。原句意为：实际上，人们会对未来的生活怀有（展示出）一定的愿望。因此A为正确答案。

2. 【答案】B

【考点】词义辨析

【解析】Context “上下文”，circumstance “环境”，inspection “检查，视察”，intuition “直觉”。根据句意所知，B为正确答案。

3. 【答案】C

【考点】词义辨析

【解析】Underestimate “低估”，undermine “破坏”，undertake “承担，担任”，undergo “经历，遭受”。Undertake a task为常见搭配，意为“开始进行一项任务”，C为正确答案。

4. 【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析

【解析】选项C、D看似均可，但always显得有些武断，正确答案为D。

5. 【答案】A

【考点】篇章逻辑

【解析】Somehow “不知何故，以某种方式”，故本题正确答案为应选A。

6. 【答案】B

【考点】词义辨析

【解析】Enact “制定法律，颁布”，inflect “弯曲”。

7. 【答案】C

【考点】词义辨析

【解析】Encounter指没有事先计划的、未料到的、短暂的相遇。故C为正确答案。

8. 【答案】A

【考点】词义辨析

【解析】Pattern模式，式样；design设计，图案；第1段中提到过人们习惯用因果关系去推断，这是一种思考模式。选项A符合句意。

9. 【答案】B

【考点】词义辨析

【解析】Absent缺少的，不在的；inadequate不充分的；根据文中意思应选一个与occur意思相反的词。因此，正确答案为B。

10. 【答案】B

【考点】词义辨析

【解析】Create创造，produce产生，得到。原句意为学生知道努力学习在大多数情况下会得到高的分数。因此，正确答案为B。

11. 【答案】C

【考点】词义辨析

【解析】Obscure朦胧的，模糊的；indistinct不清楚的；explicit外在的，清楚地；explosive爆炸的。原句意为：科学使因果性和可能性的观念变得更加清楚，故选C。

12. 【答案】D

【考点】短语搭配

【解析】Deal in经营，例如He deals in a small shop.Deal with处理，安排。

13. 【答案】A

【考点】词义辨析

【解析】Distinguish区别，辨别；distinct清楚的，明显的；distort扭曲，歪曲；distract转移。Distinguish between为常用搭配，意为“区别.....和.....”。

14. 【答案】B

【考点】短语搭配

【解析】On the basis of以.....为基础，因此，正确答案为B。

15. 【答案】C

【考点】语法结构

【解析】Drive在此为名词，意为“动力”，空格后部分是对drive进行修饰，故选关系代词that引导定语从句，因此，正确答案为C。

16. 【答案】A

【考点】词义辨析

【解析】Predict预言；pretend假装；precede在.....之前，因此选A项。

17. 【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析

【解析】Content内容；contact接触；contest争论，竞赛；context上下，in the context of意为“在.....情况下”可知，此处应选D。

18. 【答案】B

【考点】词义辨析

【解析】Occur发生，出现；occupy占用，占领；incur招致，故本题正确答案为B。

19. 【答案】A

【考点】短语搭配

【解析】Aim at瞄准，针对。

20. 【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析

【解析】Purpose目的，以图；ambition野心；drive推动力；goal目的，目标，故D项正确。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

21. In this passage, the author is primarily concerned with _____.	21. 在这篇文章中,作者关心的是_____。
[A] the necessity of standardized tests	[A] 标准测试的必要性
[B] the validity of standardized tests	[B] 标准测试的有效性
[C] the method used in interpreting the results of standardized tests	[C] 标准测试结果分析所用的方法
[D] the theoretical grounds of standardized tests	[D] 标准测试的理论基础

【答案】D

【考点】主旨大意题

【解析】第1段是给出话题,作为主题内容的第2~3段都是对标准化测试的理论基础的介绍,因此D为正确答案。

22. We can infer from the passage that _____.	22. 从这段文章中,我们推断出_____。
[A] standardized tests should no longer be used	[A] 标准化测试不应该再被使用
[B] results of standardized tests accurately reflect the abilities of the testees	[B] 标准化测试结果能够精确地反映出测试者的能力
[C] the value of standardized tests lies in their proper interpretation	[C] 标准化测试的价值在于合理的解释
[D] special methods must be applied to the result of standardized tests.	[D] 标准化测试结果必须用专门的方法进行分析

【答案】D

【考点】推理判断题

【解析】第2段提到,要进行准确预测必须有两个条件,一个是获得的信息本身,另一个是对所获得的信息进行分析。所以对于标准化测试所获得的信息,也必须使用特殊的方法进行分析。因此D正确。原文中,作者是反对抨击标准化考试的。因此A“标准化测试不应该再被使用”可排除。测试结果是否有效,取决于很多因素, B过于绝对。标准化测试的价值在于它的快速和客观性,所以C错误。

23. The word “empirical” (Line 5, Para 3) most probably means “_____”.	23. “empirical” 最有可能的意思是_____。
[A] theoretical	[A] 理论上的
[B] critical	[B] 紧要的
[C] indisputable	[C] 无可争辩的
[D] experiential	[D] 经验的

【答案】D

【考点】语意理解题

【解析】前句提到通过标准化测试所获得的信息与其他信息一样有缺点,也有优点。那么到底采用哪种信息,就应该根据以往实际

应用效果为依据的意见。

24. According to the passage, standardized tests work most effectively when _____.	24. 根据文章，标准化测试最有效的时候是当_____。
[A] the user knows how to interpret the results in advance	[A] 用户知道如何提前解释结果
[B] the objectives are most clearly defined	[B] 最明确地定义出目标
[C] the persons who take the test are intelligent or skillful	[C] 参加测验的人都是智慧的或者有技能的
[D] they measure the traits or qualities of the tests	[D] 它们测量测试的品质特点

【答案】B

【考点】事实细节题

【解析】文章最后一段提到，当所要测定的特性能被很准确地界定时，测试最为有效。

25. The author's attitude toward standardized tests could be described as _____.	25. 作者对标准化测试的态度是_____。
[A] positive	[A] 肯定的
[B] critical	[B] 批评的
[C] prejudiced	[C] 有偏见的
[D] indifferent	[D] 不关心的

【答案】A

【考点】观点态度题

【解析】文章第1段中作者就提出不应该抨击标准化考试，弊病不在测试本身，而在使用者。最后提出如果使用得当，标准化考试能为人们提供有用的比较信息。综上所述，可知作者对标准化测试是持肯定态度的。因此A为正确答案。

Text 2

26. The suffering of Haiti after the earthquake would be worse than that of rich countries because _____.	26. 海地震后会比富裕国家有更惨的遭遇是因为_____。
[A] the insurance money covers only a small part of its reconstruction costs	[A] 保险赔付金可能只能占到重建资金中的一小部分
[B] the insurance payout might be kept by individuals or companies	[B] 支付给海地的保险赔付金可能会被个人或公司占用
[C] foreign governments can't offer enough help because of financial burden	[C] 外国政府可能会有财政困难，无法提供足够的帮助
[D] its government might transfer the burden of recovery of multilateral agencies	[D] 海地政府可能会把重建压力推给多边机构

【答案】A

【考点】事实细节题

【解析】第1段首句就提出灾后穷国遭遇要比富国惨，并在第2句解释了原因，而从本段最后一句 “it will be no different in Haiti” 可以推断海地也是如此。解释的原因包括 “insurance payouts coverhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...where few individuals or companies take out disaster cover” 即穷国的赔付金支持重建是不够的，很少有公司或个人出钱来救灾。所以A为答案，“take out” 是拿出的意思，故排除B，第3句 “most of the burdenhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...falls on foreign governments and multilateral agencies” 是指灾后重建的钱要靠外国政府和多边机构，C、D不符合文意，故排除。

27. What does the author imply by “Until now such bonds have largely been the preserve of rich- country issuers” (Lines 3-4, Para 2)?	27. 通过 “Until now such bonds have largely been the preserve of rich- country issuers” (第2段第3~4行)，作者在暗示什么?
[A] The catastrophe bonds are mainly reserved by rich countries.	[A] 灾难债券主要保留在富裕国家。
[B] Only rich countries have the ability to issue the catastrophe bonds.	[B] 只有富裕国家有能力发行灾难债券。
[C] Rich countries seldom issue the catastrophe bonds.	[C] 富裕国家很少发行灾难债券。
[D] Most of the catastrophe bonds are raised in rich countries.	[D] 多数的灾难债券都是在富裕国家中筹集。

【答案】B

【考点】推理判断题

【解析】第2段第2句首先解释了灾难债券，通过 “pay investors generous yields against the loss” 可以得知赔付金额是很多的，所以 “until now such bonds have largely been the preserve of rich-country issuers” ，其中preserve的本意是“禁猎区，保护区”，在本句中是指因为赔付金额巨大，所以只有富国才有能力发行这种债券，所以灾难债券成了富国专有的领域，因此B是正确选项。

28. Which of the following statements is NOT true about the CCRIF?	28. 以下关于 CCRIF 的说法，哪项是不正确的?
[A] The sources of its fund are private donations and financing of member countries.	[A] 它的资金主要来自私人捐助和成员国融资。
[B] Its supplemental payouts are attainable from international reinsurance markets.	[B] 它可以通过国际再保险市场来获得追加赔偿。
[C] The amount of the insurance payout is decided by the seriousness of the natural disaster.	[C] 保险赔付金额由自然灾害的严重程度决定。
[D] The government can resume is overall operation with the insurance money after the strike.	[D] 保险赔付金能使政府在灾后恢复运转。

【答案】D

【考点】事实细节题

【解析】第3段主要介绍了风险共享机制，第3句 “a fund made up of contributions from donors and member countries” 是说资金来源，所以A的表述是正确的，故排除。“has additional capacity of \$ 110m obtained through international reinsurance markets” 中的additional capacity就是B中所指的追加赔偿金，所以B排除。根据第4句 “Payouts are based on the severity of the disaster” 可知，C符合原文意思，排除。只有最后一句中 “The money is intended to help basic government functions” 是指赔付金能确保政府的基本功能，而不是D所说的整体运转，所以D是符合题目要求的正确选项。

29. What is the obstacle that poor countries might experience in preparing their disaster insurance?	29. 穷国在准备灾难保险时可能会遇到的困难是什么?
[A] It is not easy to explain the important items of insurance in normal times.	[A] 没有灾难时解释保险中的重要条目是很难的。
[B] The severity of the disaster is not big enough to trigger a payout.	[B] 灾难的严重程度不够要求保险赔偿。
[C] The insurance premiums are too expensive for poor countries to afford.	[C] 投保金额巨大以致穷国难以负担。
[D] The insurance payout can't meet the need for recovery.	[D] 保险赔付无法满足重建的需求。

【答案】C

【考点】事实细节题

【解析】最后一段的第1句中提到的困难是难以解释 “why it is spending scarce money on insurance premiums rather than things that may seem more pressing in normal times” ，即为何钱用在保险上而不是购买一些平时更急需的物品，可知A表述错误，排除。第2句 “not every disaster triggers a payout” 是指不是所有灾难都能有赔付，从下文的例子可以看出原因是买错了保险，而不是B所说的严重程度不够，故排除。第3句 “purchasing enough cover to meet the need” 是指如果要使保险金完全满足救援重建所需，就需要巨额的保金，以至于像海地这样的国家 “are far more likely to have their premiums paid by donors” ，也就是说国家负担不起这笔钱，所以排除D。故正确的选项为C。

30. The author's attitude toward the insurance facility is _____.	30. 本文作者对于保险机制的态度是_____。
[A] objective	[A] 客观的
[B] negative	[B] 否定的
[C] positive	[C] 肯定的
[D] biased	[D] 有偏见的

【答案】A

【考点】观点态度题

【解析】从整篇文章来看，作者先是介绍了穷国应对灾害的能力不够（第1段），所以需要灾难保险来帮助它们走出困境（第2段），其中作者既可以介绍了它的运行方式和作用（第3段），提出了运行时可能存在的问题（第4段），从中我们可以看出作者对风险共享机制无褒无贬，也不带有偏见。所以A为正确选项。

Text 3

31. The influence of substitution of letters for numbers in simple password is _____.	31. 用数字代替字母对密码安全性的影响是_____。
[A] tremendous	[A] 巨大的
[B] little	[B] 很小的
[C] common	[C] 普通的
[D] obvious	[D] 明显的

【答案】B

【考点】推理判断题

【解析】由题干中的“substitution”定位到第2段第3句，由此可知“即使用一些字母改成数字也难以降低此类密码面对自动‘字典式攻击’时的脆弱性，因为这些替换方法非常普遍”，从这可以判断出用数字代替字母对密码的安全性几乎没有影响，因此B为正确答案。

32. It can be inferred from the study by Verizon that _____.	32. 从 Verizon 公司的研究推断出_____。
[A] easy passwords make cheating possible	[A] 简单的密码让欺诈成为可能
[B] invasion of privacy is mainly caused by weak passwords	[B] 隐私被侵犯主要是由弱密码导致的
[C] security breaches can be reduced by using safer passwords	[C] 使用更加安全的密码可以减少安全漏洞
[D] the viruses are spread because of using common passwords	[D] 病毒的传播是由于使用常见的密码

【答案】C

【考点】推理判断题

【解析】由题干中的“Verizon”定位到第3段第2句“An analysis by Verizon, an American telecoms firms, found that the biggest reason for successful security breaches was easily guessable passwords”由安全漏洞被利用的最大原因是容易被猜到的密码可以推断C为正确选项。本段的第1句提到弱密码为欺诈、身份盗窃和侵犯隐私创造了条件，A在文中直接提及，无须推断，排除；此句只说明弱密码为侵犯隐私创造了条件，并未说明弱密码是导致侵犯隐私的主要条件，所以排除B，本段最后一句提及尝试常见的密码是一些病毒的传播方式，而不是原因，因此排除D。

33. The research of the University of Cambridge shows people are inclined to use passphrases _____.	33. 剑桥大学的研究表明人们倾向于使用的密码_____。
[A] composed of words between which there is no connection	[A] 是由无关的单词组成
[B] comprised by words that have already appeared together	[B] 由已经出现过的单词组成
[C] that can be found on the Internet	[C] 可以在互联网上找到
[D] that can be unlimited long	[D] 可以无限长

【答案】B

【考点】事实细节题

【解析】由题干中“the university of Cambridge”可定位到第4段第4句“但是剑桥大学研究人员的一项最新调查显示：人们很少选择那些毫无关联的字词组成口令句，而是倾向于那些已经编造好的句子”，因此B为正确答案。

34. It is implied in the passage that the example of mnemonic password is _____.	34. 文中暗示了助记密码的例子是_____。
[A] “password”	[A] “密码”
[B] “correct horse battery staple”	[B] “正确的马电池订书钉”
[C] “dead poets society”	[C] “死亡诗社”
[D] “2mf&wwmUs”	[D] “2mf&wwmUs”

【答案】D

【考点】推理判断题

【解析】由第5段第3句可知助记密码方法是本段第1句所提到的把第1句话转成密码的方法，取出每个单词的首字母，并在可能的地方用数字和标点符号进行替换，所以第2句给出的例子，将“Too much food and wine will make you sick”变成“2mf&wwmUs”就是助记密码，因此可以判断D符合题意，其他选项均排除。

35. Which of the following is NOT the measure that more websites should take to improve security according to the last paragraph?	35. 根据最后一段的文义，下列哪项论述不是更多网站提高安全性所要求的措施？
[A] To upgrade mental software.	[A] 升级电脑软件。
[B] To show the easiness to guess passwords.	[B] 表明猜出密码的容易度。
[C] To refuse to use the simple passwords.	[C] 拒绝使用简单的密码。
[D] To restrict the times of login attempts.	[D] 限制登录的尝试次数。

【答案】A

【考点】推理判断题

【解析】从最后一段的最后一句可知，使用助记密码是自己用来加强安全性的方法，而非网站的措施，因此A符合题意。本段的第

1句表明，一些网站通过提示密码可能被猜出的容易度、拒绝弱密码、并限制登录尝试次数来尽力提高安全性，所以B、C、D都是网站用来提高安全性的措施，而第2句又谈到更多的网站应该采取这些措施，故这些选项均排除。因此A为正确答案。

Text 4

36. Which of the following is true according to the first paragraph?	36. 根据第 1 段，下列哪项说法是正确的？
[A] The value of diamonds and oil is much less than that of water.	[A] 钻石和石油的价值要比水小得多。
[B] Fresh water is indispensable to human because nothing can take its place.	[B] 因为无法替代，所以淡水对人类是不可或缺的。
[C] It is hard to price the value of water, because it is too valuable.	[C] 因为太珍贵，所以水的价值无法估量。
[D] Water is priceless because the world is always in the absence of it.	[D] 因为世界总处于缺水状态，所以水是无价的。

【答案】B

【考点】事实细节题

【解析】根据第1段第3句 “Fresh water is essential for life, with no substitute” 可知，B为正确答案。第1段第2句 “the world’ s most expensive commodities are worth nothing in the absence of water” 是指缺水状态下钻石和石油都一文不值，所以排除A，第4句 “although mostly unpriced, it is the most valuable stuff in the world” 是说尽管无法估价，但水仍是最宝贵的，而C将其说成了因果关系，也是错误的理解，故排除，D在文中没有提及，也排除。

37. Which of the following has the largest demand for water?	37. 下面哪一项对水的需求量最大？
[A] Agriculture.	[A] 农业。
[B] Industry.	[B] 工业。
[C] Offices.	[C] 办公场所。
[D] Family life.	[D] 家庭生活。

【答案】A

【考点】事实细节题。

【解析】第2段第3句 “Homes, factories and offices are sucking up ever more” 意思为 “家庭、工厂和办公场所对水的需求日益增大”，但是第4句 “But it is the planet’ s growing need for food that matters most” 中说对食物的需求是最为重要的，再结合下文 “Farming accounts for 70%of withdrawals” 可知，A为答案。

38. The problem of underground water is more serious because _____.	38. 地下水的问题更为严重，是因为_____。
[A] the underground water trickles away all the year round	[A] 地下水一年到头都有渗透
[B] the underground water is hidden deep beneath the Earth	[B] 地下水深埋于地下
[C] the change of it must be controlled by the NASA's satellites	[C] 地下水的改变必须由 NASA 的卫星控制
[D] the dramatic change of it might affect the gravitational field	[D] 地下水的巨变可能会影响重力场

【答案】D

【考点】事实细节题

【解析】第3段首先提出地表河流的问题，第2句：“http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...more serious, are the withdrawals from underground”中提到了更严重的地下取水，从定语从句“which are hidden from sight but big enough to produce changes in the Earth's gravitational field that can be monitored by NASA's satellites in space”中可知，地下水虽埋于地下，但是如果地下水发生巨变就会影响重力场，所以D为答案，而B不是原因。C也不对，因为原文想表达的是地下水对引力场的影响可被卫星监控。A是对该段第1句的错误理解，排除。因此D为正确答案。

39. By saying “the world has been spared a true water war” (Line 1, Para 4), the author means _____.	39. 通过 “the world has been spared a true water war” (第4段第1行)，作者想表达的意思是_____。
[A] the water supply in the world is more than needed	[A] 世界上的水供大于求
[B] the world has saved enough water to avoid the war	[B] 世界上储备了足够的水以避免战争
[C] the world has never suffered a war triggered by water	[C] 世界从未有过由水引发的战争
[D] the world spares no effort to avoid a war caused by water	[D] 全世界不遗余力地避免由水而引发的战争

【答案】C

【考点】语义理解题

【解析】这句话中的spare有“使免受伤害，免于……”之意，所以C为答案。从第4段第1句的后半部分也可得知对水资源的竞争有时能让对手合作，有时能让他们分道扬镳，从而反推上半句真正由水而引发的战争从未发生过。因此C为正确答案。

40. According to the last paragraph, the fourth way is “of a different kind” because _____.	40. 根据最后一段，第4种方法“是不一样的”，原因是_____。
[A] the first three ways can increase the water supply, while the fourth one can't	[A] 前3种方法能增加供水，第4种不能
[B] the first three ways can make a better use of water, while the fourth one can't	[B] 前3种方法能更好地利用水，而第4种不能
[C] the first three ways are technology-based, while the fourth one is market-based	[C] 前3种方法依靠技术，而第4种方法依靠市场
[D] the first three ways can't balance the supply and demand of water, while the fourth one can	[D] 前3种方法不能平衡水的供需，而第4种可以

【答案】C

【考点】推理判断题

【解析】最后一段中介绍了4种更好地利用水资源的办法，从第1句“Although the supply of water cannot be increased”可判断前3种方法也不能增加水的供应量，故排除A。从“mankind can use what there is better—in four ways”中可知4种方法都是为了更好地利用水，所以排除B。第4种方法能“bring supply and demand into balance”即平衡水的供需，但是上下文中并未提到前3种方法就做不到，D属于过度判断，故排除。而本段中“creating underground reservoirs”，“growing [http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...genetically modified, crops](http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...genetically%20modified,%20crops)”和“to invest in technologies to http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15667/OEBPS/Text/...”都是前3种方法，这些都是技术方式，只有第4种方法中“let the price mechanism”表示其依靠市场，所以C为正确答案。

Part B

41. 【答案】F

【解析】第2段介绍立法过程的第一步：议案的提出。该段的特征词是originate（发起）和introduce（提出），这两个同义词与F中的introduction相对应。另外，第3段第1句的After a bill is introduced也暗示了F是对第1段内容的概括。

42. 【答案】C

【解析】第3段介绍议院委员会对议案的审议过程，其中committee（委员会）一词多次出现，是本段的特征词。C和G项都出现了该词，但a joint committee直到第5段才出现，而且G项强调委员会的功能，与文章主题“法律的制定”没有关联，因此排除。第3段主要介绍了委员会就议案进行的工作，包括修改、重写、推荐、忽略等。C恰当地概括了本段内容。

43. 【答案】A

【解析】第4段介绍议员席对议案所做的工作：辩论，可能修改，投票表决（呼声表决或唱票表决）。出现的关键词是debate和vote，A项是对本段的恰当概括。

44. 【答案】E

【解析】第5段主要围绕the first chamber, the second chamber展开论述，强调议案必须在两个议院中获得通过。E为对本段内容的恰当概括。

45. 【答案】D

【解析】第6段的内容可以分为两部分，前一部分介绍了总统在立法方面的权力；后一部分提到国会可以推翻总统的否决，从而使议案成为法律。B和D项都涉及了本段内容，但是从全篇来看，本段介绍的是“议案最终成为法律”，而非强调“总统的否决权”，D更符合文章的主旨，故正确。

Section III Translation

46.

除了数量，赞美的质量也很难准确把握。关于如何令赞美更加有效，管理人士通常会得到三条建议，但它们都很糟糕。第一条是，赞美必须当众进行。这完全是不负责任的建议。虽然赞美能否让“被赞美者”感觉更好一直无法确定，但可以肯定的是，当众赞美会让旁人都遭受到沉重的间接打击。

第二条是，赞美必须有针对性。同样，这条建议也糟糕透顶，因为赞美者所选择称赞的具体方面与被赞美者希望得到称赞的方面可能并不一致。

最后一条，赞美者通常被告知要面带微笑。这个主意也不怎么样。好的赞美关键在于，必须看上去非常认真，听起来才会显得真诚。如果赞美是从某个咧着嘴笑的傻瓜嘴里说出来的，人们压根儿不会加以理会。

Section IV Writing

Part A

47.

Sample:

Dear Prof.Smith,

On behalf of our university, we would like to extend to you an invitation to be our guest speaker at the annual academic conference.

The conference will be held at the meeting room at nine o'clock a.m.on December 10th, 2012.As you know, the department is interested in the 20th century English literature.Since you are familiar with this field, we know your views will be extremely interesting to us.Please confirm that you will be able to attend by advising us of your time, so that we may complete our agenda and arrange for you to be met.

We would appreciate it very much if you could accept our invitation.

Sincerely yours,

Zhang Wei

Part B

48.

Sample:

The graph shows the number of mobile phones and landlines per 100 users, for selected countries. Overall, most of the countries included in the graph have more mobile phones subscribers than landlines.

Most European countries have high mobile phone use. The biggest users of mobile phones are the Italians, with 88 cell phones per 100 people. For example, Italy has twice as many mobile phones as landlines, with 88 mobiles per hundred people compared to 45 for landlines. Mobile phone use is low in Canada, with fewer than 40 phones per 100 people. Denmark is also unusual because it has slightly more landlines than mobile phones.

However, in some countries, the number of landlines is higher than the number of mobile phones. One example is the USA, where the number of mobiles, at 50 per 100 people, is much lower than the number of landlines, at almost 70 per hundred. A similar pattern can be seen in Canada. The highest number of landlines in the graph is in Denmark, with about 90 per 100 people. In contrast, the lowest figures for fixed lines are in Italy and the UK.

In conclusion, it seems that mobile phone use is higher in Europe than in North America.